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THE JERUSALEM POST

FOURTEEN PAGES

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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE news of the Argentine ultimatum has come as an unpleasant surprise, for it upsets all earlier hopes

DIPLOMATIC

that Argentina would be satisfied with a formal diplomatic protest over the infringement of her sovereignty involved in Eichmann's daring capture. It is clear beyond any shadow of doubt to every Israeli that his Government will not even consider the demand to return the top Nazi Jew-killer to his place of refuge. Pending an agreement, we are faced with the severest political crisis since the Sinai campaign.

DILEMMA

Argentina's reference to the Genocide Charter, which provides for the trial of war criminals either in the country in which the crime was committed, or by an international court, indicates that a request for extradition might easily be rejected. Any attempt to enlist the cooperation of the Argentine authorities before Eichmann's capture, in order to bring him here for trial, would equally have had little chance of succeeding. It remains to be considered whether prompt explanations after Eichmann's arrest might not have made it easier for Argentine to accept the *fait accompli*.

The original Israel note contained a formal apology, expressing the hope that the Argentine Government would show understanding for the highly unusual character of the case and the exceptional moral significance of bringing to trial a person who bore the direct responsibility for the slaughter of millions of Jews.

Among the volunteers who had cornered Eichmann were survivors of the Nazi extermination camps who placed the momentous importance of their mission above any other considerations. In addition to her weighty moral claims in the issue, however, Israel can also rely on several legal points. One of them is that, since Eichmann was never harboured in Argentina under his own name, the Buenos Aires Government cannot very well ask for his "return." Another is the Lord Goddard dictum that the method by which a person is apprehended does not affect the validity of his trial.

Despite the Argentine's indignant rejection of reference to the fact that a number of Nazi criminals have found refuge in that country, Eichmann was there, in September, 1944, following an appeal by the Allies to neutral countries not to permit war criminals to abuse their hospitality and to seek refuge in their territories. Argentina gave an official undertaking that under no circumstances would persons accused of war crimes be allowed in Argentine territory.

No one will suggest that the present government would have permitted Eichmann to remain undisturbed had they known of his identity. At an earlier stage, however, Eichmann did succeed in obtaining false papers from an Argentine government agency. Where the Genocide Charter provides that a war criminal shall be tried "in the country in which his crime was committed," the underlying idea is that he shall come before the survivors of the murder. In order to be tried by the remnants of the Jews he sought to destroy, he can come only before an Israel court.

Eichmann must be tried. It is scarcely to be supposed that, in the last resort, one of the most respected countries of South America, with a long tradition of struggle for human rights and liberties, should place itself in the position of appearing to protect a murderer. The reasons that are ultimately mainly a matter of prestige.

It would be reason for the profoundest regret if relations between the Argentine and Israel, extremely friendly in the past, should be sacrificed to Eichmann's defence.

There's nothing wrong with my appetite!

... because my Mummy knows what to use for cooking, frying and baking: she uses nothing but "Ziv Hamidh" Extra—the only oil refined by the CD method.

"Extra" is wonderful for salads, and there is nothing like it for baking, frying and cooking.

(Adv.)

Japan's Left Warns: Ready to Use Force

TOKYO (Reuter). — Japan's Opposition Socialists decided yesterday to "resort to force" if necessary to prevent the Government from approving the revised security treaty with the U.S. in the absence of an opposition.

The party has already decided that all 128 Socialist members of the Lower House will resign their seats, and Socialists are boycotting sittings of the special Upper House Committee formed to discuss the treaty.

A Member of Parliament, Mr. Eljun Ohtani, yesterday resigned from the ruling Liberal Democratic party because he said that, as a devout Buddhist, he could not support ratification of the treaty. It was the first resignation of a member of the governing party over the treaty.

Hagerty Reception

About 20,000 Japanese unionists are expected to demonstrate this afternoon when Mr. James Hagerty, U.S. Presidential Press Secretary, arrives to complete arrangements for President Eisenhower's visit on June 19.

Up to 100 ultra-rightists of the Japan Patriotic Party, which has plastered downtown Tokyo with "Welcome Ike" and "Welcome U.S.-Japan Alliance" signs, will also be present.

The same group has vowed it will protect Mr. Eisenhower from the more than 30,000 leftist demonstrators who plan to flood the airport when the President arrives on June 19.

Trade unionists and students, with some support from Conservative ranks, have staged violent protest demonstrations in Japan's major cities since Prime Minister Kishi's Liberal-Democrats pushed the new alliance through the Lower House on May 20.

Nigerian Leader Here For Economic Talks

The Nigerian Federal Minister of Finance, Chief F. S. Okotie Eboh, arrived in Israel last night for a six-day visit. He is to hold high-level talks on various new Israeli-Nigerian development projects on the eve of Nigeria's independence, due in October.

The question of establishing an Israel Embassy in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, after independence, is also expected to be raised during these talks.

Mr. Eboh was received at Lydda Airport by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, the Director-General of the Finance Ministry, the Director of the Foreign Ministry African Division and senior officials of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, and the Foreign Ministry.

Chief Eboh is to meet with the Minister of Finance and Commerce and Industry, as well as the directors of Solel Boneh and Mekorot, which are already engaged in various construction projects in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Minister first visited Israel in July of last year. On his current visit he is accompanied by his wife and the Director-General of his Ministry, Mr. Clark.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Mr. Gideon Rafael, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and former Israel Ambassador in Belgium, is to accompany Mr. Levi Eshkol as member of the Israel delegation to the Congo independence celebrations on June 30.

Israel is expected to open an Embassy in Leopoldville as soon as the first independent Congo Government is formed.

Australia to Press For Suez Freedom

CANBERRA (IN). — Australia will again urge at the U.N. that the Suez Canal be open to ships carrying cargoes to and from Israel. Acting External Affairs Minister Sir Garfield Barwick told Parliament this week.

Replying to a question, he said Australia has consistently taken this attitude, and will continue to do so.

FRANCE PROTESTS TO LIBERIA

PARIS (Reuter). — The French Ambassador in Monrovia, M. Gabriel Morand, has been instructed to make strong representations to the Liberian Government following its decision to recognize the "Algerian Provisional Government," official sources said here yesterday.

"TIFERETH"
WELL KNOWN MEN'S HAIRDRESSERS
MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED
MOVED to 14 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem. SPECIAL LADIES SALON, manicure, pedicure, under the management of Elieser, Margalit and Jacqueline. BEAUTY PARLOUR—excellent service by Martha.
Appointments accepted also by PHONE 5037.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved father and grandfather

Avraham Simcha Rechtman

at the age of 73

The funeral procession will leave the Ziv Hospital, Jerusalem, at noon today, Friday, June 19.

The bereaved families.

Referendum Due On New Turkish Basic Law

ANKARA (AP). — Turks will get a chance to approve or reject a new permanent constitution for the country in a national referendum, a spokesman for Turkey's ruling military regime said yesterday.

Colonel Ertugrul Aksalil, member of the 11-officer National Unity Committee which organized the ouster of former Premier Menderes on May 27, said the referendum would be held when the new constitution is completed.

He also disclosed that 38 provincial governors appointed by the former Menderes regime have been arrested.

Reliable sources, meanwhile, reported that the Unity Committee last night decided in principle to cut Turkey's 5,000-man brigade serving in Korea down to a single company. There was no report of what may be behind the decision, which is expected to be announced formally today or tomorrow.

The funeral ceremony of the two students killed during demonstrations against the former Menderes regime was held yesterday in Istanbul. Some 100,000 persons watched or joined the procession.

Five military bands played funeral tunes while Air Force jets flew by in salute. Flags on all buildings in the city were at half-mast.

After a religious service, the coffins were taken to Ankara by special train for the burial ceremony at the Ataturk Mausoleum this morning.

Africans Boycott S. African at ILO

GENEVA (AP). — All African delegates walked out of the International Labour Organisation conference yesterday morning when a South African workers' representative took the floor. It so happened that he criticized his Government's racial policies.

Mr. Louis Anton Petersen, General Secretary of the Garment Workers Union of the Cape Peninsula, appealed to the ILO to send a special commission to South Africa to investigate "unrest and dissatisfaction" over apartheid.

Belgrade Paper Hits Argentina's Demands

BELGRADE (Reuter). — The official Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" last night criticized Argentina's demand for the return of Eichmann.

The newspaper said the way in which Eichmann was caught in Argentina was "of course unusual," but added it was dictated by the fact that certain countries had not shown readiness and sufficient care to prosecute the escaped war criminals who had found shelter or had been hiding in their territories since the war.

If Argentina had taken such measures, that would have been the way to satisfy justice and would have saved Argentina "unpopular demands" such as that concerning Eichmann, "Borba" added.

Mass Deserting From Iraqi 'Democrats'

BAGHDAD. — More than 250 members of the National Democratic Party have resigned in protest against the dismissal of 35 leading members and because of their lack of confidence in the leadership of Kamel Chaderchi.

Their letters of resignation were published yesterday in "Al Bayan," the newspaper of Mohammed Hadeed, who has dissociated himself from the party because of political difference. *(Reuter, ANA)*

Engineers Decide To Make Wage Claims

TEL AVIV. — At the closing session of its Fourth Convention, the Engineers Union last night decided to put forward a number of wage claims, including increases in the lower and middle grades and increased seniority pay for many engineers.

The convention also demanded that an autonomous union for professional workers be set up within the framework of the Histadrut, and that the Engineers Union be granted greater freedom of action.

N.Y. Congressmen Desert Rockefeller

TROY, New York (AP). — Twenty-three of New York State's 24 Republican delegates to the House of Representatives have broken with Governor Nelson Rockefeller to endorse Vice-President Richard Nixon for President, it was reported yesterday by the Troy "Times-Record."

The delegation's action came on the heels of Mr. Rockefeller's announcement on Wednesday that Mr. Nixon had not declared his policy.

Nasser Can't See Peace with Israel

ATHENS. — A joint communique issued at the end of Abdul Nasser's official visit to Greece last night said "deep-rooted friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries was acknowledged as constituting an important factor for peace and stability in the East Mediterranean."

Asked at a press conference whether there was any prospect of an improvement in UAR-Israel relations, Nasser insisted that no such improvement was feasible in view of the very serious outstanding issues.

"The Israelis," he claimed, "refused to abide by the U.N resolutions. They expelled one million persons and refused to allow their return to Palestine and compensate them. Israel is not economically or materially a self-sufficient country. The Israelis get $250m. aid every year.

"Israel will not be able to use the Canal and there can be no improvement in our relations."

Replying to another question Nasser said: "There is no Communist penetration in our country. There is an illegal Communist party but we have liquidated all parties. There was no effort from the Soviet Union to interfere in our affairs."

Nasser is to remain in Greece for a further two days on an unofficial tour before proceeding to Yugoslavia.

(Reuter, AP)

28 Known Dead In China Coast Typhoon

HONG KONG (AP). — Typhoon "Mary" whipped up the coast of Communist China last night, leaving thousands homeless and more than 100 dead, missing or injured in refugee-crowded Hong Kong.

Rescue workers digging into landslides and the debris of refugee shacks left in the wake of the 190-kph. typhoon said the final death toll may never be known.

Police said 28 bodies have been recovered and 12 to 20 more persons were feared dead, while 30 others are missing, 26 seriously injured and 17 others are in hospitals.

LETTERS ARE LETTERS BUT FACTS ARE FACTS

Now, as ever, there is

NO BETTER OIL

for cooking, frying and salads than

MEGED

It's a Shemen Product!

Bonn Denies Intent To Ask for Eichmann

BONN (Reuter). — A spokesman of the West German Justice Ministry yesterday denied Cairo press reports that West Germany would ask for the extradition of Adolf Eichmann.

Answering questions about the reports, the spokesman said there was no extradition treaty between West Germany and Israel. The Government had looked into the question whether Eichmann should be brought before a German court, but found that there was no legal basis for this at the moment.

B-G's Appeal Arrived Late

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter). — Foreign Office officials do not expect Israel to agree to Argentine demands. It was learned here last night. Diplomatic quarters said the situation was "unfortunate," and the affair appeared to be getting out of hand despite expressions of goodwill by both parties.

Argentina's standpoint was understandable, they said, as was Israel's. But the former was as unlikely to drop the matter as Israel was to return Eichmann.

President Frondizi yesterday afternoon was handed a personal letter from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

It is understood that the letter was cabled from Jerusalem Wednesday afternoon to the Israel Embassy in Buenos Aires, but arrived here only several hours after the Argentine Foreign Minister had submitted his note verbale to the Israel Ambassador. It was meant to be a personal appeal to the Argentine President to understand Israel's position and an attempt to avoid a crisis.

Diplomatic sources noted that both President Frondizi and Premier Ben-Gurion will be travelling in Europe next week. Mr. Ben-Gurion will go first to Paris, while Mr. Frondizi will fly Monday to Rome and then later will proceed to France.

Observers here pointed out that a West German demand for the extradition of Dr. Karl Klingenfuss, in August, 1954, was turned down by the Argentine authorities, who stuck punctiliously to the principle of granting sanctuary to political offenders.

(Dr. Klingenfuss, former official in the Nazi Foreign Office, suspected of having been involved in the wartime persecutions and killing of Jews, left West Germany soon after the war and is living in Argentina.)

No further case has been brought against Klingenfuss, who is at present manager of the German Chamber of Commerce here.

Israel Seen Rejecting Argentine Demands for Eichmann's Return

Not to Consider 'Punishment'

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

Israel is not likely even to consider complying with the Argentine request to return Eichmann and to punish those who had made his capture possible, authoritative Government circles in Jerusalem stated yesterday.

Israel is not expected to reply to the Argentine note verbale before the beginning of next week, thus disregarding the Argentine ultimatum to return Eichmann to Argentina by Sunday.

While Government spokesmen declined formal comment on the Argentine note before Israel's reply is formulated, political observers in Jerusalem expressed surprise at what they termed the unexpected sharpness of the Argentine reaction, in view of Israel's formal expression of regret over any infringement of Argentina's sovereignty.

Not Matter for Council

Legal experts in Jerusalem said Argentina could not possibly refer the Eichmann affair to the U.N. Security Council, since no threat to international peace is involved.

The only other possible action under the Articles of the U.N. Charter referred to in the Argentine Note involves the General Assembly, which is not to meet before next autumn.

The Associated Press reporting from London that Western officials are said to be studying a compromise plan that would have Argentina and Israel take their dispute to the International Court of Justice. Behind this idea, the agency said, lies a wish to stave off a potentially embarrassing debate in the U.N., as some Allied powers recoil at the thought of having to choose sides on the Eichmann case with its deep emotional and political implications.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday afternoon began a preliminary study of the Argentine note, and no final decisions concerning Israel's reaction are expected before the week-end.

G.Z. REQUEST

TEL AVIV. — The General Zionist Executive last night instructed its representatives on the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee to call an urgent meeting of the Committee to discuss the official publication of the Eichmann case and the Government's handling of its international ramifications."

B'Aires Speaks of UN Action

The Argentine demand that Israel return Eichmann before the end of this week and punish the "volunteers" who took him to Israel last month was contained in a note handed to the Israel Ambassador here in Buenos Aires, Mr. Arieh Levavi, Wednesday night.

It warned that "unless these demands are met, Argentina will refer the case to the United Nations."

The Note questions Israel's statement that Eichmann left Argentina of his own accord and comments that this point "may be subject to different interpretations."

It added, "The Argentine Government presents a most formal protest against the illegitimate action committed against one of the fundamental rights of the Argentine State, and expects adequate redress from the Israel Government."

The Note was in reply to an Israel Note delivered earlier this week which said that Eichmann voluntarily left Argentina to face trial in Israel after Jewish "volunteers" had traced him.

Regret Expressed

Israel expressed regret if the "volunteers" had violated Argentine law or trespassed on Argentine sovereignty in their effort to bring him to trial for the killing of millions of Jews.

It said the Israel Government did not know that Eichmann had been taken from Argentina until after he had come into the hands of security forces in Israel.

In its 1,400-word Note, the Argentine Government said it "can only emphasize stern repudiation of the mass crimes committed by Hitler's agents which cost the lives of millions of innocent sons of the Jewish people as well as from other European countries."

It charged, however, that expressions in Israel's Note were at variance with the usual diplomatic forms, and took exception to the Israel statement that "a large number of Nazis are living in Argentina."

After commenting that the Israel Government had admitted that Eichmann was abducted in Argentina, the

(Continued on page 2, Col. 5)

Argentina's Pledge in 1944

In response to the frequent warnings issued in 1944 by the United Nations to neutral States with regard to Axis war criminals who, by seeking refuge in those States, might attempt thereby to evade the consequences of their crimes, several statements were made by the neutral countries concerned. One of these was Argentina, then still neutral.

It was officially announced on September 28, 1944, in Buenos Aires, that Dr. Carcano, Argentine Ambassador in London, had assured the British Government in a note verbale that his country would not give refuge to Axis war criminals, stating:

(1) In no event will persons accused of war crimes be allowed in Argentine territory;

(2) Neither will they be allowed to create capital deposits or acquire property of any kind. The Argentine Government has the right to claim that these declarations shall be accepted as bona fide, as in justice this has been the case regarding the intentions of other countries which by their neutrality and geographical proximity would appear to be more easily accessible as places of refuge.

Some three weeks earlier, on Sept. 5, the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias (now Ambassador to Israel), had declared that he had "express instructions" from his Government to state that allegations that Argentina might after the war be a haven of refuge for Nazi leaders "were totally unfounded."

Buenos Aires Recalls Envoy

POST Political Reporter

The Argentine Ambassador in Israel, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, who has been recalled by his Government for consultations, will leave Israel Sunday. During his absence Mr. Eduardo Antonio Colombo is to be Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Buenos Aires that although Argentine Foreign Ministry officials admitted that the Ambassador's withdrawal was being considered, it had not been decided yet whether Mr. Arias would be recalled permanently.

It is understood that the Israel Government has no intention of recalling the Israel Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Arieh Levavi. Diplomatic protocol does not require reciprocal recall of Ambassadors. During and after the Sinai campaign, the Israel Ambassador in Moscow remained at his post although the Soviet Ambassador here had been recalled.

Mr. Arias will be received today by the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil, and will be accompanied to the airport on Sunday by the Chief of Protocol, Mr. Avraham Gilboa.

In Tel Aviv yesterday an anonymous telephone call to the Argentine Embassy at 5 p.m. threatened to blow up the building. The terse message was in English.

Police investigators and a sapper immediately searched the Embassy for bombs, but none were found. Reinforced police guards were last night posted at the Embassy at 68 Hayarkon Street here, at the residence of the Ambassador, at 9 Ha'eshel Street in Ramat Gan, and of the Counsellor, Eduardo Antonio Colombo, at 14 Hagitgal Street in Ramat Gan.

... they too smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better—— is better!

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

FRESH JUICY TOMATOES

TOMATO SOUP

TELMA

THE REFRESHING SOUP FOR SUMMER

Technion Board Ends Session

HAIFA. — The Board of Governors of the Technion yesterday completed its annual meeting with the adoption of resolutions and the election of Board members. The Board approved a development budget for the coming year totalling IL4m. and the budget for the academic year 1960-61, amounting to almost IL10m.

The Board noted that as of September this year, the Technion will have spent more than IL17m. on the development and construction of Technion City. Approximately three-quarters of the sum was made available by Technion societies and friends abroad.

The Board called on the Government to increase its grant to the institute "to enable the Technion to fulfil the duties imposed upon it by the State's growing needs."

Yesterday, the 40,000-tree forest at Technion City, bearing the name of Dr. Abraham Tulin, was dedicated. Dr. Tulin was unable to come from New York owing to illness.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion sent a message to Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, expressing regret at his inability to attend the ceremony, and honouring "One of the great sons of American Jewry, my great friend Abraham Tulin." He praised Dr. Tulin as one of the earliest workers of the Zionist movement in the U.S. and expressed his delight at the honour bestowed on him.

At the morning session, Mr. David Rose, on behalf of the American Technion Society, presented an engraved resolution of appreciation to Supreme Court Justice Moshe Landau, for his cooperation with the Society on his recent visit to the U.S. A special resolution took note that this year marks the 10th anniversary of the death of Dr. Shlomo Kaplansky, who was for many years Technion President. The Board resolved to establish a chair for Agricultural Engineering to bear his name.

The following members of the Board, whose terms had expired this year, were re-elected for a three-year term: Y. Efter, H. Hollander, J. Klebanoff, A. Kily, Y. Peled, N. Raszowsky, Dr. F. Rosen, A. Rutenberg and F. Shulman. Elected a new member was Mr. Alexander Goldberg.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 06 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia — 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul — 1615. El Al 212 from New York and London — 1730.

DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul — 0800. Cyprus Air 39 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London—0830. B.E.A 137 to Athens, Rome and London — 0930. K.L.M. 536 to Rome and Amsterdam — 1015. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1830.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1835. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1930. Olympic 602 from Athens—2030. Olympic 602 from [illegible]

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

EOKA Ex-Gunmen Used In 'Exodus' Filming

NICOSIA (Reuter). — A number of former EOKA gunmen are appearing in Otto Preminger's film version of "Exodus" dressed in the uniform of British soldiers they fought against during the Cyprus emergency.

They will be among about 800 Cypriot extras Mr. Preminger is engaging in Cyprus, where several sequences of "Exodus" are being filmed.

Among the Cypriot extras is a man who was acquitted of a charge of murdering a British sergeant who was shot in the back as he walked down a Nicosia street.

Mr. Preminger says British headquarters here declined to provide soldiers for his sequences because they objected to the "anti-British" plot of the picture. Mr. Preminger denies his film will be anti-British.

$535,000 to Israel From Ford Fund

The Israel Foundation Trustees have received a new grant from the Ford Foundation amounting to $535,000 for the execution of 42 researches in the fields of physics and chemistry, biology, medicine, industrial research, agriculture and social sciences.

Meanwhile, an anonymous donor in the U.S. has made a gift of $60,000 to the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "The Hymie Danishevsky Fund." Income from the Fund is to be devoted to studies in Child Psychiatry and to clinical research in the mind-body processes of children.

VISITORS' GALLERY

The Beaux Arts Trio

French-born violinist Daniel Guilet, living in the U.S. since 1941, cellist Bernard Greenhouse, American-born of Russian parentage, and pianist Menahem Pressler, born in Germany but brought up here in Israel, combined their individual gifts as instrumentalists of high distinction at first only for their own enjoyment.

When Casadesus, the renowned pianist, recommended them to Columbia Artists, this important institution for promoting concerts in the U.S. agreed to take them on. One day, back in 1955, Menahem Pressler suddenly got a long-distance call from New York while in Tel Aviv, informing him of the attractive offer. He accepted immediately, and this was the start of the "Beaux Arts Trio of New York."

Having appreciated the complete unity of the ensemble in its recital the other day — despite their differences in age, background and temperament — one finds this group like a happy family when "off duty," apparently never disagreeing on daily matters.

The livewire seems to be Pressler, who infects the others with his boyish enthusiasm and drive, backed by the alert Greenhouse, and rounded off by Daniel Guilet's serene maturity.

The latter employs the time left over from the trio teaching in New York and Montreal, following a rich career with various chamber music ensembles of his own and with Toscanini's NBC Orchestra and the Symphony of the Air.

Faculty Member

Greenhouse, Juilliard College fellowship student and pupil of Pablo Casals, is well known from many public appearances and recordings. He is now on the faculties of the Juilliard and the Manhattan Schools of Music. Both play Stradivarius instruments.

Pressler, the pianist, started his career in Israel studying with Eliahu Rudiakoff and Prof. Leo Kestenberg, later continuing with Robert Casadesus and Egon Petri. After appearing with the (then) P.B.S. Orchestra and in several concerts of the I.P.O., he won international recognition by winning First Prize at the Debussy Competition held in San Francisco in 1946. It brought in its trail engagements with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, where he played for four consecutive years as soloist, and with other great orchestras.

The ever-growing demand for his appearances abroad induced him after much hesitation to change his domicile from Tel Aviv to New York. But he has kept his link with Israel: he bought a flat in Tel Aviv, married a sabra in 1949 and speaks in Hebrew with his son Amital, while both his and his wife's parents live in town, too. He also took every opportunity to come here, and the present visit has enthused him even more with the progress the country has made since he was last here five years ago.

It seems strange that the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has not secured Pressler's participation in its regular schedule. He has not played with the I.P.O. since 1949 and before that date never in regular subscription series. It is hardly understandable, that the Trio — which has proved its international worth and artistry — has not been asked to take part in our Zichron Ya'acov Chamber Music Festival planned for next year.

One thing is sure: those who had this time heard the Beaux Arts Trio, will flock to any concert held here. Pressler, who has developed into a mature and understanding pianist despite his youth, will be assured of a highly appreciative audience wherever and whenever he will appear as soloist.

YOHANAN BOEHM

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza Rd. 3042.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 60822. Zeldner, 31 Ahad Ha'am, 60881. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22155. Jaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24043. Hiva, Hatikva Qtr. 32600. **JAFFA:** El Kamal, 8 Hameret (3), 82551. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Hayim. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Israel, Shikun Herut, 24 Tel Hai, 72960. **HERZLIYA:** Carni. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1081. **NATANYA:** Hanassi. **HAIFA:** Glouston, 13 Balfour, 4052.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Zion, 30 Ussishkin, 5001. Shneider, Kiryat Yovel, Merkaz Mishari, 2941.

TEL AVIV (day): Altman, 1 King George, 63791. Zeldner, 31 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Volkovisky, 58 Herzl, 84657. Bar, 66 Frishman, 24820. **JAFFA:** Nora, near Nora Cinema, 81896. (Night): Magen David, 58 Allenby, 60426. Frankel, 28 King George, opp. Gan Meir, 23721. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23836. Avraham, 9 Erlanger near Central Bus Station, 33300. **JAFFA:** Nora, near Nora cinema, 81896. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 26 Stampfer. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinci, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. **HERZLIYA:** Carni. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1081. **NATANYA:** Hanassi. **HAIFA:** Hamizrah, 57 Herzl, 3211. Moriah, Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81069. Arlosoroff, Haifa Bay, 71720.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2748. Dr. Zafler, Meon Academaim Bet/28, Mahane Allenby. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Blaus, 5 Shimshon, 20746. Dr. Garman, 35 Frishman. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27037. Dr. Mahler, 60 Arlosoroff, 21300. Dr. Simon, 63 Keren Kayemeth, 51274.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eiges, 13 Strauss, 2069. Dr. Zafler, Mahane Allenby, Meon Academaim Bet/28. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as above.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.59 tonight and ends [illegible] 7.57 p.m.

Portion: Beha'alotcha. Numbers, 8,1—12,16.

Haftara: Zecharia 2, 14—4, 7.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha [illegible] p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. [illegible] Dr. Wahrhaftig, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow [illegible] 8.15 p.m. [illegible] Tonight [illegible] Haftara. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Tel Ha'Yovel): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 7.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation, (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.40 p.m. Arvit, 7.22 p.m.

Shile Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.20 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

Bank Leumi Investment Company Ltd.

Tel Aviv, June 8, 1960.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held on Friday, July 1, 1960, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Head Office Building of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 26-30 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, when the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:

"That the Share Capital of the Company be increased to IL4,000,000 by the creation of 20,000 additional "A" Ordinary Shares of IL1 each and 470,000 additional "B" Ordinary Shares of IL1 each."

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Beauty Parlour LENY 4 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin (near Weiss Hotel), Haifa
Opening on Tuesday, June 14, 1960, at 6 p.m.
Our esteemed clientele and friends are cordially invited.

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[illegible]

Social & Personal

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, yesterday visited Yad Vashem, where he was received by the Chairman of the Institute, Dr. [illegible]

The new Australian Minister, Mr. John M. McMillan, called at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on Thursday to deliver a copy of his credentials. He will present them to the President next week.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Benji Motomura, and Mrs. Motomura, visited Hechal Shlomo yesterday and were received by Chief Rabbi Nissim. Later they were the guests to lunch at the home of the Executive Director and Mrs. Maurice A. Jaffe. Dr. and Mrs. Z. Wahrhaftig were also present.

Prof. Jakob Katz has been re-elected Dean of the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences at the Hebrew University for a further two-year period. Participating for the first time in the elections held by the Faculty Council were members from the Tel Aviv Branch of the Faculty.

Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Head of the Jewish Agency Information Department, will speak on his tour of Australia, and Mr. Levi Geri (Greenspun), Chairman of the Film Censorship Board, will speak on the Cannes Film Festival and on censorship in Europe, at the Jerusalem Journalists Club at 9 p.m. Saturday night.

Mr. Gideon Rafael, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will speak on the recent Law of the Sea conference, at the Haifa Maritime and Economics club at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone: 2404.

Ministry Frowns On School Trips Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Education views with disfavour the growing practice by school managements or local authorities of organizing tours abroad by secondary school pupils.

Ministry sources said that a number of local authorities recently requested Ministry sponsorship for such tours, but that this has been refused.

The Ministry, it is understood, holds that pleasure trips abroad at such a young age are in the nature of a luxury, and ought not to be encouraged. Furthermore, they impose a heavy burden on parents who are unwilling to refuse their children when their schoolmates are going.

But the Ministry has given favourable consideration to a request from the Wingate Physical Training Institute to postpone the opening of next term for two weeks to allow its pupils to see the Olympic Games in Rome (at their own expense). The Ministry regards the trip as additional study, but will ask the school to make up for the lost fortnight during the term.

PRIZE CONTEST FOR CHILDREN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish Theatre for Children has announced its annual $1,000 prize contest for a children's play.

The play must be written in English, on a Jewish subject, and must be submitted not later than April 15, 1961. Details may be obtained by writing to Jewish Theatre for Children, 426 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.

RABBI. — Dr. Benjamin Schwarz, Chief Rabbi of Hungary and President of the National Council of Rabbis, died suddenly at the age of 81, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday. Dr. Schwarz was also a member of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

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Jerusalem — 60 King George Ave., Tel. 3430.
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Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66521.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Circus:— Warsaw Circus, at Gan Ha'atzmaut, 5 p.m. Tomorrow 5 p.m. (farewell performance).

• Recorded Concert:— "Music to Inspire" (with background pictures). Rossini: "L'Italiana in Algeri" — Overture; Wagner: "Lohengrin" — Prelude to Acts I and III. Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat Minor, op. 23. Public welcome. YMCA. 8.30.

• Film Shows:— Israel films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061 — Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.

Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Exhibitions:— Oils, gouaches and drawings by Judith Har-Even. Ten Israel Painters, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Daily, 10-1, 4-6; Saturdays, 10-2.

Artists House: Perez Hesse's paintings. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 10-1; 4-6.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 63737. Paintings by leading Israel artists. Purchases mailed upon request.

Oils and prints by Mordecai Moreh, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 3528. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 11-1; 8-11.

"Israel Today," permanent Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma. 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tel Eli. 9-1, 3-5.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art. Original prints from Dürer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by James McBey (both from Rosenbloom collection). Drawings by Marthe Guillain (Belgium). Contemporary English lithography. Today: 9-12; tomorrow: 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Fruit in modern painting. Today: 9-12.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Z.O.A. House:— Oneg Shabbath for tourists, 9.30.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23230. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum:— Dizengoff House: 22 Contemporary Argentine Artists. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition of water colours by Mordechai Avniel, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 4670, 67003.

KIRYAT HAIM

• South American Folklore Ensemble:— Los Incas, Beit Haam, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Music Hour:— Organ music and this record: Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor. Public welcome. YMCA. 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera:— "La Perichole," 9.30.

• South American Folklore Ensemble:— Los Incas, Ohel Shem, 7.15, 9.30.

• Theatre:— Habimah: "Mademoiselle," Premiere, 8.30. Cameri: "Look Homeward, Angel," 8.30. Ohel: "Known in Public," 8.30.

• Israel Playhouse:— "So you've come to Israel" — Israel plays in English. Dan Hotel Night Club, 9.30 p.m.

• Dine and Dance:— Dolphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 22073.

Galei Gondola Restaurant, for gourmets, 57 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m.-1 a.m. Tel. 22700.

• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Goldkorn (Paris), Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1.

• Bazaar:— Opening of General Zionist Women Bazaar, 8.30 p.m. Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

RAMAT AVIV

• Concert:— Jacob Groob and Chamber String Orchestra, Brodetsky Hall, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— a) Paintings and sculptures by six Safed Artists. b) Ceramics by Hannah Zunts-Charag, 11 a.m.— reception by the artist, Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Paintings and drawings by Dov Medaisi and Pauline Krewer, Artists House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7, daily, except Fridays.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat., June 11: "Mademoiselle" (Premiere), 8.30. Sun., June 12: "Mademoiselle" (for students), Shaar Hanegev: "Twelve Angry Men." Mon., June 13: "Mademoiselle," Beth Hefer: "Visit of the Old Lady." Tues., June 14: "Legend of the Three and Four," 11 a.m., 8.30 p.m. Wed., June 15: "Mademoiselle" (for Municipal workers). Kiryat Haim: "Twelve Angry Men." Thurs., June 16: "Mademoiselle" (for Municipal workers). Givat Am: "Twelve Angry Men."

Performances are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., June 11 and Tues., June 14: "La Perichole."

PREMIERE OF "AIDA" Saturday, June 18. Performances commence at 8.30.

Broadway House Hotel
68-69 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1, Tel. PADdington 1461 (Next Baker Street Station). YOUR HOME IN LONDON. Bed & Breakfast, bath, fr. £1.1.0 per day. Room & three meals £2. Viennese cooking. Proprietor Friedrich Pichler, from Vienna.

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Open all year round for children aged 5-9 years. Children can go to schools or kindergarten
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Hebrew, English, French, Polish and German spoken.

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Beit Harofe Rehov Heftman Tel Aviv — Chamber Music Association — Sat. Eve. June 11 at 8.30
MUSICAL EVENING
with the cooperation of Kol Yisrael.
De Falla's Chamber Opera, "Master Pedro's Puppet Show" and 18th-Century Vocal Music
Uly Schocken, Nitza Shur, Antonia Lozanne, Edith Goldschmidt, Haim Fischner, William Wolff, Frank Pelleg and the KOL YISRAEL ORCHESTRA conducted by GARY BERTINI
Tickets: IL1.75 and IL2.25 — Radio Wasa, 116 Rehov Dizengoff; Kanaf, 82 Allenby Rd., and on eve of the performance at Beit Harofe.

All friends of
the late PHIL WILLIAMS of London
are invited to the opening of a garden planted in his memory at
KIBBUTZ BEIT HAEMEK
on Sunday, June 12, at 5 p.m.
Transport will leave for Beit Ha'emek from Penguin Cafe in Nahariya at 2.30 and will return after the ceremony.
Additional information from the Israel office of the British Zionist Federation, 83a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26171, Tel Aviv.

KAITANA NATANYA — PARDESS HAGDUD
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Tel. Natanya 2175, Sunday-Thursday, 4-7 p.m.
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Swimming in Natanya's Sea, and Swiming pool.
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Lessons and play in our green and shady garden
Registration of children between 6-14
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NATANYA: Van der Horst, Pardess Hagdud (near Seminar) P.O.B. 2, Tel. Natanya 2175, Sunday-Thursday, between 4-7 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Hoffmann, Kiryat Moshe, Sderot Herzl, Beit Simcha.
TEL AVIV: Loewenthal, Ramat Chen, Micha 10, Tel. 22147 Daily between 2-4.30 except Sundays and Wednesdays.
BNEI BRAK: Gilstein, 26 Sderot Chen, daily between 5-7 p.m.

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Opera by Verdi
Hebrew: A. Asherman
With the international Soprano
Leonora Lafayette (Aida)
and the dramatic tenor
Leonard Del Ferro (Rhadames)
Produced by
Edis de Philippe
Conductor
Ernst Pohl
Sat., June 18; Tues., June 21
Sat., June 25; Tues., June 28
La Perichole
A sparkling operetta by Jacques Offenbach
In Tel Aviv
Tomorrow, Sat., June 11
Tues., June 14; Mon., June 20
In Jerusalem
Sunday, June 19
(Tickets at Cahana's)
In Haifa
Thursday, June 16
(Tickets at [illegible])
All parts, [illegible] Tickets at the box office 10.30-1, 4.30-8, Tel. [illegible] Tickets at Pan, Ramat Gan.

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NEW 4-ROOM
SWEDISH PREFABRICATED
HOUSE
Hall, large kitchen, 3 built-in cupboards, every convenience. 1-dunam plot, fruit trees.
Ramat Hasharon, Rassco, 16 Boustnai, 4-6 p.m.

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FURNISHED 2½-ROOM FLAT
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TO LET AT NAVEH
Furnished
2-Room Flat
hall, dinette, for 6 months: August-January.
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Furnished 4-Room Flat
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Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, Wed., June 15 & Thurs., June 16, 8.45 — Saturday night, 9.30 at the Dan Hotel Night Club.
Tickets: Tel Aviv Government Tourist Office; leading hotels; Z.O.A. House; For reservations call: Tel. 67026, 67028.

Jerusalem Weather

The Weather

Forecast: Fair.
Tomorrow: Fair. A trough of low pressure is approaching the eastern Mediterranean. It will be followed by a ridge of high pressure.

	°A	B	C
Mt. Carmel	32	19-29	19-29
Haifa	31	21-29	21-29
Haifa Port	31	21-29	21-29
Acre	32	19-29	19-29
Tel Aviv	32	21-27	21-27
Jaffa Port	32	21-27	21-27
Jaffa Airport	32	21-28	21-28
Jerusalem	29	14-25	14-25
Beersheba	33	17-30	17-30
Eilat	37	21-36	21-36

(1) Humidity at 3 p.m. (2) Temperature change yesterday evening. (3) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Rector, Archimandrite M. Raffi Minasse, from home leave (by Poissonier).

Mrs. Mordechai Gorn, Manager-Director of Hamam, after three weeks on economy business in South Africa. (by El Al).

Mrs. Ilya Silver-Kissen, a member of the Hadassah Council and Hadassah Medical Organization, and Chairman of the Clapham Consumers' Society Day School of the British Zionist Federation, on a two-week educational mission for the Federation. (by El Al).

Mrs. Rose Jaffee, Honorary Treasurer of World Wiz. Brus Europe.

Mr. Melvin B. Goldstein, of New York, Administrative Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, for three days of consultations with Government and Jewish Agency leaders. (by El Al).

Mr. Comrade Pagliardo, Parliamentary Deputy Chief of Protocol, to represent his Government at a thanksgiving ceremony for a Panama-J.N.F. forest.

THE 50th anniversary of the construction of the church and Franciscan Monastery on the Mount of Beatitudes was marked yesterday, at a ceremony attended by Church dignitaries, monks and senior police officers.

* * *

THE TOURIST launch, Kfar Nahum, of the Bin Gev Boating Company, yesterday made its maiden trip across Lake Kinneret, travelling from Tiberias via Capernaum to Kibbutz Ein Gev.

Saher Home On Extended Leave

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "I can't say now whether I will remain Ambassador to Vienna or how long I will stay in Israel. I heard about the Supreme Court's judgment in the Amos Ben-Gurion-Sharet appeal and decided that my place is here."

This was stated in Ittiv [illegible] reporter on Thursday by Mr. Yehezkel Saher on his arrival from Vienna.

The judgment had said of Mr. Saher that he had perjured himself in his testimony before the Tel Aviv District Court in the hearings of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion's suit for libel against *Sharut Hamitnadvim* in February 1957. At the time, Mr. Saher was Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Saher went on to say that the Foreign Ministry has accepted his request for unlimited leave of absence for him. The Ambassador, who seemed pale and fatigued when he came down the steps from the plane, said that "I intend, first of all, to sleep for a few days before consulting friends on what steps to take." *(Ittim)*

HON. CONSUL-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES

TEL AVIV.—Dr. Yosef Weiss, Joint General Manager of Delek, has been appointed Honorary Consul-General of the Philippines, it was announced yesterday by the Philippine Consulate-General here.

Histadrut Unhappy Over Tax Proposal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Minister Levi Eshkol is believed to have confronted some opposition among Histadrut leaders here on Thursday to his proposal to impose compulsory advance payments of property tax (Arnona).

The Histadrut apparently does not support the proposal in its present form, feeling that it would affect all property owners, even the owner of the smallest flat in a co-operatively-owned house.

The Finance Minister conferred with Histadrut leaders for more than two hours, before going to his office in the Kirya, here, to attend a meeting of the Coalition Executive later in the evening.

His proposals are also opposed by the National Religious party and the Progressives, it is understood.

Sneak Thief Has Haul of IL 20,000 in Week

TEL AVIV. — A 30-year-old fugitive from a mental home was remanded in custody for two weeks on Thursday on suspicion of being the most successful sneak thief captured in recent years.

According to police, Otto Weiss managed to steal IL20,000 in cash and valuables from several high-class hotels in the Tel Aviv area inside of the week since he escaped from the mental home. Weiss allegedly admitted breaking into rooms in the Dan, Sharon and Tadmor hotels and sometimes getting away with his loot while the occupants, for the most part tourists, were even in the rooms.

Also detained with Weiss for a fortnight, on suspicion of receiving the stolen goods was Ya'acov Weiser, of Tel Aviv. Weiser's wife, Rosie, was remanded for 10 days, as was Shmuel Temberg, also of Tel Aviv, who is suspected of peddling the jewellery. *(Ittim)*

Fly Pupae on Milk Bottle Costs Tnuva IL 150 Fine

TEL AVIV. — "Any fine imposed on Tnuva can only be a nominal one in view of the firm's size and resources. The fact that the largest food marketer in the country has been found guilty of selling contaminated food is a greater punishment than any monetary fine."

This was stated by Magistrate L. Ogen on Thursday in fining Tnuva IL150 for having sold a bottle of milk on whose lid were found nine fly pupae. The case was brought at the instance of a Tel Aviv housewife who had complained to the District Health Office.

During the hearings, Mr. Yosef Schwartz, of the Health Office, laid the ultimate blame for the presence of fly pupae on the housewives who fail to wash the bottles after use. He said that the flies lay their eggs in the dirty bottles, and by the time they are returned to the dairy, they have reached the pupa stage. The alkaline wash used by the dairy has no effect on them, he declared.

For its part, Tnuva said that it is doing all in its power to observe hygiene regulations. *(Ittim)*

Broker Reports Loss Of $5,000 In Diamonds

TEL AVIV. — The loss of $5,000 worth of diamonds was reported to the police on Thursday by a Tel Aviv diamond broker, Mr. Moshe Stahl.

Jordan Patrol Boats Change Their Mind

ELAT. — Two Jordanian patrol boats which had drawn dangerously close to three Israel trawlers fishing inside territorial waters were driven off on Thursday by the approach of Navy torpedo boats.

The Jordanians steamed away as soon as the Israel torpedo boats left their moorings and started out to sea. By the time the naval vessels reached the spot, the Jordanians were back in the safety of Akaba. *(Ittim)*

Litani Plan Put Off

The Litani River diversion project has been postponed "for a year or two" because of the destruction of a tunnel by a sandstorm last year. This was announced in Beirut yesterday by the Public Works Department, ANA reports.

The Shom project is designed to divert part of the waters of the Litani from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean.

American Zionist Parley in November

A conference of American Zionists will be held in November to discuss the programme of action and the ideological problems confronting the American Zionist movement, in view of the reorganisation of the World Zionist Movement.

This was announced at yesterday afternoon's session of the plenary of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem by Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council. The Council, which formerly concerned itself almost exclusively with political action and public relations, has taken over the information and education activities of the Jewish Agency's American Section in the reorganised set-up.

The plenary will today deal with the question of United Jewish Appeal allocations in the constructive funds of the Israel political parties.

Y. Kabushi Made Freeman of Nazareth

NAZARETH. — The Freedom of Nazareth was yesterday conferred on an Israel citizen for the first time when Mayor Seif e-Din Rushdi bestowed the honour on Mr. Yehoshua Habushi of the Arab Division of the Ministry of Labour.

Among the 1,000 persons who attended the ceremony in the garden of the Franciscan nuns' convent were the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal; the Director-General of the Ministry, Aluf Yosef Avidar; clergy of the Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Latin communities; Arab Knesset Members affiliated to Mapai; senior officials of the Military Government, and Arab notables.

Mr. Habushi, who is a Jew, is only the second person to be made a Freeman of the town since Nazareth acquired municipal status in 1875. The first, in 1946, was the late Monsignor Antonio Vergani, who was Vicar-General of the Latin Patriarchate in Israel.

All the speakers, among whom were the Mayor, Archbishop George Hakim, and Mr. M. Alon, chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Upper Nazareth, regarded the occasion as symbolic of Arab-Jewish friendship and co-operation.

Big Fire At Ramat Gan Bakery

RAMAT GAN. — Damage estimated at IL10,000 was caused by a fire at the Herut bakery here early Wednesday morning.

An employee at the bakery, Yoseph Shitta, 26, was burnt and received treatment at Bellinson Hospital. He was sent home later in the day.

Teachers Demand Wage Negotiations

Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut affiliated Teachers Union on Thursday called on the Education Ministry to begin negotiations over likely wage claims by June 23.

The Union's General Committee held a special meeting to discuss, and formally receive, the findings of the Gurr Committee on teachers' salaries and working conditions. It also decided to authorise the holding of a further emergency meeting "to discuss future steps" should the Ministry refuse to enter into negotiations.

Claims Rejected

Most of the claims which the Union wishes to discuss with the Ministry have been rejected in the Gurr report.

The Mapai-led majority rejected a joint proposal by Achdut Ha'avoda and Mapam for a warning strike of the country's teachers.

The Union also took the unprecedented step of passing a unanimous resolution condemning the strictures on the Union made by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. Asaf, in the Knesset on Tuesday. The resolution condemned the Deputy Minister for his "unrestrained attacks on the teaching profession."

Talks Proposed On Labour Unity

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary-General of Mapai, Mr. Y. Almogi, has invited representatives of the two other Labour parties — Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda — to attend a meeting of the Mapai Central Committee at which the proposal for a United Labour Party would be discussed.

The Mapai spokesman said on Thursday that no official answer to Mr. Almogi's invitation had yet been received, although "Al Hamishmar" and "Lamerhav," the newspapers connected with Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda respectively, reported that the proposal was turned down.

Child, 3, Fatally Injured by Truck

PETAH TIKVA. — Three-year-old Khaled Abdul Hai Yihyeh, of Taibeh, was fatally injured yesterday when he stepped into the path of an oncoming truck on a village road.

He died on the way to hospital. The truck driver has been detained. *(Ittim)*

Youth, 18, Gets Life Term For Killing Father

HAIFA. — Ahmed Sa'adi, 18, of Nazareth, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the District Court here yesterday on a charge of patricide.

His 97-year-old father, Yussef, died as a result of five dagger wounds sustained when he was stabbed by Sa'adi at their home last June. The reason for the quarrel was the father's refusal to permit the son's marriage with his own cousin.

The defence counsel, Mr. A. Lifshitz, pleaded that the accused was not yet 18, had no birth certificate, and that his age was registered in his identity card only on the strength of his father's statement. The plea was rejected.

The Court consisted of President J. Asulai and Judges E. Vinogradov and Y. Kahan.

Argentine Note to Israel

(Continued from Page One)

Note, added that "the Israel Government must be aware of its responsibility in submitting false facts."

Argentina regretted that the Israel authorities "have not offer the appropriate redress which follows from their own admission of responsibility."

The Note continued: "The fact that one state sends its agents to the territory of another state so that they may perform there, without permission, any kind of acts, particularly acts of coercion, is not lawfully accepted within the framework of juridical relationships among nations."

The Argentine Note complained that Israel had not clarified whether the abductors were agents of the State of Israel.

It also seemed that "even if they were volunteers with no link of precedence with the Jewish State, Israel's responsibility emerges from its approval of such action."

The note added: "The Israel Government sided with and publicly congratulated the authors of the action, and in this way seems to fully endorse their move."

Once Eichmann was returned to Argentina, the Note said, the way would be open to Israel "to request his delivery by all means with complying by international law."

"The Israel Government must be presumed that the people and Government of Argentina understand and pardon the feelings of the Jewish people in the face of a man who was charged with most monstrous crimes against humanity," the Note continued. It added, however, that Argentina "cannot but ask whether the obligation to respect the sovereignty of a friendly state with which most cordial relations are maintained should not have been taken into consideration."

The concluding part of the Argentine Note referred to Israel's decision to judge Eichmann in its own territory and said:

"If he is charged with the crime of genocide, why is the Israel Government rejecting Article 6 of the Convention on Genocide, which the Israel Government ratified and which expressly establishes that offenders will be submitted to courts in the country where the crimes were committed?"

ISRAEL SEEN FACING GROWING PRESSURE

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Israel is now going to face increased pressure to agree to have Eichmann tried by an international court, it is believed here.

A prominent French jurist and statesman told your correspondent that while Israel's case in the dispute with the Argentine is morally strong, it is, he regretted to say, complicated juridically. France, he said, will not take sides and will probably abstain if the dispute is discussed at the U.N.

The exchange of notes between Jerusalem and Buenos Aires has been widely commented on in the French press. "Figaro" writes that "whatever the momentary satisfaction given to Israel opinion by the arrest of Eichmann, we should not forget the general principles of international law under which Israel has to live."

On the other hand, "L'Aurore" criticizes the Argentine Government for having created an international incident out of "a molehill which consists only of the just retribution which falls upon a notorious war criminal."

The official organ of the Hungarian Communist Party, "Nepszabadsag," has hinted that the Budapest authorities are prepared to give Israel the necessary documents revealing Eichmann's personal part in arranging the execution of 430,000 Hungarian Jews and the deportation of a further 320,000.

This is reported by the Paris daily "l'Humanite" which adds that a number of Hungarians have already volunteered to go to Israel to testify against Eichmann. *(INA)*

Boy, 8, 'Hanged' In 'Eichmann' Game

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An eight-year-old boy who was "hanged" by his playmates on Wednesday during a game of "Eichmann," was saved from serious injury in the nick of time by his elder brother.

The boy, Dov ("Dubbie") Preiss, of Rehov Akiva, was playing with his friends in a backyard, when they decided on a "more exciting" game. Dubbie volunteered to act the role of Eichmann, and after a short "trial," was promptly sentenced and hanged by his playmates.

His 13-year-old brother, Oded, who happened to pass by, cut Dubbie down before he had suffered any serious injury.

Yemenites Request Chief Rabbi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The election of a third Yemenite Chief Rabbi has been suggested by the Federation of Yemenites.

In a letter received yesterday by the Council of the Chief Rabbinate, the Federation's spokesmen declared since it seems that a second Chief Rabbi was to be elected in the place of the late Chief Rabbi Herzog, it was only right that there should also be a Yemenite Chief Rabbi (in addition to the Sephardi and Ashkenazi Chief Rabbis). The letter points out that, in the interests of the integration of immigrants, it would have been preferable to have a single Chief Rabbi. The letter is signed by Mr. Zecharia Gluska, a former M.K., and Mr. Moshe Mekeltan.

PARIS ICE BALLET DUE HERE SOON

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The "Paris Sur Glace" ice ballet troupe will come to Israel in about two months for a series of performances, the troupe's Manager, M. Marcel Daury, said on his arrival yesterday to make arrangements. *(Ittim)*

Extradited Swindler Gets 2 Years' Jail

TEL AVIV. — Paul Olshansky, 50, who last August was extradited from Greece, was yesterday sentenced by the Tel Aviv District Court to two years' imprisonment for defrauding three persons of goods and money to the value of IL11,950.

Mr. Harry Peter Kaplan, 37, was acquitted of charges of having been Olshansky's accomplice in several of the swindles, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. He had been in detention for eight months.

Mordechai Brushi, who was extradited from Greece together with Olshansky, is serving a five-year sentence after having pleaded guilty to complicity with Olshansky and to other charges which had been pending against him. *(Ittim)*

Ex-Speaker Guilty In Paris 'Rose Ballet' Case

PARIS. (Reuter). — A Paris court yesterday gave André Le Troquer, 75-year-old former Speaker of the French National Assembly, a year's suspended sentence and fined 5,000 new francs for his role in the "Rose Ballet" scandal.

Pierre Sorlut, 35-year-old police driver, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having organised "surprise parties" involving teenage girls at private homes and at Le Troquer's official residence in the Paris area.

Le Troquer, Sorlut and 20 others were found guilty of inciting minors to debauchery. Police Superintendent Guy Tinabej was acquitted. The case, heard in camera, lasted a week.

Le Troquer denied all the charges. His counsel asked for his acquittal on the ground that it was his word against that of young girls. The prosecutor recommended leniency.

The Court President took two hours to read the judgment and sentences. The convicted have 15 days in which to appeal.

The Court ordered 10,000 new francs damages to be paid to the parents of the girls involved in the "surprise parties" and a symbolic one franc to be paid to the Federation of Family Associations.

Keen Struggle to Decide National League Honours

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV.—The National League championship will be decided this week-end by the results of the games between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Haifa Hapoel, and between Petah Tikva Hapoel and Jaffa Maccabi, in the final matches of the current League programme.

The issue is between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Petah Tikva Hapoel.

Tel Aviv Maccabi took over the League leadership last Saturday, and now lead Petah Tikva Hapoel by one point. The Tel Aviv team, however, faces a very stiff test against Haifa Hapoel, who won 9:1 in Natanya last week and will be going all out to ensure that the championship goes to a Hapoel club.

Though Tel Aviv Maccabi has moved to the head of the table, its form in recent games has been nowhere near its best, and Glazer, Goldstein and Rafi Levy will have to have their shooting boots on again if Maccabi is to gain both points.

Favoured to Win

Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Jaffa Maccabi and must be favoured to gain a clear-cut win.

The struggle at the other end of the League table, to avoid relegation, is no less keen. It involves Ramat Gan Hapoel, Jaffa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hatar. The club with the best chances of a win this Saturday looks to be Ramat Gan Hapoel, which is at home to Natanya Maccabi.

The Hapoel side is at bottom of the table, one point behind Hatar and Jaffa Maccabi. Hatar are away against Haifa Maccabi and appear to have as little chance of collecting a point as Jaffa Maccabi has in Petah Tikva.

The fight for third spot in the League table is between Haifa Hapoel, Tel Aviv Hapoel and Haifa Maccabi. Tel Aviv Hapoel look good enough to win two points from Bnei Yehuda, and may gain third place.

FIXTURES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Mac. v. Haifa Hapoel
Petah Tikva Hap. v. Jaffa Mac.
Jlem. Hap. v Tel. Tik. Mac.
Ram. Gan Hap. v Natanya Mac.
Haifa Maccabi v Tel Aviv Hatar
Tel Aviv Hap. v Bnei Yehuda

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Grossmann — Shmuel and Miriam Cotev

announce the marriage of their dear children

Edna — Shamay

Jerusalem, June 7, 1960.

Lea Shoham, Tel Aviv — Uzi Benjamin, Ramat Gan

MARRIED

Kvutzat Tiv'elim, June 7, 1960.

William F. Cordes — Elaine M. Cormier

ENGAGED

The wedding ceremony will take place on August 6, 1960, in the Lady of Fatima Church in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cordes, Tel Aviv
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cormier, Montreal

My brother

MAKSO SORGER

Passed away on May 28 at the age of 54; he was buried in Zagreb (Yugoslavia).

FINA SORGER

We deeply regret to announce the passing away of

Rebecca Fischeles

(née Rusiak)

The funeral will leave from Rambam Hospital, Haifa, at 10 a.m. today, June 10, 1960. (TEH TET VAV)

A bus will leave from the deceased's home at 49 Rehov Tabor (Michael), Haifa, at 9.00 a.m.

Henry FISCHELES, husband
the FISCHELES family, London, and
the DUNIAK and AKUCHEOVER families, in Israel.

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INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

'No Alternative To Planned Farming'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There is no alternative to a rigidly planned framework for Israel's agriculture, in view of its limited scope for expansion and the country's water problem, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, told a meeting of the Farmers Federation's Centre here on Thursday.

He stressed that local production would have to be regulated to conform to market requirements, since many branches of farming had already expanded to their maximum limits.

Citrus continues to figure as one of the mainstays of the agricultural sector, Mr. Dayan said. Even though prices are falling, future citrus harvests are expected to yield higher incomes than most other crops. Nevertheless, he believed that the exchange-rate for citrus-earned dollars would have to be increased to a rate comparable to the rate for other types of exports.

Dairy Farming

The Agricultural Planning Centre had decided to eliminate dairy farming from a number of moshavim, kibbutzim and about a dozen semi-urban settlements. Mr. Dayan said that his Ministry would not enforce this ruling, but would definitely stop milk subsidies to the areas concerned. He promised that his Ministry would assist those farmers who cooperated with the sale of their livestock by helping them to find substitutes for their lost sources of income.

Friday Night Show Off At Rabbinate's Insistence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Rabbinate yesterday threatened to cancel the Dan Hotel's kashrut certificate if the Friday night performances there of the Israel Playhouse were not stopped immediately.

The Dan Hotel management was summoned to an urgent meeting with the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Rabbi I. J. Unterman, and members of the Rabbinate, to be informed of the decision. The hotel's management later informed the Israel Playhouse that it would not be able to stage its performance of "So You've Come to Israel" at its night club on Friday night, but could have the hall on Saturday night instead.

The performance will now be held this Saturday night, at 9.30 p.m. and all tickets for Friday night will be valid then. Alternatively, ticket-holders can have their money refunded.

HISTADRUT MEMBERS

changing their names, including women members recently married or about to marry who have not yet informed the nearest Lishkat Hamass office of a change of name, are requested to do so at an early date, for their own convenience.

Notification in time helps to avoid errors in members' cards.

LISHKAT HAMASS HAMERKAZIT

Oil Moving Through 16-Inch Pipe Section

ELAT. — The Anglo-Nafti Company yesterday began pumping crude petroleum through the 161-kilometre section of the 16-inch pipeline, south of Beersheba.

When the pipe will have filled up — in about four days — the pilots and others will be tested by gradually subjecting them over a period to pressure of up to 120 atmospheres. If the tests prove successful, the section will be put into general use. *(Ittim)*

U.S. Atom Delegation Visiting Israel

Three members of the staff of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission arrived in Israel on Wednesday night by Air France for a short visit. They intend to inspect the use of enriched uranium which has been loaned to Israel by the Committee.

The leader of the visiting group is Mr. John Vinciguerra, Assistant Director of the International Affairs Department of the Commission. He is accompanied by Mr. John Downing, a nuclear engineer, and Mr. James Hering, a technician.

Citrus 'Bootleggers' Get Heavy Fines

TEL AVIV.—A citrus grower Ya'acov Teitz, 58, of Hitan Aharon, was fined IL2,000 by Magistrate M. Rubin here yesterday for having sold 13 tons of clementines without a licence.

The prosecutor told the Magistrate that Teitz, formerly a grove manager for Ya'hin Hakal, had sold the fruit under pressure from a group of troughs.

Magistrate Rubin yesterday also fined:

- Shabtai Tybahubal, of Kfar Saba, IL350 for having marketed 250 kgs. of mandarines without a permit from the Citrus Marketing Board;
- Ben-Zion Zettler, of Kfar Saba, IL120 for having sold 485 kgs. of clementines without a licence;
- Hanina Dalek, of Jaffa, IL300 for having hauled 298 kgs. of clementines in his tender without a licence; and
- Aryeh Eckhaus, IL50, for having hauled 315 kgs. of lemons in his car without a licence. Eckhaus claimed he had not known of the prohibition on the free sale of citrus fruit.

A LIVE artillery shell was discovered yesterday morning by schoolchildren in a field close to the Afridar school in Ashkelon. Police removed it.

Cornerstone Laid For Negev Textile Mill

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEER SHEBA. — The cornerstone of a weaving and garment manufacturing mill was laid in the development town of Mishor (Arnon), about 30 kms. south of here, on Thursday afternoon. The mill will operate 200 looms and employ about 250 hands permanent.

The cornerstone ceremony was attended by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 9, 1960

Textile Spinning	1000
Textile Spinning (private)	1000
Dutberg Textile	1000
Hamashbir Lamishlachat A	1000
" " B	1000
" " C	1000
" " D	1000
" " E	1000
" " F	1000
Pal. Electric 97/84	1000
Nat. Oil Co.	1000
Local Authorities	1000
Jewish Agency	1000
Karen Hayesod	1000
" 50/68 III.	1000
Fertilizers & Chems.	1000
Ind. Dev. Bank	1000
Gen. Mortgage Bank	1000
Bezeq Lease A	1000
" " B	1000
" " C	1000
" " D	1000
" " E	1000
" " F	1000
Pal. Electric 97/84	1000
Pal. Electric 50/68	1000
Local Authorities 3½	1000
Karen Hayesod	1000
" 50/68 III	1000
Ramco	1000
50/68 I/C.A.L. LINKED	1000
Israelo	1000
Ind. Dev. Bank	1000
Bank Leumi Invest.	1000
Ordinary SHARES	
Bank Leumi	1000
Gen. Mortgage Bk.	1000
Bk. Leumi Invest.	1000
Hilton's Investment	1000
Africa, Pal. Invest.	1000
Isr. Land Develop.	1000
Ata Textile	1000
Melter Textile	1000
Assia & Bejerano	1000
Pal. Potash	1000
Teva Pharmac.	1000
Paleo. Cold Storage	1000
Am. Isr. Paper Mills	1000
Delek	1000
Delek (11/12 Div.)	1000
Jordan	1000
Bezeq	1000

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds: Firm
Index Bonds: Quiet
Shares: Unsettled

AS REPORTED BY

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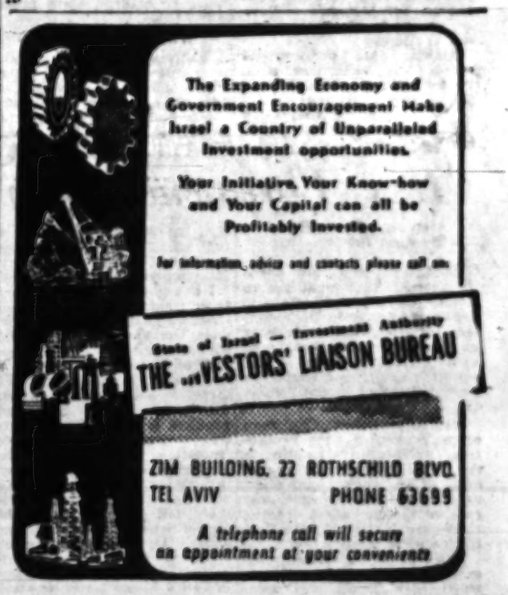

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RAMAT GAN: Rechelin. ★ JERUSALEM: S. Cohana ★ HAIFA: Hova, Ginzburg-Tuval

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Asnon Barlev

Moscow is Still Investing in Nasser

FOR the first time in many a year, something like real quiet reigned in the Arab lands while Moslems and Druze the world over celebrated their four-day Feast of Sacrifice, Id el-Adh'ha — traditionally an occasion for forgiving and forgetting and for reconciliation. At least one Arab ruler, Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem, made it known that he was ready to let bygones be bygones and set out on a road to co-operation and brotherhood with his fellow Arabs — "even in Jordan."

In the holy city of Mecca, King Saud, just emerging victorious from a bitter struggle for power with his brother, Crown Prince Faisal, in which he displayed no inclination to compromise or conciliation, nevertheless appealed to other Moslems to let themselves be guided by a spirit of love and cooperation. Mecca Radio has announced that of the thousands of devout Moslem pilgrims who flocked to the Mount of 'Afarat this year to perform their sacred duty of *hajj*, "only 133 died" — 84 of them of sun-stroke.

Only Cairo's "Baut el-Arab" refused to budge. On Sunday, apparently waking up to the possible serious implications for the Arabs of the Eichmann case, it devoted its "news commentary" to lamenting the fact that "one kind of criminal is brought before the courts while the others are left at large." On the morrow, "The Sphinx," who interprets Israel affairs for the benefit of Israelis who do not speak Arabic, found "flagrant discrepancies" in the fact that while, on the one hand, Mr. Ben-Gurion was going to Paris to discuss the best ways of exploiting and subjugating "the poor peoples of Africa," Mr. Levi Eshkol was to depart for the Belgian Congo to participate in its independence celebrations.

Nasser's Voyage

Still, the leisurely pace of the feast has had its effects on President Nasser's activities, too. His current visit to Greece and his forthcoming stay in Yugoslavia look more like a pleasure sea-voyage than a business trip. His Athens visit has left even Cairo Radio's commentators with little to say, but in order to do their duty and write on the Paris every night for the duration of the whole trip they have fallen back on empty superlatives about the two countries' contributions to civilization and to man's thinking — apart, of course, from expressions of thanks for Greece's allegedly pro-Arab stand throughout the ages.

Amidst this plethora of words and adjectives it is rather difficult to discover the purely "business points" to be tackled during this visit. Cairo is trying to give the impression that the aim is to continue the series of visits which Nasser made in India and Pakistan, and also Mr. Nehru's latest visit to the United Arab Republic. But it is such a far cry between these countries politically and ideologically that it is hard to believe that Nasser could discuss the same topics with their respective leaders, or credit them with the same spirit of "neutrality" and non-alignment.

The Cairo daily, "Al-Akhbar", fresh from Nasser's recent act of appropriation of the Press, has written that the visit will offer an opportunity for consultations with the Greek leaders about the problems facing the Middle East and the countries of the Mediterranean, but it failed to reveal what could be the basis of agreement on such a broad topic. Correspondents in Cairo, being more prosaic than the official press could want to be, have revealed that an important topic of discussion between Nasser and Karamanlis was to be the situation of the 60,000-strong Greek minority in Egypt, some of whose members have lately been complaining that they are being left without means of support as a result of the Government's "Egyptianisation" of business and government offices.

Accumulating Dividends

Meanwhile, and despite all the high-sounding talk about neutralism and the Third Force, business is going as usual. A joint Soviet-U.A.R. committee, after 14 days of discussions in Cairo, has decided in principle that a long-term trade agreement be concluded between the two countries to expand commercial relations and barter. The extent of Soviet financial and technical aid to Egypt and Syria since 1954 is shown in the latest statistics published in the French Middle East quarterly, "Orient." The volume of financial aid from the Soviet Union and countries of the Eastern Bloc during this period amounted to $949m. ($626m. for Egypt and $323m. for Syria) while the number of experts sent to these countries during the same period was 810 (535 and 275 respectively).

But the extent of Soviet economic penetration of the country seems to leave the Cairo authorities quite unperturbed — just as Cairo's endless talk about neutralism and the evils of the Communist Party in Iraq leaves Moscow unimpressed. Aid with no strings, you might almost say.

Whose Subversion?

Matters, however, do not stop there. Last week, during a debate on U.S. aid to foreign countries, an American Senator was reported to have said that the Soviet Embassy in Cairo is considered one of the most important centres of Soviet espionage and subversion, directed against the African Continent. This was promptly taken up by the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry, and the Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, called the American Ambassador and demanded the full text of the Senator's statement.

On the same day, the "semi-official" "Al-Ahram" carried a leading article on the subject with the title, "An Intervention in Our Internal Affairs which We Do Not Accept." Among other things, the paper energetically denied the Senator's "accusations" against the Soviet Embassy. As proof against these accusations, the paper stated that the Senator's statement meant either of two things — that Cairo knew about these activities and ignored them, or that it was not aware of them at all.

"Both suppositions are impossible," the paper goes on to say, "because the U.A.R. is a sovereign State and preserves her independence in the Cold War as between East and West. The Americans ought to understand however, that in Africa there are no secrets for the Soviets to spy out and they have thus no need to turn their Cairo Embassy into a centre for espionage." To make his meaning quite clear, the writer of the article concludes as follows: "In Africa, there are only liberation movements, and these movements work in the open."

Is this indicative of hopeless naiveté or is it a sign of deep cunning? Whatever it may be, it offers ample explanation of why Moscow still considers aid to Cairo profitable.

This picture hangs in Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv, at an exhibition of photographs by Micha Bar-Am. It is entitled "Tribal Heads in Ghana."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Essentials Overlooked

IN a spurt of fiery exasperation, 'Davar' (Histadrut) asks whether it is not time for the Israel press to close the lid of gloom work, theories and invention concerning Eichmann which is hampering the work of those who have been entrusted with the investigation. All this frittters away the terrible majesty of the event.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) hopes against hope (since Buenos Aires has demanded that Eichmann be returned this week) that the Argentine Government will not make an issue of the admitted formal diplomatic flaw committed in apprehending Eichmann but display an understanding of the essence of the matter in hand. Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asks what passing unpleasantness and imaginary slights to prestige are against the historic imperative of rooting out Nazism, and hopes that this consideration will guide Argentina against putting too much emphasis on procedural sortino.

The answer to Argentina's demand for the return of Eichmann, declares Ma'ariv, is "No." He shall not be returned by the end of this week, next week, or ever. If the State of Israel arose only for the sake of bringing the murderers of the Jewish people before an autonomous Jewish court, to voice our great historic protest to the gentiles for harbouring these murderers all these years, and for the purpose of warning all of Israel's enemies that Jewish blood will be avenged, that would be justification enough. It is not only the right of an Israel court to try the murderers of Jews; it is its duty, and our great reverberating "No" shall resound from one end of the earth to the other.

Mr. Rokach is a conservative and loath to change his habits, writes Ha'aretz (non-party) discussing the latest proposals for an extra budget. Had he decided to cut expenditure by even one per cent he would not have had to levy the advance on property tax he now proposes. But the Treasury does not seem to have learned over all these years that the worst solution is to alter the budget, to levy additional taxes and to float loans in the middle of the year.

Educational 'Minefield'

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) observes that our education system has entered a minefield and that there is the danger of an explosion if we do not tread warily. The issues are becoming more complicated from day to day, and the Guri report does not seem to have enthused the teachers. One point that should not be lost sight of, in our ardent concern for a well-run educational system, is the fact that underpaid teachers must necessarily look for supplementary employment, a factor which reduces their devotion to their classes. The paper favours the suggestion made in the Knesset to set up a neutral body to attend to all of the teachers' professional claims and to any new demands by those engaged in other vital government services.

Omer (Histadrut) commends the Jewish Agency Executive's decision to concentrate all immigration activities from the West in one central body that will not deal solely with the immigration of experts.

All African Eyes Turned to Congo

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS). — THE Belgian Congo has become through its first experience of a general election with much less damage than has been widely predicted ever since the Belgians decided in January to concede it independence on June 30. There has been some violence in isolated parts of the country, some alarums and excursions, but nothing that would justify the alarmist reports.

But the worst might still be to come. The last thing one can feel about the Congo is optimism. The Congo has a key role in Africa, as the map reveals at a glance. It lies at the geographic centre of the continent — Joseph Conrad's "heart of darkness" with the treacherous Congo river as its aortic vein. It stretches over nearly two-and-a-half million square kilometres (four times as large as France and three times the size of Texas) from the southern tip of Moslem-controlled Sudan to the white-dominated Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Above all, it is the bridge between Black Africa (almost everything to the north and west of it is now virtually independent) and the multi-racial States, where the great political battles lie.

Success in the Congo would strongly influence political trends in the neighbouring Central African Federation and Angola, as well as in Kenya and South Africa. A measure of the Congo's importance is the extent of coverage (often wild and imaginative) in the papers of those countries.

The Congolese leaders have a chance to dispel suspicions and doubts among the white communities about the capacity and tolerance of a black majority to govern a modern State with a large white minority. Of the Congo's 13 million people, 113,000 are whites; nearly twice as many as in Kenya and half the number in the Rhodesias. Most whites in the Congo (who have been given no special safeguards and no political rights in the new State) intend to remain to see how things turn out; but they have taken the precaution of sending away their wives and children until the situation becomes clearer.

Failure of Paternalism

Among some of the Congo's neighbours and near-neighbours there is an ill-guarded eagerness to see things go badly; this might then be held to justify the views of those who think like Sir Roy Welensky and Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, that white leadership and control is essential in the interests of the Africans no less than of the whites. Mutterings of a "return to tribal ways" if white rule is superseded is part of their stock-in-trade. They hope the Congo will prove the point. The sad part is that there might well be tribal conflicts in the Congo. It is important that these rivalries should be seen in their correct perspective.

For 51 years the Belgians ruled the Congo on strict paternalist lines — but much more fairly than either Sir Roy Welensky or Dr. Verwoerd. The justification for their benevolent despotism is that it worked — up to a point. The point at which it failed is a crucial one, because it offers a classical lesson in the ultimate failure of paternalism, however well intentioned.

The Belgians built an impressive economic superstructure on the wealth of the "geological monstrosity," the Katanga complex of copper, uranium and other mineral deposits. They took great pride in planning two of Africa's finest cities, Leopoldville, with its population of 350,000, and Elizabethville, with its population of 200,000. They opened up communications, trained Africans as technicians, skilled workers and clerks; and turned out hundreds of thousands of children from mission-controlled elementary schools. The only taboo in the well-ordered managerial society was politics; this, they said, could come later. But because their otherwise excellent technocrats had failed to devise a method of insulating their island from the rest of the continent, politics came before the Belgians were ready. They were left with no effective answer, except to give way quickly.

The failure of their paternalism left the country with no effective political institutions, no trained politicians, no national political organisations, no constitutional framework, no senior trained African administrators, no African graduates, apart from perhaps a dozen or so — and with no key to whom to surrender power.

The settlement with which the Belgian rule collapsed at the end left no opportunity to arrange for a gradual handing over of power, as has happened in the British and French colonies. For the past 12 months the Congo has been suspended in a political vacuum, while the process of democratic selection was hurriedly got under way. Meanwhile the economic wealth of the country was draining away.

A bitter consequence of this total unpreparedness is that power temporarily reverted largely to the tribal societies. These have produced 110 political parties to engage in a contest for power to replace the Belgians.

The task now is to weld this plethora of tribalistic parties into three or four national movements capable of maintaining the unity and stability of the new republic. It is a tall order.

Rival Nationalisms

The crux of Congo politics lies in the struggle between the young nationalists and the tribal nationalists. The young nationalists desire a strong unitary State as in Ghana; the tribal nationalists wish to see a loose federation based on largely autonomous regions that will allow for the preservation of tribal identity and institutions, as in the Nigerian Federation.

The tribal nationalists are most strongly based in the two economical strategic regions of the country — the Lower Congo and Katanga. If either or both these regions should secede, life would be made impossible for the rest of the Congo. The Lower Congo, stretching from Leopoldville to the sea, controls the country's ports, a good deal of its agricultural wealth and that part of the Congo River around which the ambitious £100m. Inga project has been planned.

The elections in the Lower Congo have confirmed the authority of Joseph Kasavubu, the "uncrowned king" of the Bakongo tribe, whose party, the Abako, kicked off the riots in Leopoldville that led to independence. Kasavubu is a remarkable figure. He is the son of a Chinese labourer and a Bakongo mother, and his great romantic dream is to recreate the great pre-European Bakongo Kingdom which stretched into what is now the French Congo Republic and Portuguese Angola.

Economic Stakes

Trained by the Jesuits in philosophy and classics, he has a deep suspicion of the Belgians.

His chief ally, Mr. Moise Tshombe, who has won control of the wealthy Katanga mining province which produces 64 per cent of the Congo's revenue, is a totally different politician. He is a big businessman who enjoys the confidence of the all-powerful mining octopus, the Union Miniere du Katanga, and his party, Conakat, is subsidised by the influential settler community in Katanga. He is strongly pro-Belgium.

Tshombe and Kasavubu have relatively little support outside their own regions. The unitary nationalists are led by M. Patrice Lumumba, who has emerged as the head of the largest party in the new National Assembly, with 35 of the 137 members. He is a silver-tongued politician who greatly admires Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana, to whom he looks for support.

The Belgians today find themselves hostages to the fortunes of the Congo; their entire economy could be seriously undermined if they were to experience in the Congo the misfortunes that overtook the Dutch in Indonesia. Their stake in the country is estimated at about £2,450m.

Ibex Threatened with Extinction

By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE ibex and the birds around Ein Geddi are in trouble. It took them years to find a sanctuary in the mountains of King Solomon's pools, but now they are threatened with extinction because the settlers of the kibbutz are more interested in the protection of their fields.

Mr. Amos Zahavi, Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Nature, is fighting a relentless struggle to preserve some of the animal and plant species which are not only rare here, but also doomed elsewhere in the Middle East to complete destruction.

The ibex is typical. A hunter's dream, the ibex, a large, sturdy wild goat, was condemned to death until the Society persuaded the Government to pass a law prohibiting the shooting of these animals. Today about 50 ibex are again roaming the mountains around Ein Geddi. And since the ibex is not protected in the Arab countries, Mr. Zahavi predicts that within a few years Ein Geddi will be the only place in the Middle East where it will be found.

However, the settlers want their fields protected. A fence should be put up for the purpose, but who will pay for it? The Society for the Protection of Nature does not have the money to spare and Ein Geddi is not very rich either. An even more important problem is water. The kibbutz wants every drop of water for irrigation purposes. Mr. Zahavi claims that some watering places must be left for wildlife, otherwise the animals will emigrate over the border where they will be killed. He also wants some water to be left for the irrigation of the Ein Geddi oasis in order to preserve its plant life.

Among the many kinds of birds which live in the Ein Geddi oasis is a recent newcomer, unique in the country (*Zarzir Yam Hamelah* in Hebrew). There are only about a 100 of these birds, but the Ein Geddi settlers are not very keen on them because they damage their grapes.

Hundreds of species of plants, trees, beetles and butterflies of Ethiopian origin are also to be found in Ein Geddi, which is the only place apart from Ethiopia where they exist. Dr. Hanan Bytinsky-Salz, Professor of Zoology at the University in Tel Aviv, says that just as Israel as a whole is a unique classroom for sociologists from everywhere, so the Ein Geddi oasis is a unique treasure grove for botanists and zoologists from all over the world.

A common enemy of the kibbutz, the wildlife, the Society and the scholars are the litterbug excursionists who leave garbage all over the place, trample the plants and scare the animals away. Only education can help, although the worst offenders are school excursions led by teachers.

A solution has to be found to the problem, because it would be a great pity if "the march of progress" meant the destruction of so rare and valuable an oasis.

Reader's Letter

THANKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When our car, in which we travelled to Jerusalem last Friday, refused to go on, we were stranded at Bab-el-Wad, with two small children, in a terrible hamsin.

Several cars — and filled buses — passed us. Each driver, without exception, nodded to us and speeded on. We stood there in the burning sun for nearly three-quarters of an hour, with the Sabbath approaching.

Suddenly a car stopped. It bore no number, only the Seal of the State. Of all the 20-odd drivers, only the one who drove the car which belonged to the first citizen of the State showed signs of humaneness, and road manners. We want to thank him through your columns for his kindness and for the lift he gave the five of us.

Yours, etc.

BENYAMIN ELIASSOW
Nir Galim, May 30.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Seven That Were Hanged

By George Leonof

NINE years ago, in June 1951, seven Nazis were hanged in Landsberg prison, Bavaria. Twenty-six in all were to have paid with their lives for the heinous war crimes of which they were found guilty by American military tribunals in Germany in judgments handed down April 14, 1948. But although the U.S. Military Government's 1946 ordinance which set up the courts provided that their verdicts would be final and not subject to appeal, two and-a-half years had elapsed between enactment of the ordinance and judgment rendered — and time waits for no man, certainly not for the executioner, who presumes to anticipate it. In the interim the situation in Europe had undergone a change, the cold war had set in, and West Germany was already preparing to contribute to Western defence. It was felt that the convicted men should be granted the right of appeal, and the sentences were reviewed by the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, Mr. John McCloy, with the help of a three-man Advisory Clemency Board appointed for the purpose in America.

The final decisions, announced January 31, 1951, confirmed seven of the death sentences, commuting the other 19. But the wave of protests against the executions that had in the meantime mounted in Germany and the efforts made on behalf of the convicted men were not to expend themselves for another four months. Half an hour before the men were hanged, the Bonn Ministry of Justice was still reported working frantically for a last-minute reprieve.

★

ARTHUR Settel, a one-time member of this paper's staff (when it was *The Palestine Post*), who tells the story in the May issue of "Commentary," was uniquely placed to describe the circumstances and the atmosphere that prevailed in the two years from the passing of the original sentences to the executions. An American and a Jew, he served at the time as Director of the Public Relations Division of High Commissioner McCloy's office, and in this capacity was directed to handle the 300 newspapermen assigned to cover the hangings in Landsberg prison. Perhaps the most poignant part of his undramatised yet dramatic personal memoir is the detailed, vivid, minute-hand diary of the last five hours before and including the executions; of the behaviour of the men involved, including the condemned; the sharp contrast between the cool efficiency of the official hangman and the author's own feeling of revulsion and urge to avoid witnessing the hangings until "... Another voice in my head says, No, you must see it through. The crimes they committed were crimes against you." But today there is more immediate relevance in Settel's account of the pressures to which Mr. McCloy was subjected by those seeking to save the lives of these men, of the pleas for abstract humaneness, for "pure" justice — pleas which however sincere, did not deign to stoop to political expediency and obliviousness of diplomatic advantage. It is relevant because there is still talk of an international tribunal for Eichmann.

★

WHAT were the crimes of the seven "Landsberg men?"

Oswald Pohl was head of the Economic and Administrative Department of the Nazi regime which had administered the extermination camps where millions were slaughtered or starved and tortured to death; Pohl had been responsible for the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto. Georg Schallermeyer, in charge of Buchenwald, a sub-camp of Mauthausen, personally administered beatings and daily caused the murders to extend. Josef Kramer, commandant of Auschwitz, Belsen and Dachau concentration camps for three years, during which 4,000 prisoners died each month of ill treatment; Schmidt not only took an active part in the atrocities but had to be restrained for overstepping the bounds of even his wide authority. Otto Ohlendorf was by his own testimony responsible for the massacre of 90,000 Jews and Gypsies. His superior with the office, Ohnen convicted murderer — Paul Blobel, Werner Braune, and Erich Naumann — had all been members of clique-struggles, the extermination squads which spearheaded the "final solution" of the Jewish problem in Europe.

★

ON behalf of these Nazis, and of the other 19 before their sentences were commuted, Settel writes, descended an avalanche of appeals "from every state in West Germany and even from the U.S." They included pleas from clergymen, students and politicians. Special articles were published extolling the personal virtues of the convicted men, and leaflets distributed attacking the American authorities. A unanimous resolution was adopted by the Bundestag condemning the execution of any of the prisoners, and a six-man delegation was sent to plead with McCloy personally. The delegation, which was received, included Jakob Altmaier, a Socialist deputy and a Jew. Their arguments ran over the by now familiar gamut, from the beneficial effect an amnesty would have on U.S.-German relations, especially now that Germany was to play a part in Western defence, to Altmaier's plea that the seven be kept in jail "as an example to future generations." Nor was theirs the last effort. After the decision of the Clemency Board was announced, preparations were made to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, including by counsel engaged in America at the expense of the U.S. Government. There were three last-minute reprieves, three "last" meals, three "final" visits by their wives before the seven were hanged on June 7, 1951.

★

AN entry in Settel's diary notes that he and a small group of American officers were awaiting the executions in the prison commandant's office in Landsberg, one of them remarked that "it seems late in the day politically to be hanging Germans even if they are war criminals... Our small talk is mostly about McCloy and his amazing courage..."

Jerusalem, June 28.

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Parkinson's new Law has the same surprising simplicity as his first and it affects every one of us, for we all pay taxes and often feel that we greatly over-pay them. Individual income has an inevitable way of getting spent, but how many of us realise that what is true of individual is even more true of public expenditure? However crushing the burden of taxation, however mountainous the revenue, there will always be schemes for spending up to the last penny—and beyond. Parkinson's first Law says to that. Can the juggernaut of revenue—and taxation—ever be stopped? Is there a point at which national disaster becomes inevitable?

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PARIS LETTER

By Israel Shenker

Wage-earners Grow Restive

OVERHEARING two Parisians last week discussing the problem of finding a short-cut between Rome and Stalingrad, one might have thought that they were engaged in a political debate on relations between the Catholic Church and the Communist world, and that their animated conversation had something to do with General de Gaulle's impressive formula of a future "European entente between the Atlantic and the Urals."

The eavesdropper, however, would soon have realized that this seemingly exalted talk really concerned a very prosaic question: How to get from one district to another in Paris during the "wildcat" strikes of the Metro railway and bus services, since Rome and Stalingrad are simply the names of two Metro stations....

In the past fortnight, travelling by Metro and bus has been a chancy business — with possibilities of both profit and loss. One day, you may find your Metro station closed; the next day, with a bit of luck, your line is running, but trains are so few and far between that you cannot rely on the service if you have an appointment to keep; sometimes the train overshoots the station at which you want to get off, and you have to walk back to your destination. The next day, however, handsome amends may be made to you. Not only do you find your line running at full strength, but it is absolutely free of charge into the bargain. There is no cashier to sell tickets, or, if there is, then the lady who is supposed to cancel your ticket is absent or just refuses to have any dealings with you. There is a look of contempt in her eye, as if to say: "You so-and-so blackleg!" And so you stroll onto the platform without paying a sou.

Yellow Slip

At journey's end, if the Metro service is reduced, you may ask for a yellow slip of paper certifying that "trains have been delayed for more than 10 minutes." Equipped with such a document, you can arrive almost as late as you like at work — with impunity.

The Paris Public Transport workers' "guerilla" tactics are just part of the nationwide strike wave which has hit France. The last time anything like this happened was in 1953. The two-year-old Fifth Republic has hitherto been immune to such labour trouble. A major challenge was flung down by the railwaymen who on May 31 staged a 24-hour total strike. They had threatened to take similar action a year ago, on June 19; but they were then "mobilized" for national service and had to carry on with the job on pain of being treated as "deserters" if they stayed away from work. This time the railwaymen struck before the Government had time to issue the necessary "mobilization" decree.

Next, the civil servants decided to stage a strike last Friday. Among the 1,300,000 officials involved were teachers and post office workers.

Although there had been noticeable dissatisfaction among wage-earners in recent months, the magnitude of the present strike wave took everybody by surprise, including the trade union leaders.

Communists' Prudence

The Communist-led C.G.T. (General Confederation of Labour), which had been treading cautiously since its utter failure in May 1958 to organize a strike movement against the advent to power of General de Gaulle, now suddenly finds itself in an apparently strong position. Even so, the Communists are still moving with prudence.

While they fume at the "reactionary policy of the cartels and of the Gaullist regime which implements this policy" and while they declare that the strikes are all directed "against the same boss — the Gaullist State," they nonetheless claim that their one and only objective is higher wages. The Communists are apparently afraid that they may stampede the Government and workers alike if they over-stress the political implications of the strike movement.

On the other hand, the Socialists seem bent on outdoing the Communists and have adopted a more radical line of talk. The Socialist F.O. (Force Ouvrière) trades union confederation not only endorsed the Communist C.G.T. call for lightning strikes, but advocated an "indefinite" downing of tools.

President de Gaulle last Friday received the Secretary-General of the F.O. for an hour's talk. But the Socialists refused to back down. In the columns of their daily "Le Populaire," they emphasized the political aspects of the strike wave, and accused the Government of "impotence in the face of reactionary pressure."

Socialists Not Spent

To the charge that they offer aid and comfort to a Communist-inspired campaign, the Socialists answer with a counter-charge: "Not since the Liberation, has any French Government been so well placed as was the present one, initially, to reduce the influence of the Communists. Splendid opportunities have been thrown away, never to return."

The Socialist Party no longer commands the parliamentary influence which it had under the Fourth Republic. Its organ has a pitifully small circulation. This paper consists of a single green sheet and is probably the only daily in the world that takes a summer vacation lasting several weeks. Even so it would be a mistake to consider the S.F.I.O. (French Socialist Party) as a spent force. And the Government seems to be increasingly aware of the difficulties and dangers of its ruling without the cooperation of labour in the elaboration of economic and social policies.

While President de Gaulle's international prestige is constantly rising, the mass of the workers, who more than ever admire his noble style in dealing with world affairs, are increasingly worried about daily bread-and-butter matters. Hence the strikes, which may conceivably lead to a realignment of the political forces under President de Gaulle.

QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST

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LONDON LETTER

By David Courtney

Welfare State—a Fine Stroke of Business

WHITSUN holidays have come and gone. And through it all, except for a few thunderstorms, the sun has warmed and illumined our ridiculously crowded ways.

Against the bright, circus-like backdrop of Derby week we were entertained to a House of Commons debate on the pathetic molehill that should have been a Summit. The Debate had no effect on the Derby, and cannot be debited with the scratching of Sir Winston Churchill's horse or the broken fetlock of the favourite. Indeed, it had no noticeable effect on anybody. It was a dreary affair. Mr. Macmillan can be impressive at times and at times merely solemn. This was one of his merely solemn occasions — appropriate, perhaps, at what amounted to a commemorative service for Hope Deferred. Mr. Gaitskell was no better, but then, of course, he had no right to be.

And so the week moved to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and Whitsun, one of the gayest holidays of our year. Only over Labour quarters did a cloud hover. Mr. Cousins, top man of the powerful Transport and General Workers Union, was not as seasonable as he might have been: he had to have a go at Mr. Gaitskell, whose profit gained as a result of the Summit fiasco is dwindling.

Anyway, all things considered it was an enchanting Whitsuntide — my first back in London for sixteen years. On Saturday morning cars were streaming out of London at the rate of 22,000 an hour. Between Friday night and Saturday morning a quarter of a million cars had left the city. All day Saturday the stream thickened. From whence, that being so, came the London crowds in the parks and along the river all though Saturday, Sunday and Monday? Surely there is no other city with so many, so big, and such beautiful public parks as London — flowery and green and free from keep-off-the-grass notices and usually with broad streams running through them. The great trees in Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, St. James's, were thick with sunshine this Whitsun, for the first couple of days anyway: almost sticky with it, as if weighed down by a burden of gleaming honey.

And the people? Well, there were thousands and thousands and thousands of them, flinging out words and laughter like confetti, or just sprawling in the ugly half-dress, revealing too much blanched flesh, which the city-dweller adopts for a sunny day off. And some had pocket radios. Some of the men wore silly straw hats and some the sillier stove-pipe trousers that a certain unimpressive-looking youth affects nowadays. And some had their shirts hanging out — the wrong kind of shirts to have hanging out.

The girls wore pretty frocks that stick out all round and reveal a froth of lace petticoat. And there were dogs, of course. And children licking ice-cream. And a big bearded man in shorts and a Mexican hat because in the London of 1960 anybody can wear anything he likes and nobody (except a bewildered native returning after 16 years) notices.

To that bewildered native the most surprising thing in the parks, in the streets, in the queues at the restaurants, in the big red buses and even in the low, shiny sports cars, was the extraordinary proportion of Asians and Negroes: Chinese, Japanese, twittering Siamese, gay Burmese ladies no bigger than a peony and joyous in the sun, Indian women in their glamorous gowns, men and women and little children from Ghana or Nigeria and all dressed up, and neatly-tailored Jamaicans looking a trifle self-conscious. There was nothing like that in the London I remember and the London of to-day is all the better for it.

And so England came out and displayed itself under the sun and the moon — yes indeed, there was a moon, too — and then the merry week ended.

Well, almost. It is still Whitsun at the pub across the road. Over their pints everyone is telling of his car experiences getting to the coast and coming back. And that is odd, too. Most of these men are carpenters, bricklayers, small shopkeepers; and there they are with their cars; and when, on the Saturday leading into Whitsun the B.B.C. had reporters roving the highways and getting drivers to say through the microphone how they had found the roads and the new speed limit and the behaviour of drivers generally, every man interviewed spoke with the accent and phraseology of county council schools and out to work at 14. It is indeed a Welfare State for those who are lucky and can keep up the H.P. instalments. And why not? If today you were to ask the City mandarins what they think of the Welfare State I vow they would describe it as the finest stroke of business this century.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Papers Criticize the Press

We are all wise after the event, writes Y. Yisraeli in **Hamodia** (World Aguda), and can now point out how clumsily the Government has been handling the dispute with Argentina over Eichmann. The Press in particular has distinguished itself with *post factum* wisdom; but why, if it is so clever, has it failed so dismally to maintain the indispensable restraint and decorum? The epic occurrence, which shook the whole nation to its very depth, was frittered away when the Press treated it with lurid sensationalism in order to double and treble circulation. This is an indication of smallness, not civic maturity.

Another attack on Press irresponsibility is launched by Z. David in **Davar** (Histadrut) who chides the editor of "Ha'aretz" for abusing press freedom by publishing the ridiculous statement that Mr. H. Ben Menahem, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, has not been fired from his job, despite numerous complaints, because "Mr. Ben-Gurion needs him . . . to take care of the telephone-tapping service."

At the same time, Davar editorially congratulates the Tel Aviv Municipality for its far-reaching development programme, and its entry into the American money market, as untold new possibilities are thus opened up.

The problems confronting the Israel builders and contractors, who are holding their Eleventh Annual Conference in Jerusalem today, writes Haboker (General Zionist) do not derive from any lessening in the demand for new homes, but from artificially created obstacles. The inflated cost of building is due largely to the irrational levies on materials, which the government collects in order to finance its own building programme. There is also an artificial dearth of building lots withheld from would-be builders, and then there is the problem of finance, when the contractor is forced to find money at high rates of interest, the burden of which must in the end be passed on to the buyer. Deprived as they are of credit, the contractors have had to set up a mortgage company of their own, thus poaching on the banks' territory. All these problems can be solved with Government cooperation.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Fall-out on my Doorstep

By Max Lerner

I GOT my first news about the burning atomic missile at the McGuire Airforce Base in New Jersey, from a radio in my car. The first announcement, of an "atomic explosion," proved later to be exaggerated. What seemed to have happened was that the big missile caught fire and burned up, along with the TNT from its detonator, and only "limited" radiation was spread. But as I listened to those early announcements, the same thing happened to my mind that must have happened to millions of others in the New Jersey-New York area. I thought of my family in the city, and wondered what they were doing, and got a pang of anxiety about them. Then I thought of all the other families, caught in the same probability danger curve, small or great.

It was another "first" in my experience in this thermo-nuclear age — the first time that atomic explosions and the radiation hazard were no longer abstract possibilities in some future monstrosity we call a "nuclear war," but data to confront for the here and now. There have been, we are told, nine "systems accidents" now with nuclear bombs or warheads. They have all been minor — if anything can be called minor which concerns this monstrous cancer of human inventive power. The one that hit the headlines was the South Carolina incident two years ago, when a nuclear bomb, dropped from a jet bomber, exploded, and dug a big crater. This New Jersey accident, not involving a plane, seemed to bring everything closer home.

★

IF I were a mystic and believed in mysterious modes of communication, I might think that these nine "accidents" were not accidents at all but ways by which some guardian spirit is trying to warn us against a possible cataclysm to come. But I have a more prosaic feeling about them: they are witness of the fact that the human mind which can contrive weapons of destruction has not been able to contrive control of them. As such they portend of a possible war by blunder in the future. One recalls the already classic flock-of-geese episode, when some American observers raised an alarm at seeing what seemed like a flight of hostile planes on a radar screen, only to find (happily not too late) that it was a flock of geese. We live in a time when both sides are on the alert against aggression from the other, and when each is likely to over-react to any sign of hostile intent.

THERE are other dangers, as well. There are "transistor wars" which seem to fulfil the dream of military optimists that in a time of all-out destructive potential we can nevertheless limit wars to "limited" ones. But we live at a time when every brushfire can become a forest fire and get out of control. Then there are the litmus-test situations when either side may go too far (in Berlin? Formosa? Cuba? some Soviet satellite like Hungary?) and threaten some area which the other side regards as its own and which it guards with a this-far-and-no-farther zeal.

★

THE medieval mapmakers used to chart what they knew about the world's land mass, but in the areas still unknown they would write the legend "Hic sunt dracones": Here are dragons. An episode like that of the Bomarc missile may be worthwhile if it calls men's attention to the dragons. And by facing them men may discover some of the less mythical creatures — the hard realities — confronting our time.

Adlai Stevenson has written a foreword to a symposium book called "Fall-out," edited by John M. Fowler (Basic Books). He has a good sentence in it. "Oddly enough, this sober survey of the facts," he writes, "is encouraging rather than otherwise. Realities lose some of their terror when we face up to them." Perhaps the Bomarc fire will point to some of these sobering realities. It gives point, among other things, to Governor Nelson Rockefeller's proposal for a large-scale construction of radiation shelters. This should not be left to individuals as an individual matter. The preservation of life cannot be left to the choice of individuals when death itself will be collective.

★

WE may as well make up our minds that we shall for some time have to live with the face of terror staring hard at us. Men will some day return to Summitry because it is unavoidable. They may learn how to make a beginning of disarmament. They may even some day learn how to give a world authority the monopoly of thermo-nuclear weapons — the only course that can provide a collective security. But until then they will have the constant presence of death. They are like the villagers who huddle on the edge of a volcanic crater, despite warnings. But there is this difference. Mankind has nowhere else to go.

New York, June, 1960 (Copyright)

Reader's Letter

KOUSSA'S STAMPEDE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to today's editorial on Mr. Elias Kousa of Haifa, I recall that when I lived in the German Colony in Haifa, I witnessed Mr. Kousa's hard fight to drive away from Palestine as many Arab residents as possible. After the liberation of Haifa, he drove around in a British car, with British soldiers and, through a megaphone, frightened the Arab population into leaving the country immediately. They ran away at a tempo and in a panic which are simply indescribable.

Later, I saw rows of empty houses, empty of their inhabitants — as in a nightmare. I spoke to some of the people, who, thanks to their good sense, remained in their homes. I was told that no one will ever forgive Mr. Kousa for helping to create thousands and thousands of refugees.

Now he tries, in a most silly way, to make people forget his actions, but this pamphlet will not help him. With empty words, nobody has helped his countrymen to better conditions.

Yours, etc.

V. B.

(Name and Address Supplied)

Haifa, June 9.

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MUSICAL DIARY

Great Pianist

Piano Recital: Clifford Curzon (Fredric E. Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, June 4). Schubert: Sonata in A, Op. 120; Beethoven: Sonata in C minor, Op. 111; Schumann: Kinderszenen, Op. 15; Brahms: Capriccio, Op. 116, No. 1; Intermezzo, Op. 116, No. 4; Paganini-Variations, Book II.

IF anyone had any doubts about the greatness of Clifford Curzon, the pianist's (unfortunately solitary) solo recital must have dispelled such reservations completely. The very choice of the programme pointed to something unusual, with no concessions to popular taste or attempts at brilliant showmanship. This was a programme worthy of an Arthur Schnabel, and indeed there was a great deal of the tradition connected with the memory of this master recognizable in Curzon's playing. The Arietta from Opus 111 was given a perfectly serene and beautifully mature interpretation, unhurried though never dragging, rendered in a completely intimate manner as if the performer were playing only for himself, though reaching every soul in the audience; dreaming Beethoven's perhaps greatest inspiration, though getting across every note of this complete masterwork in its eternal beauty.

Then Schumann's Kinderszenen, inspired vignettes from the children's world, with which so many aspiring piano students have wrought havoc, got the most glorious resurrection imaginable in an interpretation, which will linger long in our memory. Precious renditions of two Brahms pieces led to the crowning glory of this remarkable evening: the Paganini-Variations, Book II, in which Curzon mastered the enormous technical difficulties of the score with such apparent ease and effortless matter of course that the acrobatics invented by Brahms to confound any pianist not of top grade came out under his fingers as just ornaments to musical contents which were brought out by the last without distraction. An wildly enthusiastic audience showed its recognition of this pianist's gifts with endless applause which was answered with five encores.

Talented Newcomer

An evening of works by H. Hana Ben-Zia-Kleper, presented by Hana Ben-Zia-Kleper and Leo Kleper, pianos; Antonia Lavan, soprano; David Lein-Hen, violin (Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem, June 5). Picture Book, Rumanian Suite, Three Rumanian Dances, Toccata and Fugue, Violin Sonata, Op. 7, Piano Sonata, Op. 5, Two Songs, Allegro Vivace, Op. 9 (Transcription for Two Pianos).

A RECENT newcomer, Hana Ben-Zia-Kleper, introduced herself as composer and pianist, playing exclusively her own work.

As a pianist she showed a quite impressive technique, sound and well-controlled if a bit on the hard side. Her dexterity induces her to write often in a near virtuoso style à la Liszt or Rachmaninoff, mellowed only by a melodic invention close to the romantic atmosphere of Brahms-Schumann, with a great affinity to César Franck. But there is also a great deal of healthy influence apparent which Bartok introduced into the writing of our time. As the numbers of her compositions have not even reached two digits, it is perhaps too early to judge the merits of Mrs. Ben-Zia-Kleper as a composer, and her further development must be watched, especially from the interesting angle of how her erudition and background will be inspired by the new surroundings and the total change in her living conditions.

In the presentation of the different types of compositions the composer was assisted capably by David Lein in the violin sonata, by Antonia Lavan in two songs, and by her husband, Prof. Leo Kleper, an able pianist and teacher of composition. I am sure that the Klepers will find their place in our professional community and will add their individual talents to the colourful mosaic of our musical life.

Magnificent Trio

The Bezec Arts Trio of New York: Menahem Pressler, piano; Daniel Guilet, violin; Bernard Greenhouse, cello (Wix Auditorium, the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, June 12). All-Beethoven Programme: Trio in E flat, Opus 1, No. 1; Trio in D, Opus 70, No. 1; Trio in B flat, Opus 97.

THIS was another occasion that will stay in our memory a long time; once again the visiting trio created an unforgettable atmosphere, thanks to the artists' perfect cooperation and their utter devotion to Beethoven's genius. It seems futile to single out special characteristics or passages of outstanding quality, for everything from the first phrase onwards till the last note was so perfectly beautiful and beautifully perfect that one can only express gratitude that such artistry is still to be found in our time.

After a lovely performance of Beethoven's First Trio and a gripping interpretation of the "Ghost" Trio, we were transported into even higher spheres by the overwhelming rendition of the B-flat-Major-Trio where not one demand was left unanswered and every dream came true.

This gigantic task performed, the artists had to add the Finale from Opus 1, No. 2 in response to the grateful enthusiasm of the audience.

Latin Americana

"Los Incas" — Songs and Dances from Latin America. Paul D'Arnet and Atma Urpi with Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, June 12).

A WHOLE evening of South American music may seem a bit too much of a good thing, but the five-man orchestra put over its many numbers with so much verve and spirit, precise and skilful teamwork, and presented such an array of typical, beautiful and characteristic melodies from all corners of the vast continent, that the audience was captivated. The younger people in the hall even seemed to enjoy good-humouredly the pathetic antics of a mistress of ceremonies whose Hebrew was as pompous as her sense of humour was misguided.

The company's folkloristic dances would have benefitted by a larger troupe — and more talent. The costumes were gloriously colourful and contributed much to the success of the show.

F.S.

Progress

Cultural Department of Haifa's Workers Council. Piano Recital: Rina Schub-Waldman. (Bet Ussishkin Hall, June 11). Bach-Busoni: Choral in G minor, Beethoven: Sonata in C major op. 53 "Waldstein". Brahms: 2 Rhapsodies op. 79. Ravel: Jeux d'Eau. Chopin: Fantasy op. 49 in F minor, Ballade op. 23 in G minor.

WHEN Rina Schub-Waldman first appeared 14 years ago in Haifa, she was still in her early teens. Since then she has worked hard and devotedly to develop her musical gifts. In Paris, where she studied with renowned teachers, she won first prize in 1957 at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Musique, and was heard in concerts and broadcasts. Hampered by a bad piano — the usual trouble for Haifa pianists — her opening with Bach-Busoni and Beethoven was not very satisfying. The Bach sounded more like finger exercises than an organic unity of music, while the "Waldstein" was played with too heavy a touch. The pianist improved in Brahms' Rhapsodies, where she combined a sure technique with profounder feelings. In Chopin's romanticism and Ravel's grace and tone colour in "Jeux d'Eau" she best appealed to her audience. Doubtless Rina Schub is a gifted pianist with artistic culture, but to master the keyboard and put up a convincing performance, she still has some way to go. The concert preceded with the used towards the purchase of a new piano for the Conservatory of Mrs. Dunje-Weizman, where Rina studied under the late composer and teacher Aviasaf Bernstein, in whose memory she played as an encore his "Geshem Hi'anek."

G.W.-B.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem
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The school for Librarians announces that registration of students for the 1960/61 study year ends on June 15, 1960.
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Particulars and registration at the School's Secretariat, Terra Sancta, Room 32, daily from 9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.
Only a limited number of vacancies left.

JUST PUBLISHED!
The Law and The Profits
by
C. Northcote Parkinson
Are we, after all, far too heavily taxed — and where does all the money go? Under such conditions can any nation rise to the heights of individual freedom and greatness?
If the answers have always (Shamefaced) cannot be refuted, how can matters stand? There can be no quick cure to a wasting disease so long-established. But... while there is Parkinson there is hope.
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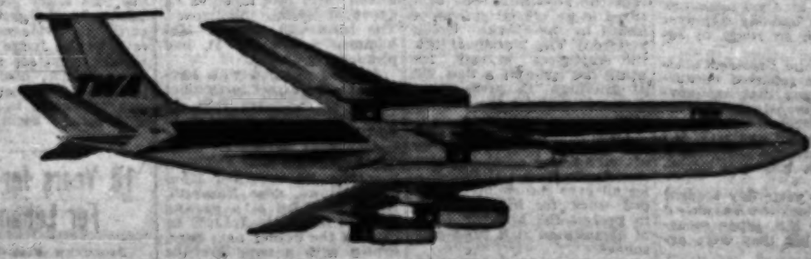
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The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy, becoming gradually fair. Temperatures will be mild.
WEATHER SYNOPSIS: A cool air mass is over Turkey and the East Mediterranean, causing rather mild temperature.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	86	19—35	19—34	
Tiberias	84	23—39	23—39	
Haifa Port	61	23—28	21—29	
Natanya	67	20—29	20—28	
P.A. Kirya	55	20—28	20—27	
P.A. Port	68	22—35	21—34	
Lydda Airp.	60	19—28	19—27	
Jerusalem	41	16—25	15—24	
Beersheba	50	19—29	17—28	
Eilat	14	24—39	25—36	

A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Anna Raginsky, Past President of Canadian Wizo, (by Air France).

Mr. Oded Ben-Ami, Director of Ashdod Development Corporation, from Europe, (by Sabena).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, Director of Inland Revenue, for Switzerland.

Mr. Albert Frenzel, Chairman of the West German Bundestag's Reparations Committee, after a three-week visit, (aboard s.s. Theodor Herzl).

Nigerian A-G Sees Justice Olshan

The Attorney-General of Nigeria, Mr. Dan Ibaine, who arrived on Monday night for a week's visit as the guest of the Government, was yesterday received by the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Y. Olshan.

He also called on the State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gillon, and on Prof. B. Akzin, of the Hebrew University Law School.

Chief F. S. Okotie Eboh, the Nigerian Minister of Finance, left by Alitalia yesterday after a week's visit.

Year's Jail for Fatal Traffic Accident

A truck driver from Ramle, Ahmed Abu Argig, 23, was yesterday sentenced by Jerusalem District Court Judge Binyamin Halevi to a year's imprisonment, and had his licence revoked for life, for having caused the death of two of his passengers and injuries to 20 others in a road accident.

Argig pleaded guilty to having caused the death of Musbah Abu Sabat and Rezik Awad, who were riding with him along the Nevatim road in the northern Negev when his truck overturned. He was taking several dozen persons back to Ramle from the Beersheba market at the time.

Argig had been speeding, when the truck swerved onto the shoulder of the road. He lost control of the wheel, and the vehicle overturned, while he was trying to get it back onto the road.

Argig's licence was not valid for heavy trucks of the class he was driving on the day of the accident, and the vehicle was not licensed to carry passengers. *(Itim)*

IKE

(Continued from Page One)

ry about his visit to Tokyo next Sunday.

The step-by-step plan for the Tokyo visit is due to be made public in Manila before Mr. Eisenhower sails aboard the cruiser St. Paul tomorrow night for a one-day stop-over in Formosa *en route* to Japan.

Some of the President's assistants are reported encouraged at signs that anti-government demonstrators in Japan may decide to avoid any mass protest against Mr. Eisenhower. But they said the outlook was still uncertain.

In Tokyo yesterday student demonstrations continued against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, but they were orderly.

The National Council against the Treaty was reported moving towards cancelling demonstrations planned for the day the President arrives. According to the Japanese press, the Council wished to prevent recurrence of last Friday's violence when Mr. James Hagerty, the President's Press Secretary, had to be rescued by helicopter from mobs at Tokyo airport.

The police have been fully mobilized to guard the President, and the Cabinet and the governing Liberal Democratic party were considering recessing the Diet (parliament) in a political truce during the visit. *(AP, Reuter)*

Germany to Foot Share Of Austria's Restitution Bill

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Germany has agreed to share in Austria's restitution payments to former Austrian Jews, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who, as President of the Jewish Material Claims Conference, has been negotiating with the Austrian authorities, reported to the press in Jerusalem yesterday. Austria and Germany were now negotiating on the extent of the latter's contribution, he said.

He said the chances of Austria increasing her offer (equivalent to some $6.5m.) had improved. Austria had already agreed to complete restitution within three to four years, instead of eight, he said.

Dr. Goldmann said that the Austrian authorities had informed him that they hoped to conclude the negotiations with Germany by the end of this summer. Until recently, Austria had held that only Germany was answerable for restitution.

Germany, in awarding restitution for claims arising in the occupied countries, has excepted Austria. One of the grounds was that Hitler was an Austrian.

Rumanian Jews

As regards German restitution to Rumanian Jews, Dr. Goldmann said he believed that within a month the German States would take an administrative decision to treat such claims on a par with others. Dr. Goldmann pointed out that for years Germany had maintained that Rumania herself had been responsible for anti-Semitism there. "We sought to prove to the Germans that they themselves bore responsibility, and pressed them not to wait for a ruling by the International Court of Justice, which could take another two years."

Dr. Goldmann said the situation regarding the prosecution of Nazi criminals had unquestionably improved, compared to the position a year or two ago. In preparation was a "monster trial" of 900 persons charged with complicity in war crimes at Auschwitz. So far, 200 of the accused had been arrested.

The prosecution brief is being prepared by a special German Inter-State body, while the trial will be held in Frankfurt-on-Main, probably in about six months' time. It is expected to last for a year.

Statute of Limitations

Asked about his representations to Germany over the latter's Statute of Limitations on war crimes, Dr. Goldmann said that the Statute had wide support in Germany, including from those States run by the Socialists. He pointed out that the Statute did not apply to charges of actual murder, nor to cases in which legal proceedings had already begun.

Moreover, in instances where action had started against a particular person "and his accomplices," these unnamed accomplices, should they be subsequently apprehended, would not be covered by the Statute.

Sick Fund Clerks To Strike Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Some 8,000 Kupat Holim employees have threatened to strike from 10 a.m. to noon tomorrow over the failure of the management to satisfy the wage claims of 4,000 clerks and maintenance personnel.

The head of the Kupat Holim Personnel Department, Mr. A. Oron, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had been invited to discuss the problem with the Histadrut Trades Union Department today. He said the demands involve upgrading, increased seniority pay, and higher allowances for textbooks.

This strike threat by all Kupat Holim personnel except the physicians was censured in an official statement issued by the Clerks' Union yesterday. The statement took the employees to task for using the issue of a new list of gradings to press other demands without the Union's approval.

Yesterday morning, about 1,500 doctors and thousands of nurses and administrative workers in Kupat Holim clinics all over the country stopped work for half an hour to protest the growing wave of assaults on sick fund personnel.

Gershon Levinson Laid To Rest

TEL AVIV. — The funeral of Gershon Levinson, the Histadrut Treasurer, took place in Tel Aviv yesterday at noon.

Levinson, who served in his Histadrut post for many years, and was also a member of the "Davar" management, collapsed on Monday night while walking with his wife in Masaryk Square. He was born in Lodz, Poland, 60 years ago and came to Palestine in 1926.

He leaves a wife and three sons.

We deeply mourn the passing away of our beloved father
Rabbi Moshe Baruch Morgenstern
of Cape Town, South Africa.
Sara and Harry FRANKEL
Leila and Hevis STEIN

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
sincerely mourns the untimely death of
GERSHON LEVINSON
valued and warm-hearted friend for many years and member of the Orchestra Board,
and extends its deeply-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Right of Soviet Jewry to Be Jews

A number of distinguished personalities have accepted invitations to attend a gathering to be devoted to the question of the right of Soviet Jewry to live a Jewish life. The meeting, to be attended mainly by non-Jews, will take place in Paris in September.

Dr. Goldmann, reporting this at his press conference in Jerusalem yesterday, said that among those who had, in principle, agreed to attend, are the philosopher, Prof. Karl Jaspers; U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; the author Francois Mauriac; Prof. Martin Buber, and prominent artists, such as Isaac Stern and Arthur Miller.

HERZL'S DIARIES DRAMATIZED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Fifteen rallies commemorating Herzl Year will be held in various parts of the country this month by the Government Civic Education Department.

The month will be climaxed by a rally in the Mann Auditorium on July 16, which the Prime Minister has been invited to address.

This was announced by the Director of the Department, Dr. Y. Melkman, on Tuesday.

A feature of the rallies will be a dramatization of that part of Herzl's diaries covering his meeting with Sultan Abdul Hamid II of Turkey to apply for a charter for the settlement of Palestine by Jews. Star and author, Zalman Levyush, will perform with a cast including Hanna Maron and M. Asherov, A. Ben-Yosef and S. Friedman.

Material for Film

Mr. Levyush told the press that he believed that the diaries contained material for a wonderful film, and he regretted that no one had thought of doing a scenario.

"We of our generation see Herzl as a quiet, confident man, whereas the person who emerges from the period May 2-19, 1901 — the section being dramatized — is full of doubts as to the correct approach to the Sultan," he said.

The same cast will perform selections from Herzl's play "Solon in Lydia," and a documentary film on Herzl's life will be shown.

The first rally will be held tomorrow morning at 11.00 in the Mann Auditorium. The school-age audience invited by the Tel Aviv Municipality will be addressed by Mr. Y. Tsur, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Dr. S. Levin, Director of the Tel Aviv City Education Department.

Another assembly will take place on Friday night in Haifa at the May Cinema. It will be addressed by the President of the W.Z.O., Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

4-Time Infiltrator Gets 14 Years

TEL AVIV. — A former Palestinian who went to Lebanon during the War of Independence and who infiltrated into Israel four times since 1950 was yesterday sentenced by a court martial to 14 years' imprisonment for illegal and armed entry into Israel as an agent of Syrian intelligence. The infiltrator, Ahmed Mohammed el-Haj Ali, 31, had pleaded not guilty.

Ali was charged with having entered Israel in October 1953 and February 1952. In 1953, Ali, whose home is in Jezzieh, Lebanon, crossed the border near Shomera, bearing a British rifle and ammunition. He reached Kaukab el-Hawa, near Nazareth, where he fired at a passing car full of people. In 1959 he crossed the border near Sasa, armed with a hand grenade and a detonator; he was accompanied by another infiltrator armed with a sten gun. He was wounded in an exchange of fire and captured, while his companion escaped.

Went to Lebanon

In his statement to the police, Ali said that he had gone to Lebanon from Palestine while the War of Independence was in progress, to buy baskets. When he was preparing to return to Israel, he said, he met many refugees who told him that "the Jews had conquered all of Palestine," and he decided to remain in Lebanon.

He infiltrated into Israel in 1950, but was caught and deported. He entered the country again in 1952, was caught after visiting an uncle in Kaukab el-Hawa and served nine months in Shatta Prison.

Last year, he said, the man with whom he crossed the border came to him following the uprising against the Chamoun regime and suggested they arm themselves and go to Israel. He agreed, Ali said, because he wanted to settle in Israel and obtain an identity card, planning to bring his wife and two children into the country later.

After they had crossed the border near Sasa, in the dark, they were challenged by two persons and ordered to identify themselves. When Ali replied, "A friend," the challengers opened fire on them. His comrade escaped, but he himself was wounded in the stomach and leg. He managed to crawl to a Beduin encampment, where the police later found him and took him to hospital.

The court acquitted Ali of the 1953 entry and shooting charge, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. It also rejected the Judge Advocate's request that Ali be given a life sentence, declaring that his 1959 offence on which he was convicted, had not been of a serious security nature. *(Itim)*

10 Years for Spying For Lebanese

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mahmoud Ghabdan, 20, of Mazra'a, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Haifa District Court after he pleaded guilty to charges of having spied for Lebanon.

Ghabdan admitted that he had entered Lebanon three times in 1958-59 and returned to Israel on espionage missions, gathering military information and trying to enlist Israel citizens to work on behalf of Lebanon and Syria. He was caught the third time he crossed into Israel, in possession of a Lebanese Army identity card.

The Court, comprising Relieving President Y. Gubernik and Judges M. Ben-Ze'ev and B. Caspi, said it was giving Ghabdan a relatively light sentence, despite the gravity of the offence, because of his youth.

Common Grave Found Of 1837 'Quake Victims

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — A tractor working in the fields of kibbutz Beit Alfa on Tuesday tumbled into what is believed to be a common grave dug for the victims of the 1837 earthquake.

The tractor driver, Mr. M. Levov, and his machine crashed into the two-metre deep ditch on top of a pile of skulls and human bones. Mr. Levov was unhurt, while his tractor was slightly damaged.

Knesset Debates Health Budget

POST Knesset Reporter

National health insurance and duplication of medical services were the main topics raised in the Knesset debate on the Health Ministry budget yesterday.

Dr. Shimshon Junitchman (Herut) noted that the Acting Health Minister, Mr. Bentov, had passed over the question of health insurance in a single sentence in his opening speech. The trouble was that even if the Government should become convinced of the advisability of instituting national health insurance, it could not act in opposition to the Histadrut, Dr. Junitchman said.

Mrs. Devora Netzer (Mapai) urged the adoption of a law requiring physicians to serve in villages and border settlements for a given period.

Mr. Moshe Nissim (General Zionists) praised the various sick funds for their achievements before the establishment of the State, but said their existence was no longer justified. Concentration of health services under one authority would eliminate the present "shocking waste," he said.

Dr. Shimon Kanowitz (Progressives) called for a law to protect physicians against attacks by patients, and also for legislation regulating the sale and use of poisons. The division of various health services between the Ministry of Health, Hadassah, Kupat Holim and other institutions was professionally unjustified. "Don't sell health to politics," he pleaded.

Mixed Arab-Jewish Schools Suggested

The establishment of mixed Jewish-Arab schools in areas where the population is mixed was proposed yesterday by Mr. Moshe Kol (Progressives), speaking in the debate of the Ministry of Education budget.

He felt that such schools would reduce prejudice, and were worth starting despite the administrative problems involved. Mr. Kol also supported the suggestion of the Deputy Minister, Mr. Ami Assaf, that the teachers' wage demands be submitted to arbitration.

Mr. Mordechai Zar (Mapai) was not sure that the time had come for mixed Jewish-Arab schools, but we should certainly try to avoid having schools made up exclusively of children whose parents came from Moslem countries. The school building situation in Jerusalem cried out for action, he said; 400 classrooms were substandard.

The importance of reducing the gap between Oriental children and those from the other communities was also stressed by Mr. Aharon Yadlin (Mapai), who was making his maiden speech. Although considerable progress had been made in this respect, much remained to be done. He thought that a lengthened school day in some areas might be a partial solution.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Manufacturers' Association will be held on June 29. The meeting will discuss a new constitution for the Association, and elect new officers.

TWO NEW COINS IN CIRCULATION

A ten-agora coin and a one-agora coin went into circulation yesterday, the Bank of Israel announced. A 20-agora coin was issued some months ago and a five-agora piece will shortly be issued, following the division of the Israel pound into 100 agorot instead of the former 1,000 pruta.

The round ten-agora piece, which was minted in Israel, is an alloy of copper, aluminium and nickel. The aluminium one-agora has an undulating edge and was minted abroad. The obverse of the coins was designed by Rothschild and Lipman, and the reverse by the Shamir brothers.

The pruta coins remain legal tender, the Bank said.

Victims' Right To Try Persecutors

POST Political Reporter

Eichmann will be tried by an Israel court for the crimes he committed against the Jewish people, on the principle that "Nazi war criminals may be tried and punished by the peoples whom they have outraged."

This principle was laid down in the joint declaration issued by the Soviet, U.S. and British Governments on October 30, 1943, following a tri-partite conference in Moscow, and confirmed in the London Charter of August 8, 1945 on the punishment of war criminals.

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions on the legal aspects of the forthcoming Eichmann trial. Eichmann will be tried under the Israel Law for the Punishment of Nazis and Nazi Collaborators 1950-5710, and not under the Israel Genocide Law of that same year. The international Genocide Convention referred to in Argentina's note to Israel of June 8 is, therefore, irrelevant, Mr. Rosenne said.

He said there is a clear distinction between the question of Israel's right to try Eichmann and the present misunderstanding between Israel and Argentina. Even the Argentine note recognizes the fact that Eichmann had entered Argentina under a false name and with false documents, and that his presence there had been patently illegal.

The crimes against the Jewish people were committed following the decision taken in the summer of 1941 by the German Government to exterminate all Jews, without distinction as to their citizenship.

In List of Criminals

Eichmann was included in the official list of Nazi war criminals sought by the United Nations after the war, Mr. Rosenne stressed. There is no doubt that if he had been found then, he would have been brought to trial, and the fact that he succeeded in hiding for 15 years does not entitle him to go unpunished.

The claim that Eichmann should be tried by an International Court is purely academic, Mr. Rosenne said. He pointed out that the International War Crimes Tribunals were dissolved over 10 years ago, and repeated efforts by the U.N. Assembly and special U.N. committees in 1951 and 1953 to revive these courts had failed.

At the same time, Mr. Rosenne stressed, International Courts were never the only legal method of trying war criminals, and national courts have always been considered competent to deal with such matters.

Referring to the argument that Israel could not try a Nazi war criminal because she was not in existence at the time the Nazi crimes were committed, Mr. Rosenne pointed out that, after both World Wars, nations which had been victims of war crimes and had no statehood during the war, tried these criminals in their courts after their independent governments had been re-established.

He also cited a passage in the Israel-German Reparations agreement of 1952 to the effect that "in the days of the National-Socialist terror regime, unimaginable crimes were committed against the Jewish People."

Finally, Mr. Rosenne referred to the legal procedure in Britain and the U.S., where the method by which a criminal offender has been brought to trial is not considered germane. As to the possibility of requesting Eichmann's extradition from Argentina, Mr. Rosenne pointed out that the Israel-Argentine extradition agreement was initialled in May and has yet to be ratified by the two Governments.

Nazi Films Handed To 'Eichmann' Bureau

German documentary films taken under the Nazi regime in Europe were yesterday handed over by Yad Vashem to Police Bureau 06, conducting the investigation of the case against Eichmann.

Film producer Bryan Foy has announced that he will produce "The Eichmann Trackdown," dramatizing the role of Mr. Tuvia Friedman, Director of the Haifa Documentation Centre, AP reported from New York yesterday.

INA reports from New York that Charles Wighton, the British author of "Hitler's Spies and Saboteurs," is in Central Europe doing research on Eichmann's background for a book to be published next year by Prentice Hall.

The Czechoslovakian League of Anti-Fascist Fighters has called on all Czech citizens to come forth with any information they may have that will help to convict Eichmann, Itim reported from Prague.

Mandy: F.A. Should Find Players Jobs

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "I think that the Football Association should be able to find suitable jobs for the National Team players who need them," Mr. Giula Mandy, the team's Hungarian trainer, told your reporter yesterday. He left with Mrs. Mandy in the s.s. Theodor Herzl for two months' home leave.

Mr. Mandy expressed his confidence that those players who had been offered foreign contracts would reconsider the matter carefully, and that their national pride would keep them here in the end.

(Israel soccer idol Rafi Levy announced on Monday that he intends to quit this country and turn professional in South Africa.

(The Football Association's Executive Committee will hold a special meeting today to discuss the transfer of Israel players abroad.

(The management of Tel Aviv Maccabi, Levy's club, has asked the Association to provide him with a loan to enable him to become a member of the Dan Bus Cooperative, where he is a salaried garage hand.)

No Professional Soccer

In answer to a question by your reporter, Mr. Mandy voiced his strong opposition to professional soccer in Israel. "It would not raise the standard, and if the players get decent jobs they can do just as well as amateurs," he added.

On his return in August, he hopes to be able to continue with his task of raising the standard of the national team, partly by introducing new blood. He expressed his thanks to Israel soccer fans for the faith they had shown in him.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Haifa Maccabi and Israel Selected inside-forward, Avraham Menczel, has asked his club for a release. He has received an advantageous offer from a professional club in Europe.

Menczel has been unemployed for about a year. He lost his last job because of his frequent absences for training. A post as sports instructor at a local school had been promised him, but so far nothing has come of this.

Jance Simandiris, the Haifa Hapoel and National back, also intends to leave the country, it is learned.

Match Against Brazil Team Today

TEL AVIV. — The Brazilian soccer club Amerika F.C. will play the first of three games in this country against National League champions Petah Tikva Hapoel at the Jaffa Bassa grounds today. The kick-off is at 4.45 p.m.

The Brazilian team was due to arrive from Turkey late last night.

S. Africa Loses Test in England

EDGBASTON, England (Reuter). — England took just over two hours to beat South Africa by 100 runs on the fifth and final day of the first Test match here on Tuesday. The Springboks lost their last seven wickets for 89 runs, and were all out for 209.

Final scores: England 202 and 203; South Africa 186 and 209.

Warsaw Circus Opens in Haifa

HAIFA. — The Polish State circus, "Warszawa," which has already performed in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, is putting up its "Big Top" near the Carmelit's Paris station, and will give its first show here this afternoon.

It will remain in Haifa for about a month, giving two performances a day.

Impresario Ya'acov Ori also announced here yesterday that the French ice ballet "Paris sur Glace" would arrive in September for a two-month visit.

BOAC to Fly Boeing Jets to Lydda

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — British Overseas Airways Corporation will put Boeing 707 long-range jets into service on its London-Lydda run in November, B.O.A.C. announced here yesterday. The company says it will thus be the first airline to fly these 150-seat aircraft to Israel regularly.

Aviation circles here, however, said they doubted whether Lydda Airport's new jet runway would be ready by November to accommodate fully laden Boeings flying on long hops. The runway is scheduled to be completed next January.

Police Drive Off Lebanese 'Poachers'

ACRE. — Police firing from the shore, yesterday drove off three Lebanese fishing boats which had penetrated into Israel territorial waters.

The infiltrators were about to fish with explosives.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Petro-Chemical Complex Planned

POST Economic Reporter

The ethylene and polyethylene plants to be set up in Haifa are part of a much larger $50m. scheme for the establishment of a petro-chemical complex in Israel, Mr. Virgil Stark, the main investor in the polyethylene plant, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Stark estimated that the two plants will either bring in, or save the country, IL80m. during their first decade of operation. Future exports are estimated at IL8m. a year.

According to the plans, the Haifa Refineries will set up an ethylene plant to produce 12,000 tons a year, half of which will serve as raw material for the polyethylene factory.

Mr. Stark will invest half of the $5.25m. needed for the polyethylene plant, with the other half of the initial capital to be provided by a Government loan. An additional $4m. investment will be needed for the Refineries' ethylene plant.

Mr. Stark, who is at present completing a IL360m. industrial project in Argentina will undertake to manage the plant and to provide the necessary know-how.

'Not Much Chance Of Building for Rental'

Rising building costs have destroyed the possibility of constructing rental housing on any serious scale, Mr. A. Goldstein, Chairman of the National Contractors' and Builders' Centre, said at the opening session of the Centre's 11th annual convention in Jerusalem last night.

At the same time, Mr. Goldstein blamed the Government and local authorities for having failed to encourage rental housing construction according to the recommendations of the Lehmann Commission.

He called for the establishment of central Government home construction agencies, along the lines of America's Federal Housing Administration and Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The State budget provides for the construction of 10,000 new flats, and the Ministry of Labour will help in the construction of 7,000 additional apartments, Labour Minister Giora Josephthal told the convention.

The 10,000 flats will be built for new immigrants, *ma'barot* dwellers, veteran settlers moving to development areas, and slum dwellers — the latter in cooperation with the local authorities. The Ministry will help in the construction of flats under savings schemes, rental housing and flats for newly-weds in development areas. These flats will be financed by private contractors and the prospective tenants.

Work Begins Today On 'American' Apartments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Work begins today on 62 apartments for the Association of Americans and Canadians in the Valley of the Cross, Jerusalem.

The contractors, Messrs. Leiner and Lustigman, have guaranteed to finish the work within 18 months. The contract was signed on Tuesday in Jerusalem between the contractors and representatives of the Association.

Of the 62 apartments, 50 will go for American and Canadian immigrants, and the remaining 12 for other families.

To Drop Subsidies For Suburban Dairymen

The Ministry of Agriculture will formally decide sometime this week to discontinue payment of milk subsidies to dairy farmers in non-agricultural areas, it is learned from reliable sources. This will be one of the first steps towards the implementation of Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan's declared policy of "farming for the farmers."

It is understood that the Ministry will offer these dairymen an average of IL1,000 for each cow they agree to sell, and will also undertake to provide them with new sources of income, such as serving as agricultural instructors.

HIGHER DUTIES ON 'FRIGES MOOTED

POST Economic Reporter

Customs and luxury tax rates on electric refrigerators, washing machines and other household appliances may be raised in the near future, according to well-informed sources. The additional revenue is intended to cover part of the expenditure envisaged in the enlarged development budget.

One proposal being considered calls for the levying of part of these additional duties on the manufacturers of the appliances. This part of the increase would not be passed on to the purchaser.

K-F Deny Move For Out of Court Deal

TEL AVIV. — The Kaiser-Frazer management yesterday denied press reports of contacts between the firm and the Renault company in order to settle their dispute out of court.

The Kaiser-Frazer statement pointed out that the firm's lawyer, Mr. Y. Zalouk, who returned to Israel this week from the U.S., had spent only one day in France, and had had no contacts with Renault.

Nesher Brewing Pilsner Beer

The Nesher Brewery this week put on the market its own Pilsner beer, the pale brew that has been popular with beer lovers for generations. It is distinguished by its clear colour and natural taste of hops.

Available locally at 37.5 agora the 480 c.c. bottle, Nesher also hopes to develop it as an export item.

Vegetables Grown On Reservoir Bed

BEERSHEBA. — Bedouin have planted vegetables on the floor of the Shoval reservoir, next to Sheikh Suleiman's camp near here.

For the first time since the reservoir was built in 1955, it is without water, but the floor is still moist enough for vegetables.

Notice to the Public

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MAIN OFFICE

Public Tender No. 25/59
Chief Employment Controller
Place of Work: Head Office, Tel Aviv (The position entails travelling).
Grading: Gimel (C) of the psychologists' scale.
Qualifications: Higher education in psychology, at least three years' experience in vocational counselling, of them at least one year of responsible work in Israel; group work an asset; perfect mastery of Hebrew essential; Knowledge of English required; additional languages an asset.
Persons interested in the above position should fill out, in duplicate, application forms for vacant positions, (sheet 1081), available at all Post Offices, and address them to the Employment Service, Main Office, Administration Division, 6 Rehov Mikveh Israel, Tel Aviv, by July 1, 1960.

COURSE FOR STEWARDESSES AND INFORMATION CLERKS

The Government Tourist Corporation and the Vocational Education Division of the Ministry of Labour hereby announce the inauguration of a basic course for stewardesses and information and reception clerks.

The course is to commence in the middle of August, and will be held in Tel Aviv in cooperation with the personnel and training sections of El Al, Zim, Arkia, travel agents, touring companies, hotels and other tourist organizations.

Only graduates awarded suitable certificates will be trained or employed by the above companies upon completion of the course.

Registration and information forms may be obtained at all offices of the Government Tourist Corporation, or at the Instruction Department of the Government Tourist Corporation in Jerusalem, 100 King George Avenue, as well as at the Personnel Department of El Al at Lod Airport, and the Personnel Department of Zim in Haifa.

Registration closes on July 15, 1960.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 14, 1960

2½%	Tavel Dollar	85½
3½%	Savgs. (zmudel)	89½
4½%	Defence Loan	101½
4%	"	104½
4½%	Housg. Loan A	102½
4½%	" " C	101½
5 %	" " D	99½
6 %	" " F	100½
6 %	" " H	101½
4½%	" " H	100½
6½%	Pal Elect. 57/64	105½
5 %	Nat. Oil Co.	99½
6½%	Local Authrts.	102½
6 %	Jewish Agency	100½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	102½
6 %	" 59/60 III.	100½
6 %	Fertilizs. & Chem.	100½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	97½
6½%	Gen. Mortg. Bank	101½
6 %	Bank Leumi Inv. b)	101½
6½%	Rassco	103½
6 %	Igroth	100½
6½%	Gus-Rassco	101½
	C.o.L. LINKED BOND	
4½%	Defence Loan	100½
4½%	Housing Loan A	99½
4½%	" " C	99½
5 %	" " D	98½
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	114½
6½%	Pal. Elect. 58/65	114½
6½%	Local Authorts.	103½
6 %	"	99½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	110½
6 %	" 59/65 III	101½
6½%	Rassco	110½
	50/50 $/C.o.L. LINKED	
6½%	Igroth	106½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	96½
6 %	Bk. Leumi Invest.	96½
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	4.1
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	17½
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	29½
	Elbers's Investment	25½
	Africa Pal. Invest.	19½
	Isr. Land Devlp.	19½
	Ata Textile	22½
	Moller Textile	14½
	Assia & Bejerano	17½
	Pal. Potash	18½
	Teva Pharmac.	29½
	Pales. Cold Storg.	25½
	Am. Isr. Pan. Mills	24½
	Delek	24½
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	24½
	Jordan	11½
	Rassco	16½

b: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Steady
Index Bonds: Dull
Shares: Lower
AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL
Your Investment Advisers

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday toured the Jerusalem Corridor and visited the settlement of Ma'on Zion, where they met with the Settlement Committee.

•

The Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on Monday received Mr. Henri Gutwirth, of Antwerp.

During the afternoon, Mr. Eshkol visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre being built in Ein Karem. He was accompanied on his tour by Mrs. Rose Halprin, of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mrs. Myriam Granott, Hon. Treasurer of the Hadassah Council in Israel; Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, Chairman of Hadassah's Israel Committee; Dr. K. J. Mann, Director-General of H.M.O. and his deputy, Dr. J. Karpas; Mr. Y. Aran, Administrator of the University; and Dr. M. Prywes, Associated Dean of the Medical School.

•

Mr. James M. Walsh, British Consul-General in Jerusalem, yesterday visited the Hebrew University and was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by Mr. E. E. Gelber, Chairman of the Executive Council.

•

Mr. Moshe Boaz, of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division, has been appointed Economic Counsellor at the Embassy in Paris.

•

The staff of the Evelina de Rothschild secondary school in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening gave a reception at which the parents of the pupils met Mrs. Ethel Moss-Levy, the principal. Mrs. Moss-Levy, who is retiring, is returning next month to England.

•

Hamashbir Latzarchan presented their collection of summer fashions at a showing at their Jerusalem shop in Zion Square yesterday afternoon. The same show has already been seen in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba.

•

Prof. Adam Grucka, of Warsaw University, will lecture (in French) on "Recent Advances in Treatment of Scoliosis," at 7.45 p.m. today, in Lecture Hall "B," Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

•

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will hold a Ladies Night at the Y.M.C.A. at 7.45 today. The speaker will be the Hon. Edwin Samuel, who will talk on "A Journey Around the World."

The Haifa Rotary Club will hear a "South African Travelogue," by Mr. Arieh Loewenstein, at the Appinger Hotel at 1 p.m. today.

•

BIRTH

LOMBARD — To Avima and Emanuel Lombard, at Kfar Vitkin, on June 13 — a son, brother to Ethan and Tamar, and grandson to Professor and Mrs. Alexander Dushkin.

•

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Prof. Gotthold Weil, late Professor of Arabic and Turkish Philology at the Hebrew University, will take place at 4.45 p.m. today in the Abraham Mazar Building on the University campus. Speakers will be Profs. U. Heyd and M. Plessner, and Drs. D. Goldschmidt and C. Wessmann.

CAREFUL DRIVERS

BEERSHEBA — More than 200 prizes and certificates were awarded to Negev drivers last night by the National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

EXTORTION — Hans Geu, 55, began a two-year jail sentence in Munich for an act of extortion he committed 15 years ago. Evidence was given in court before he was convicted and sentenced, that in 1942 he denounced his landlady to the Nazis as a Jewess because she refused to reduce his rent.

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AIDA
Opera by Verdi
Metres: A. Ashereon
With the international Soprano
Leonora Lafayette
(Aida)
and the dramatic tenor
Leonard Del Ferro
(Radames)
Produced by
Edda de Phillipo
Director
Josef Feldi
Aida: June 21, 24, 28, 30; July 1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29
Aug. 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30
Sept. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30
Oct. 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28
Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29
Dec. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30
La Perichole
A working opera by Jacques Offenbach
In Tel Aviv
Mon., June 20; Wed., June 22
In Jerusalem
June 21
Hall
July 7
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All seats at 8.30 p.m.
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Tel. 63-111
Orders by post will be executed in order of receipt.

Goldmann Satisfied at Talks With Mapai, Gov't on W.Z.O.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Nahum Goldmann yesterday declared that his discussions on the role of the Zionist Movement with the Government and the Mapai Secretariat were most satisfactory, "though it depends on how decisions will be carried out."

The President of the World Zionist Organization, who was reporting to the press in Jerusalem on the week-long plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive, said he appreciated that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, though holding a different opinion on the question, had accepted the line of the majority.

Dr. Goldmann revealed that the Jewish Agency's suggestions to the Government included:

- Regular meetings of the Government-Agency Coordination Committee, instead of only at "times of crisis."
- that the President of the W.Z.O. and Agency Chairman have the right to appear before the Cabinet at their own request;
- that the Agency be consulted on drafts of Government proposals which affect its work (as laid down in the Charter);
- that Israel's diplomatic representatives abroad be kept informed of the decisions regarding the Zionist Movement, and be asked to act on them.

These and other proposals for closer Government-Agency cooperation are to be studied by a joint committee comprising Ministers Rosen and Eshkol, and Mr. Zalman Shazar, Agency Chairman, and Dr. Goldmann. (Dr. Goldmann will be replaced owing to his leaving the country next Monday for Paris). This committee will present its findings to the Government.

W.Z.O. Expansion

Now that the Government has approved the broadening of the W.Z.O. "we will now go ahead with it," Dr. Goldmann said. He was confident that next December's Zionist Congress in Jerusalem would be attended by associate and fraternal delegates from most Jewish communal organizations in South America and Europe, and the major Jewish organizations in the U.S.

He hoped Congress would deal with wide Jewish questions, "out of which the role of Zionism would naturally emerge," and not only with inter-party and "Zionist-proper" issues.

Dr. Goldmann disclosed that this year's immigration (beginning April, 1960) was expected to total 20,000 to 25,000.

The Agency is to concentrate more on *aliya* from the West, he said, now that there was a "pause" in general immigration. Both the American and Israel members of the Executive were agreed on this, he added.

He said that the present Western annual immigration of 2,000 could be doubled or trebled. But suitable conditions in Israel must be created, such as housing for "reasonable" rent, and job opportunities.

Jobs for Americans

A survey of openings for members of the liberal professions from the U.S. is now being conducted by a joint Government-Agency committee, led by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Giora Josephthal. Israel emissaries must be sent to U.S. cities, because "There are thousands who write enquiring about immigration, but there is no one to whom they can apply personally."

Describing the state of the Zionist movement in America as unsatisfactory, Dr. Goldmann said a "new offensive" was needed. He noted that, since last April, responsibility for Hebrew, youth education, and *aliya* activities had been transferred to the Zionist Council of America (which represents the Zionist parties there).

Agency Pays

This year, the Agency is providing the Council's budget, but in 1961, the Council would have to raise its own funds.

The Council has decided to convene an unprecedented conference, of all American Zionist organizations, on November, 17.

Replying to questions, Dr. Goldmann said that the post of the representative in Israel of the new U.S. Jewish Agency for Israel Inc. had been turned down by two suggested candidates owing to other engagements, and that other nominations were now being discussed. He said that another plenary Executive meeting would be held before the Congress, probably in the autumn in New York.

Asked whether Mr. Ben-Gurion's disagreement with the majority on the role of the Zionist Movement would not influence practical results, Dr. Goldmann said: "I want to be optimistic."

A 20-ROOM Kupat Holim clinic was opened on Tuesday to serve the 8,000 inhabitants of the Givat Olga housing estate, near Hadera. The staff includes six doctors and six nurses.

Zion Salomon Was 'Uneasy' Over Wife's Popularity

TEL AVIV. — A "trusting husband," who suffered "normal feelings of uneasiness" at his attractive wife's popularity with men, was how Zion Salomon described himself to the police before his arrest for her murder.

Salomon's statement, 30 pages long, was read out in the District Court on Tuesday in the course of his trial for the murder of his wife, Abigail, at Kibbutz Givat Brenner in January 1959.

The statement dealt mainly with his own feelings towards Abigail in the months that preceded the killing — a period during which she was in daily contact with strange men whom she waited on in the dining room of the kibbutz rest home, and during which she had frequent nocturnal meetings with Zion's married soldier relative, Sergeant Meir Reuven.

While at the time he gave his deposition Salomon himself was under no suspicion, his talks with the police tended to implicate Reuven.

"It didn't bother me that Abigail had to serve at table in the rest-home dining room; I'm not jealous by nature. I was always sure of her, and knew that she wouldn't pay attention to another man," Salomon declared.

Nevertheless, he admitted a feeling of uneasiness at the frequent visits of Reuven, his cousin's husband.

He recalled that Reuven used to come on the average about once a week to play cards with Abigail. Occasionally he would stay the night, sometimes two nights. "In the morning, I used to go off to work, leaving Abigail, who was already up, in the room with Reuven, who was still in bed. Sometimes I wanted to go back later to see what they were doing, but I never did," the statement said. But "it was clear that Abigail was the object of Reuven's calls," it added.

Questioned about the night of the murder, Salomon said that he had heard nothing. He went on to say that he did not know who had covered his wife's face after she was strangled, but "it was no gentleman. A gentleman would never commit murder."

She might have been attacked by two or three men from outside the kibbutz who did away with her when she refused to do what they wanted, he surmised.

He said that he did not remember if he had cried openly at his wife's grave, but said that "in my heart I cried."

At the start of the session, the Court announced that on July 8 it would visit the scene of the crime. No date has been set for the next hearing. *(Ltim.)*

Farthest Galaxy Ever Seen Is Clue to Origin of Universe

EUGENE, Oregon (AP). — An astronomer using the great telescope on Mt. Palomar has reached 36 billion million million miles into space and found what may be the key to the problem of how the universe is built.

What he detected was a speck of light representing a galaxy — or maybe two galaxies in collision — at a distance of about six billion light years. The unusual thing about the speck was that it was moving away from the earth at about 90,000 miles a second, by far the fastest astronomical body ever clocked and a speed almost half that of light itself. It also was the most distant object ever identified.

More important scientifically, the astronomer got the spectrum of the object, which gave him a clue to determine whether the universe was born in a big bang and has been aging ever since, or whether it is constantly renewing itself and has no beginning or end.

The observation was made by Dr. Rudolph Minkowski, of the Mt. Wilson and Palomar observatories in Southern California. He reported his findings to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

The spectrum exposures showed the object was moving outward so fast that its ordinarily invisible ultraviolet light registered in the green or middle part of the spectrum. It was like the speed of a receding automobile reducing the pitch of its horn by almost an octave.

Dr. Minkowski and his associates will now measure the brightness of the object, which will give them an estimate of its actual distance. This estimate will be compared with the distance of the object as indicated by its going-away velocity.

If the comparison shows the object was moving away faster than its brightness-distance figure would allow, it will indicate a universe still expanding as a result of the original big bang. But if the brightness-distance calculation agrees with the distance indicated by the object's outward rush, or if the outward velocity is slower than the distance-brightness factor would permit, it suggests a universe constantly renewing itself, even while expanding.

VISITORS' GALLERY

LADY WITH THE OBOE

Lady Evelyn Barbirolli

If her school band had not suddenly found itself without an oboist, Lady Evelyn Barbirolli, now an internationally known soloist, would never have thought of taking up the instrument. "I was considered musical" she says, "sang in the choir, but I did not think about music seriously. Then in my last term at school when the band leader said, 'Let Evelyn have a go at the oboe' and gave me a rather old, but still playable instrument, I began to work at it, discovered I had the physical aptitude and even liked it. In fact, I worked so hard at it and so well that within a year I won a scholarship to study at the Royal Academy of Music in London."

After leaving the R.A.M., Evelyn Rothwell, as she was then called, took a series of orchestral jobs. Then in 1939, when she was still in her teens, she was engaged by the Covent Garden Touring Orchestra, directed by John Barbirolli. Other engagements followed: with the Busch Chamber Orchestra in London, with the Scottish National Orchestra (under Barbirolli) and at first oboe with the Glyndebourne Festival Orchestra. In 1939 came her engagement to Barbirolli himself, who was at that time Music Director of the New York Philharmonic.

Back to England

In 1943, they came back to England, where he took over the music directorship of the Hallé Orchestra. Since then, their home has been Manchester.

Tall, with light brown hair and bright blue eyes, with a swinging stride and a frank manner, Lady Barbirolli seems to be more the type of woman to wield a golf club than an oboe. She and her husband have the same impresario in Emma Tillett (who was recently in Israel as guest of the I.P.O.), and their engagement dates are co-ordinated.

Lady Barbirolli did admit that actually she keeps her own concert schedule dependent on Sir John's commitments. She believes his interests must come first and if they clash, "unless mine is a fearfully important appearance, I always give way. When I play in England, it is nearly always possible to return home after a performance. My absence gives John a chance to get into the kitchen and he adores doing a little cooking for himself."

Replying to the question on audience reaction to a woman performing on a wind instrument, Lady Barbirolli claims her sex is an advantage, especially on the Continent. There, the sight of a woman lifting an oboe to her lips causes such astonishment that "they always find you play better than you really do." In England, the sight of a woman flautist, clarinettist or oboist causes no comment.

In Israel, Lady Barbirolli is going to play the Haydn Oboe Concerto at a special "pension fund" concert with Sir John conducting. The performance will take place in Tel Aviv on Thursday a week, the night before they return home. S. W.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
ARNON: Carry On, Sergeant
EDEN: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
ELYON: House of Secrets
JERUSALEM: The Store are Shutting
ORZIL: The Gun-Fight at Dodge City
ORION: La Nuit Des Traques
ORNA: Jealousy and Revenge
RON: Quicksand
SEMADAR: Compulsion
STUDIO: Love in the Afternoon
TEL OR: 125 Rue Montmartre
ZION HALL: Ce Corps Tout Desire

TEL AVIV
ALLENBY: Les Rennes ou Blanc
ARMON DAVID: Danger Within
CHEN: Rosebud
EDEN: Ash, Rabbit
ESTHER: Libel
GAT: The Store of Dawn
HOD: Normandie Niemen
MAXIM: Carry On, Nurse
MIGDALOR: La Vache Et Le Prisonnier
MOGRABI: Escapade
OPNIR: The Buccaneer
ORION: Look Back in Anger
PEER: A Question of Adultery
RAMAT GAN: Pillow Talk
SINDEROTH: The Blue Angel
TAMAR: The Silent Enemy
TCHELET: God's Little Acre
TEL AVIV: The Third Voice
YARON: The Matchmaker
ZAFON: Tiger Bay
ZAMIR: Black Orpheus

HAIFA
AMPHITHEATRE: Seven Thieves
ARMON: I Want To Live
ATZMON: Count Your Blessings
EN DOR: Breakthrough
GAL OR: Bop Girl Goes Calypso
MAY: Suddenly, Last Summer
MIRON: Stosl — Schicksalsjahre eines Kaiserin
MORIAH: Too Much, Too Soon
ORAH: Le Clochard
ORION: Guns of the Timberland
ORLY: European Nights
PEER: Who Was That Lady?
TAMAR: The Young Philadelphians

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Film Shows:—**
Israel films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.
• **Tours:—**
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.
• **Exhibitions:—**
Safrai Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 62737. Paintings by leading Israel artists. Purchases mailed upon request.
Oils and prints by Mordecai Moreh, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 3532, 9-1, 4-7.
"Israel Today," permanent Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tel Sia. 9-1, 3-5.
• **Beside National Museum:—**
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological Objects. Primitive Art. Original prints from Dürer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by James McBey (lent from Rosenbloom collection)
Drawings by Martha Guillain (Belgium). Contemporary English lithography. 9-1, 3.30-6.
Bezalel Art Library: Fruit in modern painting.
• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Mademoiselle" 8.30.
Cameri: "Twelfth Night" 8.30.
Ohel: "One More River", 8.30.
• **E.O.A. Events:—**
Oils and pastels by Elisha Ben-Bari (all day).
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• **Dine and Dance:—**
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Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825. 5 a.m.-3 p.m.
• **Zoological Gardens:—**
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• **Exhibitions:—**
Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv, 1-6.
Paintings by Goldborn (Paris), Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.
• **Tel Aviv Museum:—**
Dizengoff House: 22 Contemporary Argentine Artists, 10-1, 4-7.
b) Rubinstein pavilion: Streichman — paintings. Museum collection of Israel artists. 10-1, 4-7.
Exhibition of water colours by Mordechai Avniel, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 10-1, 4-7.
• **Tours:—**
Mootzet Hano'alot-Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hano'el Hidr., 96 Rehov Ariosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21221.

HAIFA

• **Golden Age Club:—**
"Prolongation of Life thanks to Yoga" — Dr. Naftali Klein, Rothschild Community Centre, 4.30. Guests welcome.
• **Tourist Centre: —**
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 6874, 67954.
• **Exhibition: —**
Paintings and drawings by Dov Medzini and Pauline Kreuer. Artists House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7.
Paintings and sculptures by six Safed artists. Municipal Museum of Modern Art., City Hall, 10-1; 4-7.

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• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men".

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JERUSALEM: Dr. Kratka, 14 Sadya Gaon, 50817. Dr. Zapler, Mahane Allenby, 2329. Ma'on Akademaim. Dr. Yehiel, 46 Ramban.
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FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 286.4, 249 & 230 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.
6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Janacek: "Taras Bulba," Rhapsody for Orchestra; Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2 in C-minor, opus 18 (Julius Katchen). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Little Concert. 1.00 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.
4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Programme Announcements on Commercial wavelength. 5.07 Popular Symphony Concert: Cornelius: Overture "The Barber of Baghdad"; Vivaldi: Concerto in C for Orchestra; J. Ch. Bach: Symphony in E, opus 9, No. 2; Purcell: Hornpipe. 5.45 Language Corner. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Hebrew Songs. 6.40 Military Band cd. by Y. Goldberg & D. Eshkol. 6.55 "Fruit and Flower." 7.20 Requests for Oriental Songs. 7.45 "Small Anthology". 8.05 Light Music. 8.15 Aria De Capo — musical series ed. by M. Obad-a presented by L. Porath. 8.50 Bible Reading: Thilim, Chaps. 81 & 82. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Programme edited by M. Barnik & E. Gali. 10.05 The World of the Modern Man. 10.30 Light Music. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 282.7, 232.5 M.
Commercial Programmes: 5.00 News. 5.05 Opening Announcements. 5.06 Melodies. 5.40 "The Soloist & Ensemble." 6.00 Weather Forecast. 6.01 Light classical music. 6.30 "Coffee & Sympathy" — with Hanna Meron. 6.45 Nations' Songs. 7.00 Close Down.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Magrabi Lesson. 8.20 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Talmud Lesson. 10.20 Chess Corner. 10.25 Israel Composers: Arthur Gelbrun: "Illustrations," for Harp, Flute and Narrator, performed by Aviva Lanlis, Uri Shoham and Paltu Ben-Lalah; Sonatina for Two Violins, performed by Menahem Breuer and Alexander Tal. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.
ARABIC PROGRAMME
491 & 41.7 M.
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15, 3.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Tune of the Week. 10.30 Round & About.
Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 From the Federation. 7.00 Point of View.
ARMY PROGRAMME (1216, 225 and 205 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at your Request. 6.40 Tune & Rhythm. 6.56 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Evening Star." 7.30 Talk of the Week. 7.45 Pleasant Tune. 8.00 "Jazz Club". 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 Intermezzo. 9.00 News. 9.15 Weekly Symphony Concert: Works by Bach & Sibelius. 10.30 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.12, 13.93, 19.66 & 16.86 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment in the Jewish World.
MUSIC U.S.A. VOICE OF AMERICA—English Programme: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. The American Journal on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Arts in America on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Arts in America on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log (President's News Conference) on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Opinion Today on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Opinion Today on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.
CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION. — English Programme (484 & 485 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Housewives' Choice. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Strange Last Words. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Edmundo Ross. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Women's Magazine. 12.00 Mid-day Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 Wednesday Matinee. 5.45 The Lanlis Programme. 7.15 I Give and Bequeath. 10.00 Emergency. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Teller of Tales.

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FE 226/60
In the matter of the late ISRAEL and MOSHE (MOSZEK) PLONSKI
of Charleroi, Belgium,
Petitioner: LEIB PLONSKI of Haifa.
Be it known that the petitioner has applied to this Court for an order declaring the succession of the said deceased.
I hereby summon all persons to appear in this Court within 30 days from the date of publication hereof, and show cause, if any, why an order declaring the succession of the said deceased should not be granted, otherwise such order will be given as to the Court seems right.
Date: May 1960.
E. ROTH
for Registrar

TOMORROW DRAW OF MIFAL HAPAYIS

LYDDA FLIGHTS
All Times Local Time
WEDNESDAY
ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air, 05 7am London, Manchester, Athens and Vienna — 0740, El Al 401 from New York and London — 720, Alitalia 542 from Rome — 1055, El Al 704 from Rumania — 1110, Olympic 102 from Athens — 1240, Air France 132 from Paris, Rome — 1700, B.O.A.C. 861 from London and Geneva — 1810, El Al 414 from Vienna and Rome — 2100, Fortuna 580 from Zurich and Athens — 0120 (Thursday).
DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 881 to Athens, Rome, Paris, and New York — 0740, El Al 400 to Rumania — 0800, El Al 418 to Rome and Vienna — 0900, R.B.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0930, Air France 133 to Athens, Rome and Paris — 0955, El Al 711 to London and New York — 1300, El Al 708 to Nicosia — 1700, B.O.A.C. 864 to Teheran — 2355, Air France 132 to Teheran — 0030.

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EXIT HALL LOD AIRPORT

THERE are two kinds of Summit conference: those between friends and those between enemies.

PARIS AGAIN

General de Gaulle has only just emerged with singular honours from one of the latter kind. We are yet to discover for certain why Mr. Khrushchev chose to break up the Paris Conference, though we are already free to assume that it is because co-existence does not produce results as quickly as the Russians like to see them.

Gen. de Gaulle has always preferred action to political analysis, and at the ill-fated conference he demonstrated that he has a soldier's gift for rapid decisions when the pundits are still lagging behind. When he accepted the presidency of France, his hope was to restore to his country freedom of action on two levels: on the international level when her prestige had been restored, and at home, by freeing the elected leadership from the pressures of warring parties in a coalition.

These are two achievements that few premiers are in a better position to understand than Mr. Ben-Gurion. Within the days of his leadership this country has achieved independence and such freedom of action as is open today to small nations, or any nation. Freedom from coalition pressures has remained out of his reach, despite a fight that goes back over years. And while Mr. Ben-Gurion enjoys political debate and analysis, he also is a believer in action, and even in the principle that decisions on action must be taken by the man entrusted with responsibility, and not by large bodies of men. Thus the two leaders have much in common, and there is every reason why they should understand each other.

Israel's friendship with France dates back to pre-de Gaullian days, but even then it was based on the assumption that France would re-assert herself within the emerging European commonwealth, that it had a stake in the Middle East as well as in Africa, and that it must stand in both areas for the encouragement of enlightened and progressive and democratic forces, where other former colonial powers tended rather to seek contacts with whoever chanced to be in power, regardless of his political colour. Only with enlightened regimes in North Africa could France hope to deal successfully, and to produce a design for future cooperations between North Africans and colons. There was no prospect for France of peace with a Nasser-influenced leadership, any more than there was for Israel. Britain and the United States might take a lofty view of the internal policies in Arab states: France had to view them with the same cold realism which we must bring to this problem ourselves.

These factors have not changed in the two years in which Gen. de Gaulle has been in power. In those two years many of the former colonies in Africa have achieved independence in as many months as it once took India years to reach the same end. The emerging states have understandable problems in their relations with the former colonial powers which do not enter into their relations with Israel.

They seek our aid, not because we are wiser than Europe, but because we have neither a colonial past nor future. Our value in maintaining open communications between the old and the new world is not limited by the smallness of this country but only by our political integrity and the extent to which we can convey to others the pioneering qualities that alone made independence possible in this country. There is every indication that France is fully aware of the role that Israel can play in helping to shape the essential outlook of the emerging countries, and aware also that the first condition for it is that we continue able to withstand the threats of belligerent neighbours.

Selassie Urges New 'Bandung' To Free Africa

ADDIS ABABA. — Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, opening a conference of independent African states here on Tuesday, called for "a second Bandung conference" with the aim of the complete independence of all African people.

The Emperor, in what was regarded as a reference to strong Soviet bloc interest in Africa, warned against the threat from "new forms of colonialism" to African independence.

More than 300 delegates from 29 African states and territories attended the talks, one of the biggest Pan-African assemblies ever held. It will last 11 days.

The principal delegations are represented at Foreign Minister level, but some groups have sent observers only.

Russia has scored a propaganda point by organizing the first foreign trade fair here to coincide with the opening of the conference. Over 20,000 Ethiopians have already visited the fair and for the first week of the conference the Russians have suspended admission charges.
(Reuter, AP)

Progressives Hit 'Advance' Tax

The Finance Minister's proposal to collect a compulsory loan from property owners is brewing into a Cabinet crisis. The Coalition Executive, which debated the question on Monday night without taking any decision, is due to meet tomorrow to conclude the discussion.

The Progressive Party's Political Committee yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the compulsory loan, or "advance payment" on the Arnona tax, as the Treasury prefers to call it.

In a statement to the press, the party declared the budget should remain within the original limits. If further sums are needed for defence or to cover drought damage, they should be provided by the introduction of economies in the existing budget or by "ordinary sources."

In the absence of unusual circumstances, the imposition of a compulsory loan weakens public confidence, the party said.

Magam Letter

The statement also commented on a letter sent earlier in the day by Messrs. Rubin and Haran of Mapam to the Mapai and Progressive Knesset factions, asking them to produce a copy of the "secret agreement" between those two factions concerning fiscal questions.

There is no "secret agreement," the Progressive statement said. The three-point coalition agreement on the basis of which the Progressives agreed to join the present Government was brought to the attention of the other coalition partners by Mr. Ben-Gurion. The three points were:

- The Government would present a bill offering income tax relief;
- The Absorption Loan would not be collected;
- There would be no compulsory loans "unless special circumstances justified this."

Imposition of the compulsory loan is supported by Mapai, Mapam, and Ahdut Ha'avoda. The National Religious Party takes the view that it is rather early in the year to take such a drastic measure. But they do not plan to make an issue of it.

State of Emergency in Congo Region Seeking Separate Status

ELISABETHVILLE, Belgian Congo (Reuter). — A state of emergency was declared last night in the rich mining province of the Katanga where the majority party has threatened to secede from the Congo and join Rhodesia when the Congo becomes independent on June 30.

Announcement of the state of emergency did not specify the nature of the crisis beyond saying it had been proclaimed following "precise information concerning plans tending to create very shortly an illegal situation constituting a threat to public order."

The Katanga Regional Council met last night following intervention by the Governor, Mr. André Schoeller, to ease tension which had led to talk among African leaders of a coup d'etat, U.N. intervention and "official talks" with the Government of the neighbouring Federation of Rhodesia.

'Precise Information'

In a broadcast, Governor Schoeller said the state of emergency had been proclaimed following "precise information" received by the authorities "concerning plans tending to create very shortly an illegal situation constituting a threat to public order."

As one example of such dangers, the Governor quoted plans to create "a North-East Katanga Government."

This cryptic announcement, made in the name of the Provincial Executive College, interim governing body, did not indicate the precise nature of the crisis.

Two previous attempts to form a government with a majority of ministers from Conakat, the leading African party in Katanga, were thwarted by walk-outs by the Katanga cartel of opposition parties, which reduced the number of members present below the two-thirds necessary to form a quorum.

Mr. Schoeller, who is also Deputy Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, in a broadcast on Monday appealed for calm and gave assurances to both the majority party and the opposition.

Lumumba Designated

In Leopoldville, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congolese National Movement, was late Monday night charged with the task of forming the Congo's first national government.

Mr. Lumumba's group emerged as the strongest single party in the recent general election.

The mission of trying to form the country's first government was entrusted to Mr. Lumumba by Mr. Ganshof Van Der Meersch, the Belgian Minister for the Congo, acting on behalf of King Baudouin.

The Premier-designate said yesterday he would try to form a coalition government, and appealed to the Europeans now living in the Congo to stay.

Mr. Lumumba's party has 35 seats out of 137 in the National Assembly. He needs 34 more seats to form a majority.

Algerians Free To Choose Own Future: de Gaulle

PARIS (AP). — President de Gaulle on Tuesday night gave his personal guarantee that Algeria will be completely free to choose its own future.

In a new policy statement on the five-and-a-half year old insurrection, Gen. de Gaulle also repeated his appeal to the rebel leaders to come to France and discuss "an honourable end to the fighting."

In a radio-television address, the President said he thought "we were never closer to finding a real solution" to the rebellion.

He said that "everybody, yes, everybody" will be able to take part in "discussions which will fix the conditions of the referendum, the electoral campaign and the control of the vote."

To Discuss Peace

While waiting for peace to return so that the vote can be held, Gen. de Gaulle said, the problems of Algeria will be discussed with elected officials, two-thirds of whom will be Moslems.

Gen. de Gaulle had said last September that Algeria will be able to choose among three possibilities for the future — complete independence, a loose association with France or complete integration with France. He came out clearly yesterday for what appeared to be the second possibility.

He said, "The choice will be theirs. But I am sure, as for myself, that they will take (the choice) of good sense; to accomplish in union with France and in the cooperation of its various peoples, the transformation of an Algerian Algeria into a modern and fraternal country."

Cairo Charges Nixon 'Pandering' to Zionism

CAIRO (AP). — A highly placed Egyptian official has accused U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon of pandering to Zionism on the Suez Canal issue in quest for Jewish votes in the presidential race.

Abdul Kader Hatem, Deputy Minister for Presidential Affairs, made the charge in comment on Mr. Nixon's statement on American Jewish welfare organizations which had complained of Arab discrimination against American Jewish soldiers and of Nasser's refusal to allow Israel shipping to transit the canal.

Hatem was referring to Mr. Nixon's reply that the U.S. wants the canal open to all shipping, including Israel vessels. Mr. Nixon also said the U.S. opposes discrimination by some Arab governments against U.S. soldiers of the Jewish religion. The discrimination involves American bases in Saudi Arabia and the U.A.R. is not involved.

Hatem said: "Nixon has begun to seek the support of gangs which have committed one of the most horrible crimes in human history — the seizing of lands and homes of Arabs and rendering a million Arabs homeless."

Yugoslavs 'Satisfied' With Nasser Talks

PULA, Yugoslavia (AP). — President Tito and Abdul Nasser held "friendly and cordial" talks on Tuesday. They will continue today, a communique said.

A Yugoslav spokesman said the Yugoslavs "are very satisfied with the development of the talks." The communique and spokesmen gave no details. But it was indicated that Nasser may become agreeable to Tito's proposal on the activation of neutral countries, a proposal he made on Monday in a toast.

Political observers had felt that Nasser was cool to the idea of activation of neutrals, which might also include a Summit meeting of neutralist nations, as he fears that the Soviet bloc would interpret such an action as directed against it.

The communique said: "The talks were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. During the talks the two Presidents started a voluminous exchange of opinions on actual international problems, as well as on questions of mutual relations. The talks will continue tomorrow."

Anna Pauker Reported Dead

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Anna Pauker, former Rumanian Foreign Minister and Communist leader, died a week ago, according to unconfirmed but widely circulating reports, travellers from Rumania said here on Tuesday.

Miss Pauker, 70, died from a heart attack early last week, the reports said. Her death has not been announced in the Rumanian official press so far.

UAR Trade Mission Arrives in Britain

LONDON (Reuter). — A U.A.R. trade mission of nine members and eight advisers arrived here by air on Tuesday from Cairo on a 10-day official visit for studying prospects of increasing trade with Britain.

The mission is led by Mohamed Rouchdy, Chairman and Managing Director of the Egyptian Bank.

"The Times" yesterday said that Egypt now feared she was becoming too dependent on the Communist world, and submitted that this was one of the reasons why Egypt was looking towards the West in the shaping of her trade policy.

Anti-Semite Youth Dies In Montevideo Blast

MONTEVIDEO. — Uruguayan police said that an explosion in a laboratory used to make bombs for an anti-Semitic campaign caused the death of a 17-year-old Argentinian.

The Israel Embassy may have been the next intended target.

The explosion occurred Monday night about the same time a bomb went off in a synagogue, while bombs were discovered in two other synagogues and removed before they could explode.

The youth, Horacio L. Georgetti, was the son of an Argentinian exiled here during the time of the Peron regime. Police said he and two Uruguayans, who were seriously injured by the explosion, were making bombs with nitro-glycerine in a crude bomb factory on the outskirts of Montevideo.

International Group

All three belonged to a local branch of an international anti-Semitic organization. Georgetti made frequent trips to Buenos Aires, where he presumably obtained explosives.

In Rio de Janeiro the "Yiddishe Presse" reported that a notorious Nazi responsible for killing Jews during World War II, Baron Bubi von Alwensleben, is now living in Sao Paulo under an assumed name. He was an adjutant to Himmler during the war.

The disclosure, according to the paper, was made by Dr. Felix Kersten, Himmler's former personal physician, in a conversation with the editor of the "Yiddishe Presse" prior to Kersten's death several months ago.

In Frankfurt, the Justice Ministry confirmed Argentina failed to reply to Bonn's request in January for extradition of the Auschwitz selection doctor, Josef Mengele.
(AP, INA)

Soviets Charge U.S. Ignoring France in Spurning Arms Plan

GENEVA (AP). — The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, charged yesterday that the U.S. had virtually rejected the new Soviet disarmament plan, though France was largely in favour of it. He told the 10-nation disarmament conference that "on some points the French position is almost identical with Soviet views."

In an 80-minute speech, Mr. Zorin launched a sharp attack against U.S. and West German "aggressive militarism" and contrasted this with the apparent desire of the French Government to reach agreement on disarmament.

Seeks to Split West

Western officials said he clearly sought to drive a wedge between France and the other four Western delegations at the talks. On Monday the French delegate, M. Jules Moch, himself told Mr. Zorin that the Soviet plan's adoption of some earlier French proposals could never lead to a breach in the West's solidarity in the disarmament negotiations.

Yesterday M. Moch reasserted that the West would not accept a disarmament treaty unless an adequate control machinery was negotiated prior to signature of the treaty, and that this stand is "constant and firm."

The new Soviet disarmament plan, he said, while accepting controls in principle, left the Western powers in "doubt and anxiety" over how these controls would be applied.

The West was prepared to begin the immediate negotiation of the principles and ultimate objectives of a disarmament treaty, but did not believe that a rigid time-table for the whole disarmament process could be established in advance. He declared the West cannot agree to a treaty which would leave the details of the control system to negotiations after signature of the treaty.

Urges Clear Statement

M. Moch also called on Mr. Zorin to declare unequivocally that the control system envisaged in the Soviet plan would be permitted to look for possible violations — not merely to confirm official declarations.

Otherwise, he added, the system would give no guarantee and no confidence, and would, in fact, be a mere "caricature of control."

For the second day in succession, Mr. Zorin replied that he saw nothing objectionable in M. Moch's explanation of the Western position. But he took sharp issue with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Frederick Eaton, who said last week that the U.S. will never abandon the collective defence of the free world as the price for a world disarmament treaty.

U.S. Invites Russians To Underground Blast

GENEVA. — The U.S. yesterday invited the Soviet Union, Britain and France to send observers to a non-nuclear underground explosion planned in the Nevada desert on July 12.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, told Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin of the U.S.S.R. that Soviet observers would be welcome to watch the experimental blast to be held under the U.S. programme of nuclear and chemical blasts for peaceful uses. But he said the U.S. expected an assurance that American scientists would be invited to witness similar underground explosions in the Soviet Union.

Mikoyan Appears At Farm Parley

LONDON (AP). — Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan appeared on Tuesday with a group of Soviet leaders at an agricultural conference convened in the Kremlin, Moscow Radio said. It was Mr. Mikoyan's first appearance in the last few weeks.

His recent absence at public functions had produced speculation in diplomatic circles that he had fallen into disfavour.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A small charge on a Titan missile exploded yesterday at Cape Canaveral, killing a technician. Nine other men were slightly injured in the explosion, described as the first fatal accident in nearly 10 years of testing.

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De Gaulle Assures B-G of French Support for Mid-East Status Quo

Meir and Amadeo Fail to Agree

UNITED NATIONS. — No agreement was reached on the Eichmann controversy at a meeting between Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel Foreign Minister, and the Argentine delegate to the U.N., Dr. Mario Amadeo, according to informed quarters here.

Israel's refusal to return the Nazi war criminal and Argentina's insistence that she do so was the one issue on which Mrs. Meir and Dr. Amadeo disagreed in their talk here, which lasted almost two hours.

Various diplomats expressed belief Argentina would complain to the U.S. Security Council this week that Eichmann's capture violated Argentine sovereignty. They expected the Council would meet next week.

Mrs. Meir and Dr. Amadeo met with the Uruguayan Ambassador, Dr. Enrique Rodrigues Fabregat, in the latter's New York apartment. Israel's U.N. delegate, Mr. Michael Comay, also took part.

Mr. Fabregat, who is acting as mediator, told reporters he was happy the talks took place in his home, because "I consider myself brother to both Argentina and Israel."

Hopes for Solution

Dr. Fabregat emphasized his confidence in the feeling that despite the inability of Mrs. Meir and Dr. Amadeo to agree on the return of Eichmann, there was still possibility of bringing the two sides into some agreement.

It was clear from Dr. Fabregat's attitude that he still hoped to find a formula for Israel-Argentine agreement on the issue even if the case should proceed as far as an open Security Council debate.

(Prof. Fabregat served as the Uruguayan representative on the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine which was appointed by the special U.N. Assembly in June, 1947, and recommended the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. As Uruguay's permanent representative to the U.N., Prof. Fabregat was also instrumental in securing the Assembly's two-third majority vote on November 29, 1947 which approved the U.N.S.C.O.P. proposal.)
(AP., INA)

No Plans to Meet B-G, Frondizi Says

ROME (Reuter). — President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina arrived here by air yesterday "to reaffirm the old friendship" of the two countries and was given a grand welcome.

Four thousand infantry and 2,000 cavalry with eight bands lined the road from the Colosseum to the Quirinal Palace. A 17-car motorcade brought the visitors along the beflagged route from the airport.

The main purpose of President Frondizi's European tour is economic — he is to plead for free trade for Argentine products in the markets of Europe.

Stopping at Dakar, West Africa, on his way to Rome, President Frondizi told reporters he had made no plans to meet the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, during his European tour.

There had been speculation that President Frondizi would meet Mr. Ben-Gurion either in France or Switzerland later this week to discuss the Eichmann case.

Knesset Body Hears Report on Notes

A report on the exchange of notes between Israel and Argentina on the Eichmann affair was delivered at yesterday's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee by the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Haim Yahil. The Committee decided to consider the matter further at a meeting with the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, former Ambassador to Ghana, replied to questions on a talk he delivered before the Committee last week.

Over 1.5 Million Filipinos Turn Out to Welcome Ike

MANILA. — A joyous, singing, almost uncontrollable mass of Filipinos greeted President Eisenhower on his arrival here yesterday.

Crowds estimated at more than 1.5 million cheered along a flag-bedecked 16-km. route showering Mr. Eisenhower with a near blizzard of flowers, confetti and even paper boxes.

The crowd rivalled the tumultuous welcome by Indians in New Delhi last December.

The tide of humanity slowed his parade to a walk as they jammed to within inches of the open car. He rode beside the Philippines President, Mr. Carlos Garcia, from the airport to downtown Manila. Filipino and American security agents strained to clear a path in the humid 32-degree heat. One over-enthusiastic well-wisher tried to climb on the hood of the automobile before a police hustled him away.

'Hometown Boy'

Dripping with perspiration, Mr. Eisenhower flashed his famous grin at the crowds. They smiled and waved back at him with affection for a hometown boy made good — the young army officer who served here in the '30s and later became President. The display was unequaled in the islands' history.

But there was a brief demonstration against him. Members of the Nationalist Youth Movement suddenly hoisted placards saying "We want economic freedom," "America, pay our claims," and "Why is the U.S. giving more aid to Japan?"

The signs quickly disappeared, leaving "We like Ike" placards in possession of the field. There was no trace of open hostility of the sort the President may meet in Japan.

President Garcia — despite political pressures that sometimes make it expedient to strike an unfriendly pose toward America — was unstinting in his praise of Mr. Eisenhower and the U.S. as leaders of the free world in a quest for peace.

In a speech at the airport, Mr. Garcia said the Philippines "is and will ever be the staunch friend and ally of the U.S." He praised the President "for your patient, passionate and unrelenting quest for permanent and just world peace."

Mr. Eisenhower, referring to disputes between the U.S. and the Philippines — which it set free 14 years ago—over war claims and trade relations, replied that "no petty difference can ever tear apart" the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Eisenhower also conveyed good wishes from Gen. Douglas Macarthur, who led U.S. forces back to the Philippines in World War II.

The fervor of the Philippine reception caused Mr. Eisenhower's aides to forget, for the time being, the wor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Senate Unit Approves Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave speedy approval yesterday to the new U.S.-Japanese security treaty.

The treaty was approved without a dissenting vote in a closed session lasting only 20 minutes. The action cleared the way for sending the treaty to the floor of the Senate for ratification, which is expected in advance of President Eisenhower's arrival in Tokyo Sunday.

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Talks Last Almost 3 Hours

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion shook hands at 1 p.m. yesterday for the first time, and shortly after opened their talks, which ended just before 4 p.m.

French sources revealed that Gen. de Gaulle assured Mr. Ben-Gurion that Israel may count on France's opposition to any change in the status quo in the Middle East.

(In the National Assembly yesterday, M. Couve de Murville also said in the course of a foreign policy debate that France's policy in the Middle East remains unchanged concerning the territorial *status quo*, including that of Israel).

While the Prime Minister stressed the general world situation following the Summit failure, the President concentrated mainly on Asian and African problems, particularly the Middle East.

After a brief initial meeting, the President was host to Mr. Ben-Gurion at a luncheon attended by 45 guests. The talks over luncheon were later continued in private.

Key Phase

The meeting was the key phase in a busy round of consultations for Mr. Ben-Gurion, beginning in the morning with an 85-minute discussion with Foreign Minister Couve de Murville. At 6 p.m. he conferred with Premier Debre for one hour, and afterwards was the latter's guest at a dinner.

As he left the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Ben-Gurion told reporters that he and the French Foreign Ministry found they had the "same point of view" on the subjects discussed, which had above all concerned Israel problems. He added that their discussions had ranged over "everything in general."

No details were revealed, but Israel sources said Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his talks with French leaders, would discuss Israel security and military matters, as well as policy in under-developed areas.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said President de Gaulle and Premier Ben-Gurion did not discuss the sale by France of arms to Israel.

Arrived at Elysee

Mr. Ben-Gurion arrived in Ambassador Walter Eytan's black Chevrolet at the Elysee courtyard at 12.57 p.m. A Republican Guard unit presented arms, and eight cavalrymen of the Guard under Adjutant Oswald, with drawn sabres, lined the stairs leading to the palace.

There, the Secretary-General of the President's Office, M. Geoffroy de Courcel, met Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eytan and led them to the Salon du Hemicycle, where Gen. de Gaulle was waiting. After Mr. Eytan introduced them, the two leaders had a short preliminary talk. Mr. Ben-Gurion's interpreter translated from Hebrew into French, while Gen. de Gaulle's words were translated into English, which the Israel Prime Minister speaks fluently.

Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion arrived 15 minutes later and was welcomed in the hall by Mme. Yvonne de Gaulle.

At 1.20 p.m. Gen. de Gaulle led Mr. Ben-Gurion into the Salon Murat, and the 45 guests took their places around an oval table covered with a white organdie tablecloth, embroidered with corn ears. At the table, decorated with carnations, Mrs. Ben-Gurion sat on Gen. de Gaulle's right, while Mr. Ben-Gurion sat on Mme. de Gaulle's right.

Two Republican Guard cavalrymen, wearing grande tenue — black jacket with red lining, white and black riding boots, and silver and golden helmets with black manes — guarded the entry into the salon.

When the luncheon ended the guests passed into the Salon des Aides de Camp, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion with red, pink, and yellow roses, glaioli and field flowers. While the guests formed small groups, Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Ben-Gurion descended into the garden where television and press photographers took official pictures.

Conference Opens

At 2.30 the guests began leaving and the two leaders remained with only their interpreters. The conference lasted 80 minutes, and Mr. Ben-Gurion left the Elysee Palace shortly before 4 o'clock.

(A Kol Yisrael broadcast said its correspondent in Paris reported that President de Gaulle had expressed his wish for another meeting with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion during the latter's present visit in France.)

Those invited to the luncheon included Premier Debre, M. Couve de Murville, Minister of State Andre Malraux, ex-Premier Guy Mollet, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the former French Ambassador to Israel, M. Pierre Gilbert, the President of the Economic Council, M. Emile Roche, and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Paul Ely.

Back to Hotel

Mr. Ben-Gurion returned to the Bristol Hotel and soon after was escorted to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where he was received by Gen. du Passage, deputy commander of the First Military Region. The Premier laid a wreath, consisting of blue iris and white carnations and gladioli, on the tomb while a bugler sounded the Last Post. Mr. Ben-Gurion then signed his name in the Golden Book.

At 6 p.m. Mr. Ben-Gurion, accompanied by Mr. Eytan, drove to the nearby Hotel Matignon for an hour's meeting with M. Debre, and at 8.30 attended a dinner given by the French Prime Minister, and attended by 45 guests.

On Monday night, Mr. Ben-Gurion visited the Israel Embassy where he had a two-and-a-half hours' consultation. At the Embassy, he saw a television broadcast of the welcoming ceremony at Orly Airport.

BELGIAN ENVOY OFF

Mr. Jean Leroy, the Belgian Ambassador, left in the s.s. Theodor Herzl yesterday for home leave.

He is due to meet Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, during the latter's official visit to the Belgian capital.

Syrians Again Fire On Israel Patrol

ROSH PINA (Ilim). — The Syrians opened fire on an Israel border patrol at 5 p.m. yesterday. It was the fourth attack during the past week.

The Israelis were on a routine patrol through a wadi 150 metres inside Israel territory, when they were fired upon. They did not return the fire, and no one was hit.

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Reporter Takes Nasser's Advice

Visits Egyptian Village and Finds Archaic Misery

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
(Jerusalem Post Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—WHEN the U.A.R. dictator recently decided to tighten his hold on his nation's press by confiscating all magazines and newspapers, he said that under his management there would be a shift in editorial policy. No longer would the press report gossip and intrigues but would look for the "true face of Egypt" in villages like Kafr el Battikh in the Nile Delta.

Colonel Nasser was not the first to make this complaint about the press. The fact is that people like to read about their neighbours — and if the neighbour has recently changed his sleeping partner, all the better. The farmers of Kafr el Battikh—the village of the watermelons — might also like to read about their neighbours and their peccadilloes, but, unfortunately, they do not read newspapers. No privately owned press could exist in Egypt if it catered mainly to the villagers. And until the nationalization, most of the Cairo press — with the notable exception of Nasser's personal organ — made money. That is apparently what Nasser had against them. Since they have all slavishly supported every twist and turn of his foreign and domestic policies, there was no other reason to confiscate them.

2 Newspapers for 20,000

I have no idea whether the nationalized press has given up semi-nude photos for reports on the watermelon crop, but I can tell you how Kafr el Battikh feels about current events because an intrepid reporter for "The New York Times" followed Nasser's advice and made his way there by jeep or camel-back. "There are no paved roads and no public transport," he reported. Nor is there any electricity, piped water, or a movie house in this typical Egyptian village of 20,000 souls. "The farmers wear the same style of garments, holed and patched, as those worn in the time of Jesus."

What do they think about the confiscation of the press? They never heard of it. Only the Mayor and the constable receive a newspaper. "It is doubtful whether any villager apart from those two ever heard the names of Khrushchev and Eisenhower.

"The man they idolize is President Nasser. When his name is mentioned, there is a gleam in their eyes and a smile on their lips. They listen to all his speeches on the radio, and love him for the fact that he was born in the village of Beni Morr, which is similar to Kafr el Battikh."

They not only idolize Nasser, but they want to name their village for him. Hundreds of the villagers have signed a petition to the President asking permission to change the village name to Kafr Nasser since he had singled it out.

Of course, there is a native shrewdness to their request which the Egyptian dictator will understand. Already Mayor Ahmed Rakha told "The New York Times" reporter that he was proud that President Nasser had talked about his village, and he hoped that it would lead to action by the Government to improve conditions. His shopping list was not simple. First, he wanted the irrigation canal widened and deepened so that the village could double the area under cultivation. Then he wanted a resident doctor and veterinary, and, of course, electricity and running water in every house.

Could any village that bears Nasser's name have any less? Will Nasser, therefore, allow the village to bear his name? And if he does, what about the thousands of other Egyptian villages without medical services, paved roads, electricity and running water?

BONN-CAIRO 'UNDERGROUND RAILWAY' FOR NAZI CRIMINALS

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN (NANA).—WITH the Israel capture of Adolf Eichmann, West German authorities are beginning to speak openly of an "underground railway" for spiriting out of this country former Nazis who are in trouble.

Interior Ministry officials state that Egypt and Argentina are the main terminals of the escape ring. The master-mind behind the escape apparatus is believed to be Dr. Johann von Leers, a violent anti-Semite.

Dr. von Leers was chief adviser on "Jewish Affairs" to Dr. Josef Goebbels, the Nazi Propaganda Minister. He took sanctuary in Egypt after the war, presumably pioneering the escape route used by other wanted ex-Hitlerites.

With the coming to power of Gamal Abdul Nasser, Dr. von Leer found a market for his talents. He became Nasser's adviser on anti-Jewish propaganda, and, in this capacity, he resumed the same role of violent anti-Semite he had had under Goebbels.

Dr. von Leers is officially listed in Cairo as a "translator," but von Leers himself, in interviews with Western correspondents, has conceded that his position is a great deal broader.

The existence of an "escape ring" from Germany for Hitlerites on the lam was raised by the German press after the flight of Dr. Paul Eisele, a doctor in the Buchenwald concentration camp and wanted for having conducted "medical experiments" on camp inmates.

Dr. Eisele turned up in Egypt, where he was taken under the protection of Dr. von Leers and a number of other former Nazis now employed by Nasser. Dr. Eisele was given employment in an Egyptian hospital, and Egypt has refused Bonn's request for his extradition.

The Eisele case was the first to be publicized extensively, but German newspapers are now saying that numerous Nazi criminals have been eased out of the country on forged documentation, as, it is charged, was Eichmann.

Eichmann's Associates

Eichmann left West Germany in 1950.

A whole colony of Eichmann's former associates in the programme of exterminating the Jews are reported by the press to be in Syria. Chief among these is Oskar Dirrlewanger, who has been in Syria since 1949, and whose activities there have been frequently reported in German newspapers.

But only von Leers is apparently pursuing his Nazi-era anti-Semitism with pathological zeal. He recently wrote an "open letter to West German publications warning that the Jewish restitution programme undertaken by the Adenauer Government would "debase" West German currency. Von Leers charged a Jewish conspiracy to wreck the German economy via currency debasement.

ABIDING FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE

THE postponement of Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip to France on the eve of the abortive Summit was a "blessing in disguise," for now the visit assumes enhanced official importance, the more so as President de Gaulle's stature as a world leader has meanwhile been considerably strengthened. —Such is the prevailing opinion expressed in the press which wishes the Prime Minister bon voyage and success.

Ma'ariv writes that Mr. Ben-Gurion is not going to France with demands and requests: he is going there to offer our thanks for past manifestations of friendship and to submit plans for a programme of cooperation in the future.

Declaring that Franco-Israel amity was fashioned on the anvil of joint ideals and interests, Herut avers that we have had no more steadfast sympathisers than the French people. Mutual understanding, the spirit of reciprocity, should be steadily fostered and cultivated between our two countries, adds the paper, expressing the hope that Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit will serve this purpose and that General de Gaulle will not only be invited but will shortly visit Israel.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) observes that Israel has joined the new school of international diplomacy by "personal contact" and feels that nothing but good can come of this, provided we take care not to give the impression that Israel is aligning or identifying herself with any one bloc.

Yesterday's Press

Davar (Histadrut) writes that we should consider this trip as a long-term investment and should not expect too much in the way of immediate returns. The fact that Israel is being accorded State honours is profit enough.

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) holds that there may or may not be tangible results; even if there are, we may not be informed. But we ask only one thing: let our public relations men refrain from trumpeting successes which they will later have to deny.

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that Mr. Ben-Gurion has no special requests to make; he is going to Paris to enjoy an exchange of opinions with President de Gaulle and not only to strengthen the existing amity but perhaps also to help increase the chances of world peace. It may be symbolic that these two men, on the one hand, the liberator of France from the Nazi yoke, and, on the other hand, the leader of the State of Israel, which is about to try a Nazi arch-criminal, should be meeting precisely at this juncture.

Omer (Histadrut) stresses the abiding, consistent friendship between the two nations, a friendship which has weathered a number of crises during changes of government as well on the occasion when Renault surrendered to the Arab boycott. The impact of that defection and the non-fulfilment of hoped-for commercial results have not been lost on France.

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls for Knesset action against the sluggishness and favouritism of the Higher Education Council which has recognised the Hebrew University, the Haifa Technion and the Weizmann Institute as State institutions of higher learning while turning its back on the Bar Ilan University and the University of Tel Aviv.

An avenue without trees is like [illegible]. Here are two views of Ben Yehuda Street in Tel Aviv — graced with trees and (inset) now shorn of them. After the roadway has been widened, new trees will be planted.

Nkrumah Tackles the 'Dash'

By FRANK PILGRIM

ACCRA (OFNS). — LOOKING rested after his twelve-days' sea voyage homewards from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah embarked immediately on a campaign to prepare his people for the many things in store for them when Ghana becomes a Republic and he becomes the first President on July 1.

He told a clamorous welcoming crowd at Ghana's new man-made harbour at Tema (soon to be brought into limited use): "The political revolution begun in 1947 is now at an end. The economic and social revolution must now be set in full motion."

Explaining what he meant by a "social revolution," Dr. Nkrumah told pressmen the following day at a conference which had the relaxed atmosphere of a fireside chat, that he was not thinking of any ominous "ism," but simply wanted to eradicate "mercenary malpractices from our daily lives."

To those unacquainted with West Africa, this might be dismissed as just another politician's blurb about wiping out bribery and corruption, but Dr. Nkrumah's statement has a much deeper significance. He is tackling the time-dishonoured system of "the dash."

The term "dash" covers a wide variety of monetary and other gifts which a person may bestow upon another without necessarily expecting any returns. It might be the innocent request of a child, asking someone to "dash him a fruit" or a cold drink. A beggar might ask for a dash.

There is however, a more vicious form of dashing which has permeated West African society in such a way that it is practically impossible to live there without running into it. Some overseas firms in business in West Africa make regular allowances in all their estimates, in order to cater for dashes to civil servants in certain posts.

Moral Courage

Sometimes even policemen expect to be dashed. In one West African country hospital patients have to "dash" nurses in order to receive treatment of their "free" medicine.

Nkrumah's statement was made with no great bombastic oratory. "It is wrong and what is wrong is wrong," he said. "It is a sign of lack of honesty in our personal life —a lack of moral courage." He sounded like an aggrieved parson who had been badly let down by his parishioners. But he added: "We must adopt ruthless measures to put an end to this dreadful thing."

The first move against the "dash" will be the setting up of a permanent commission to investigate all rumours of dishonest practices. This commission will have a double action. Not only will it seek to protect the public from malpractices but it will also try to protect the innocent from false rumours and "character assassination."

"Character assassination" is a natural companion of the "dash." Where "dashing" is widespread it becomes generally assumed that anyone who is living in any degree of comfort above the normal has been "dashed" by someone. This can be very disconcerting for the hardworking, honest, civil servant, or politician (and there are many) who has saved his money or made some sacrifice in order to enjoy his comforts.

The permanent commission may indeed prove to be the solution to this problem, but steps will have to be taken to ensure the commission, or commissioners against being "dashed themselves" and to protect them from the attempted assassination of their own characters, which will almost certainly occur.

If the commission does its job fearlessly and without favour, and succeeds in creating a new atmosphere of integrity of public life, this would indeed be a social revolution of greater significance to Ghana and West Africa than all the "isms" in the world.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Sign of the Royal Land

By Nissim Rejwan

THOSE who listen in to Jordan radio or read the Jordanian Press will no doubt have been struck by Amman's new found eagerness to restore what it regards as a "proper sense of historical perspective" to developments in the Arab world over the past few decades. This eagerness, to be sure, springs from Amman's desire to counter Cairo's constant rewriting of the history of the Arab nationalist movement, to expose the Nasserist view of Arab unity, and to preserve the good name of King Hussein's much-maligned Hashemite family. In line with this trend is the autobiography, "My Memoirs," written by Jordan's present Prime Minister, Hazza'a el-Majali,' and which appeared in Amman last month. In his introduction to the book, the author explains why, "despite the difficulties posed by age and by my position," he decided to publish this volume: his purpose was to challenge the current vogue of "counterfeiting history and distorting facts." Majali's endeavours in this respect are mainly confined, however, to the career of King Abdullah and to the events leading up to the Rhodes agreements.

★

THE Memoirs deal with four main subjects — the author's career, King Abdullah, the Palestine issue in its later stages, and internal developments in Jordan since Abdullah's assassination. From Majali's account Abdullah emerges as a likeable and genial, if sometimes mischievous, monarch of remarkable individuality and single-mindedness. Among the king's listed idiosyncrasies is the way Abdullah used to show pleasure or displeasure with the members of his entourage through the position of his hand when he extended it for kissing. When he offered it flat it was a sign of satisfaction; when the fingers were clenched, the subject doing obeisance learned he was in disfavour. These signals were gradated to display greater or lesser pleasure or displeasure, and often gave rise to speculation about a possible imminent cabinet reshuffle.

★

ANOTHER aspect of Abdullah's character was his love of journalism. Majali writes that had his late sovereign not been a king he would certainly have become a journalist. To satisfy this urge, we are told, he used to write leading articles for the local newspapers, which he would lace with "biting criticism." Once, when "As-Sarech" published one such editorial, attacking "a certain quarter," the then Prime Minister Sa'id el-Mufti asked Abdullah to give him leave to reprove its editor and close down the newspaper. The King duly obliged, but when the editor was summoned by el-Mufti to be hauled over the coals, it was the Premier who suffered a stroke on learning the royal identity of the culprit! Majali claims that Abdullah's anonymous writings often gave rise to lively and thought-provoking discussions among the country's writers and intellectuals.

★

IN his reminiscences on the circumstances that led up to the signing of the Rhodes armistice agreement and what he terms "the loss of the Triangle," Majali engages in a good deal of special pleading. In what is clearly meant to be a riposte to Abdullah el-Tal's recently published memoirs, Majali shifts the onus on to Tal and others. Four factors, he says, were at work in Rhodes and led to the loss of the Triangle.' There was first the Iraqis' refusal to negotiate and their determination to withdraw their troops; then the Jordanian delegation (chosen, it is to be noted, by the government of Tawfiq Abul-Huda) was ignorant, inept and inexperienced and its members did not even know English; then, there was the United States' constant pressure exerted through her Consul in Jerusalem; and, last but not least, it was el-Tal, who gave assurances that the Israelis' conditions were "moderate and reasonable and would not result in any harm to the Arab side..."

★

SHREWDLY enough — since Abul-Huda is safely dead and el-Tal and Abu Nawwar are in Cairo plotting the Hussein regime's overthrow — Majali does not try to defend the Rhodes agreement but actually condemns it in the severest of terms. The responsibility, he says, falls squarely on Abul-Huda, who should have chosen better negotiators, interpreted the Security Council's resolutions more correctly, and withstood American pressure by resigning from his post. Strangely enough, however, Majali handles this episode of Jordanian history as though Abdullah were not there, though his whole book implies that the king had his say in every matter large or small.

★

MAJALI'S memoirs are not devoid of a certain humorous vein. He relates, for example, how when he was Mayor of Amman he ordered the demolition of a certain bakery in the middle of the night, while the owner was away sleeping peacefully, and how, when the latter arrived early in the morning, he started frantically to ask passers-by: "Folks, whose, oh whose, is my bakery!"

Tel Aviv, June 14, 1960.

Mr. K Boasts of Espionage

By CHARLES W. WILEY

NEW YORK (NANA). — NIKITA Khrushchev has publicly bragged of "eavesdropping" on tow Heads of State: the Shah of Iran and President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Since the U-2 episode, in which an American reconnaissance plane was shot down deep over Soviet territory, Khrushchev has professed Soviet innocence of all espionage activities.

On Feb. 24, 1959, Moscow radio broadcast live a speech made by the Soviet Premier to a Kremlin meeting of party functionaries from Kalinin. In this speech, Khrushchev poked fun at the Shah of Iran for thinking he had any secrets that could be kept from the U.S.S.R.

"He (the Shah) thinks he is speaking in secret, but we know, we know everything, literally everything," the Soviet Premier boasted to his audience of Communists.

Urged on by applause, Khrushchev got down to details. He said: "His Government is going to sign or may have signed a military agreement with the United States. We know that, and have got the text they are to sign."

Khrushchev spoke at great length on the problem of keeping secrets, explaining that those with secrets always slip up and tell some close friend. He advised the Shah that many secrets are not kept more than a week.

In the same speech, Khrushchev also boasted of knowing the secrets of Nasser of the U.A.R.

"One day, should we meet President Nasser, I shall be able to tell him in a friendly manner about the kind of advice he had and from whom, and what advice they gave him," Khrushchev said.

AT THE CINEMA

Stunning Pics

THERE are films which send you stunned out of the cinema. Wellman's "Ox-bow Incident" was one, Rossellini's "Miracle" another, and Wanger's I Want to Live (Armon, Haifa) is a third. You can take "I Want to Live" as a plea against the irrevocability of the death penalty, the field-day for the Press which extends beyond the trial to the hour of execution, and against the fallibility of Justice. Or you can just look upon it as a magnificent performance by Susan Hayward, in the part of Barbara Graham, progressing from a shallow slick toughness to one of pathetic toughness (minus self-pity). This terrific punch is obtained in terms of cinema by the simple device of factual statement rubbed in by convicing visual imagery. The film starts off in the sex-ridden confinement of a night club and ends in the narrowness of the death chamber with a note of sexual vanity retained to the end; the only breath of open air, to make you feel what the heroine has missed in life, is on the final drive to the prison and the last drive away from it — and even then, as the reporters leave, the lively jazz tune continues.

The old device of the clock is tellingly used to emphasize that the last attempts to save the criminal heighten her tortures. The neat bundles of newspapers accurately rolling down the circular chute stress the mechanical inhumaneness. A film, mechanical in its sordidness, mechanical in the hospital-like hygiene of a prison, and quasi-mechanical in its skill, the cleanness of the black-and-white photography.

R.

Thrills in Paris

House of Secrets (Edison) is noteworthy as a beautifully photographed thriller.

This somewhat unlikely story of counterfeiting on an international scale takes place in Paris, and the colour photography of the city is remarkably well done.

Michael Craig plays the young man who finds himself the decoy in the running battle between the international police and the high-placed gangsters who are trying to ruin the world by wholesale inflation. He is tough enough to take it, despite a simulated bullet-wound in the shoulder, a knife-wound in the side and a remarkable number of blows on the head.

The film, which is not a new one, also features the Anglo-Jewish acter David Kossoff.

Although scheduled to begin at 9.15 on Saturday evening, the second performance did not get going until almost 10 o'clock and an impatient public was kept waiting for the doors to open. This was not conducive to enjoyment of the film — we had used up all the suspense before we got to our seats. *P.D.*

Rich Folklore

CHANAT el Khalkal (The Song of the Silver Anklet — Orion, Jerusalem) is built around a Moslem theme; should a devout Egyptian rescue an orphan girl from the gutter despite the Prophet's saying that an old man should not marry a young girl? Together with the atmosphere of Islam there are excellent shots of Cairo street and market scenes. There are no long melancholy songs nor any belly-dancing scenes.

Miriam Fakher e-Din plays with exquisite charm and newcomer Shukry Sarchan is simple and convincing as the baker's assistant, but although these two are billed as the leading stars the main roles — rich folklore types — have been given to Abdul Warith Asar, as the man with the dilemma, and Birlanti Abdul Hamid, as the orphan and housekeeper.

W.G.F.

Today's Dish — Rice or Noodles in Sauce

Melt 30 grams of margarine in pan, add contents of a packet of OSEM's Sauce Mix and stir quickly. Add a glass of water, stir constantly and let simmer 2-3 minutes. Add hot sauce to cooked noodles, rice or cooked meat, and serve.

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Readers' Letters

THE BEISAN AMPHITHEATRE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, who suggested that a Greek play might be chosen for the premiere performance at the ancient amphitheatre at Beisan (your issue of May 29).

As to the amphitheatre itself, I doubt whether it is "Roman," since Beisan (Skythopolis in Greek) was Greek both before and after the Roman occupation, and was in fact a member of the famous Hellenic Decapolis.

There is a similar amphitheatre at Jerash (Yeroosa in Greek) in Jordan. Jerash, too, was a member of the Hellenic Decapolis, and its amphitheatre is now referred to as the "Greco-Roman," since the Romans erected in it statues of Caesar and Roman gods.

Yours, etc.,
T. KAMPACLES

Tel Aviv, June 7.

KOUSSA DEFENDS HAJ AMIN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you stated, when reporting the distribution of a booklet which I published recently, that I was "a supporter of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem." This statement is utterly unfounded. Although I was on friendly terms with the Mufti as well as with almost all prominent leaders of the Arab political parties during the Mandate, I supported neither the Mufti nor any of these parties.

In point of fact, I was critical of the Mufti's policy, and did not fail to communicate to him my personal views in writing. Unfortunately, he was under the influence of his entourage which consisted of short-sighted members of the Husseini family and of stubborn nationalists, who resorted to cold-blooded assassination in order to muzzle opposition, and silence the voices of Arabs calling for understanding and agreement between Arabs and Jews.

Yours, etc.,
E. F. KOUSSA

Haifa, June 8.

PEN FRIENDS

SHARON RAVINDER, 16, of the Lexington School for the Deaf, Lexington Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., would like to correspond in English with a pen pal in Israel.

SYLVIA SCHUSTER, 13, of Pasaje M. Martinez, Prov. B.enos Aires, Argentina, a Hebrew high school student, is very eager to correspond with a girl of her own age and interests in Israel, and wants her first letter to break the ice.

COMPETITION FOR THE CLEANEST YARD IN TEL AVIV-YAFO

As part of the "City Cleanliness Project" and with the intention of encouraging residents to care for the cleanliness of their yards, the Municipality hereby proclaims a "Competition for the Cleanest Yard." Yards displaying outstanding merit as regards cleanliness, tidiness and attractiveness will receive cash prizes and certificates of merit:

FIRST PRIZE — IL.500;
and three others of
IL.150, IL.100, and IL.50.

Judging will be carried out by a special committee composed of representatives of the Public Health Bureau, doctors, nurses, teachers, householders, etc., and will continue till September 15, 1960.

Persons interested in participating in the competition should send their exact addresses to the Public Health Bureau, 24 Rehov Dvora Hanevi'ah, Tel Aviv, by Friday, July 15, 1960.

MORDECAI NAMIR
Mayor

חברת החשמל לארץ-ישראל בע"מ

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Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained, as from today, between 9 a.m.-1 p.m. upon payment of a IL.10 fee per tender at:

The Production Section in Tel Aviv, 25 Rehov Hahashmal
The Production Section in Haifa, New Power Station.

The deadline for the submission of bids is June 24, 1960, 12 o'clock noon.

The corporation is not bound to accept the lowest or any bid.

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19

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- ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR CRIMES SECTION of Yad Vashem, resolutions of the Fifth Conference of Yad Vashem, recent publications received.

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Yad Vashem publications may be obtained at the Tel Aviv Office, 24 Rehov Hanevi'im.

The Weather

FORECAST: Clouded with slight rises in temperature.
WEATHER SYNOPTIC: Pressure over Central Turkey.

	°A	B	C
Mt. Carmel	32	17—30	17—26
Tiberias	36	21—36	21—36
Haifa Port	32	23—27	23—27
Nazareth	32	19—29	20—29
T.A. Kirya	34	23—32	23—27
T.A. Port	70	23—31	23—25
Lydda Airp.	33	18—30	19—30
Jerusalem	29	13—29	20—27
Beersheba	37	15—32	15—30
Eilat	39	22—41	21—40

A: Humidity at 8 a.m. B: Temperature range yesterday evening. C: Temperatures forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Yeshayahu Fourder, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi, from a visit to Zurich and London on Bank matters. (by Swissair).

Miss Lenora Lafayette, the American Negro singer, to appear with the Israel National Opera. (by Swissair).

Mr. Ben Abakwa, the Attorney General of East Nigeria, for a week's visit, as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

JOINT PROJECTS WITH NIGERIA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Agreement in principle on economic cooperation between Nigeria and Israel was announced by Chief Okotie Eboh, Nigeria's Minister of Finance, at Beit Sokolow here on Monday.

The guest, who was introduced by acting Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, said that the agreement reached was at an official level but was subject to the approval of both governments. It concerned technical assistance to Nigeria from Israel and the supply of certain types of goods in exchange for Nigerian produce, mainly raw materials.

The bulk of Nigeria's exports consists of coconuts, timber, groundnuts, rubber, tin and iron.

The initial scope of the transactions may involve several million pounds sterling, Chief Okotie Eboh concluded.

He and his wife are leaving Israel today on their round-the-world tour of preliminary economic negotiations in a number of countries.

A PLANT to cut and polish semi-precious stones, which will employ 25 persons in the first stage and will expand as the market permits, is to open soon in Ma'alot, in Galilee.

Kupat Holim Doctors to Strike Today Against Assaults

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — Doctors in Kupat Holim clinics throughout the country will hold a half-hour strike this morning to back up their demand for action against the recent wave of patients' assaults on doctors and their families.

At the Bekov Haverim clinic in the Lower Town here, the doctors will strike the whole morning.

Elsewhere, the doctors will lay down their scalpels between 2 and 2.30.

It will be recalled that a patient poured hot tar over the young daughter of one of the staff, Dr. Kuzma, a fortnight ago. The girl is in hospital in a serious condition.

The woman, who is still under detention, allegedly told the police that she had carried out the attack because Dr. Kuzma had not treated her own children as well as she thought he should.

Several months ago, the Medical Association called on the Government for legislation to protect doctors.

Ejection from Union

At a press conference in Tel Aviv, heads of the Kupat Holim Physicians Union on Monday called for ejection from the Histadrut of persons who create disturbances in dispensaries.

Physicians are often threatened with physical violence when they refuse to issue medical certificates to enable social welfare cases to obtain aid under false pretences, Dr. T. Berman declared.

The Director of Kupat Holim's personnel Department, Mr. A. Oron complained that clerks, nurses and clinicians live under the threat of violence in many places. He added that when the persons causing the disturbances are brought to trial, they receive fines of only IL.10 to IL.20.

The spokesmen cited a few of the cases of violence:

- The physician in the Beer Ya'acov clinic suffered brain concussion and had to spend five weeks in hospital following an an assault.
- The physician in the Sha'arayim clinic in Rehovot suffered similar violence because he refused to give a penicillin injection.
- The doctor in Kiryat Malachi sustained a fractured skull with internal hemorrhage after being assaulted by a patient.
- The office of the clinic in Natanya was smashed by a dissatisfied patient.

Swiss to Check Our Phone Meters

The Director of Telephone Services in Basle, Switzerland, Mr. Ehrli Frey, will come to Israel as an International Telecommunications Union expert to examine the telephone network here.

A notice to this effect was received by the Ministry of Posts in Jerusalem yesterday from the I.T.U. At the suggestion of the State Controller, the Ministry had asked the International organization to send an expert here to examine the technical operation of the telephone system.

The Ministry expressed the hope that Mr. Frey would arrive soon.

The High Court yesterday postponed hearings on an order nisi against the Minister of Posts granted at the request of Mr. Moshe Ben-Horin, an engineer, in connection with his telephone bill. The postponement followed the announcement by the Assistant State Attorney that it was not yet known when the Swiss expert would arrive in Israel. *(Itim)*

Ram Levy Turning Pro in S. Africa

TEL AVIV. — Rafi Levy, the 23-year-old idol of Israel's soccer fans, intends to quit Israel and turn professional in South Africa's top Hakoah Park Club, a team supported by the biggest Jewish sports club in Johannesburg and at the top of the Transvaal League.

Levy told reporters here on Monday that he was leaving Israel because of financial difficulties. "I have a family to support. I wanted to become a member of the Dan Ben Cooperative but couldn't raise IL.12,000. This is the only chance I have to provide for the future," he said.

Levy plays for Tel Aviv Maccabi and is star centre-forward of the National Selected.

Trainer Meirimovits of Maccabi is understood to have received a request for Levy from South Africa several months ago, but kept it to himself in order not to influence Levy's play in League games.

Balfour Park, however, sent a special emissary to Israel with instructions to "get Levy dead or alive." He contacted the star directly and is understood to have offered him a very generous contract, including a return ticket and a promise that he can cancel the contract after six weeks.

Maccabi will not grant Levy a release, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Legally, however, there is no way of stopping him from turning professional and quitting the team.

Mapai M.K. Urges Civil Code Based on Jewish Law

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A Mapai speaker startled the Knesset yesterday by urging the Government to get to work on a Civil Code based on Jewish law.

Speaking in the debate on the budget of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Yitzhak Korn said that Jewish law does not occupy the place it deserves in the laws of the State. He added that he drew a distinction between Jewish law and its religious overtones.

It was a mistake to think that Jewish law had petrified, although changes might be needed in the external form. And while some of the laws might be obsolete, Jewish law as a whole was definitely applicable today.

Another Mapai Member, Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hay, who followed Mr. Korn on the rostrum, said he wondered how the rabbis would react to the idea of the Ministry of Justice codifying Jewish law.

Mr. Korn called out: "Are you waiting for a heckler? I'm not!"

Winding up the debate, Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen indicated that he doubted whether a civil code based on Jewish law would meet the needs of the 20th century. But he said he would like to see some expert on Jewish law prepare such a code along general lines so that we could have some basis for judging.

Court Fees

Mr. Eliahu Meridor (Herut) said that court fees were too high. The service of the court was one which the citizen should enjoy free of charge, or almost so. But the Ministry of Justice had turned it into a source of income for the Treasury, and its receipts today now exceeded its expenditure. Mr. Meridor called the property betterment tax unjust in that the decline in the value of the currency was disregarded.

Mr. Hanan Rubin (Mapam) demanded the abolition of military trials where military matters were not involved. Such trials were conducted by a single judge and were not subject to appeal. He also stressed the need for reducing court costs.

Laws Out of Date

Mr. S. Z. Abramov (General Zionists) charged that many of our laws were out of date. We had adopted the British model in many cases, but the British had kept up with the times and revised many of these laws, while we were still living in the past. To Dr. Wahrhaftig's plea that Jewish common law should govern in the absence of specific legislation (rather than English common law or equity), Mr. Abramov said that was a basic constitutional question; he hoped Dr. Wahrhaftig's party would help speed work on Basic Laws.

This subject was also referred to by Mr. Niv, who charged that at the rate things were going not one Basic Law would be adopted by the Fourth Knesset.

Hassidim Come To Cheer Reb' Nahman

BNEI BRAK. — One hundred Bratslav Hassidim on Monday gathered outside Ramle prison to "dance encouragement" to "Reb" Nahman Shtarbin, jailed for refusing to divulge to the police the whereabouts of his grandson Yemenis.

Police, backed by a court order issued at the parents' request, have spent several months looking for the 8-year-old boy.

While some of the Hassidim danced and others organized a "speaking chorus," "Reb" Nahman was seen waving to them through the bars of his cell window.

The Hassidim were on their way to attend a cornerstone laying ceremony for a IL250,000 religious seminary commemorating the 150th anniversary of the death of Rebbe Nahman of Bratslav, founder of the movement.

Shura Resumes Attacks on Ben-Gurion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Shurat Hamitnadvim emerged from four years of inactivity yesterday to demand the immediate dismissal of the Commander of the Tel Aviv District Police, Nitzav Amos Ben-Gurion.

The organization's Secretary, Mr. E. Haetzni, told the press the Shura wants the former Inspector General of Police, Mr. Yeheskel Sahar, and the Head of the Economic Police, Dr. E. Liff, to be put on trial. The organization also wants an investigation of the actions of Nitzav Ben-Gurion and Nitzav Avraham Selinger, who now heads Police Bureau 06, investigating the Eichmann case.

The Shura's demands follow the Supreme Court's reduction of their fine for libelling Nitzav Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Haetzni refused to answer questions regarding the connection between the Shura and the "New Regime" right-wing party, and the financial contributions of their lawyer, Mr. S. Tamir, to the activities of the organization. He declared "we have never had any political aims."

(See Law Report — Page 2)

Judge Tells Police to Be Less Free with Baton

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Judge B. Korngold yesterday called on the police to be "more economical" in striking persons even when self-defence or attempted escape are involved.

Judge Korngold made his remarks in handing down a one-year sentence for disorderly conduct on Mordechai Shulman.

It would be desirable to train police in less violent methods of controlling persons such as the accused, Mr. Korngold said. Furthermore, police should use batons in good condition and not ones that have been broken and nailed together, he said.

Shulman was detained on April 20 at a Tel Aviv seaside cafe after he refused to pay his bill, attacked several of the customers and the cafe owners and then forcibly opposed his arrest.

Eichmann Probe To Take Six Months

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Police Bureau 06, in charge of the Eichmann interrogation, will be in business for at least another six months, a spokesman of the Bureau announced yesterday. It will take at least that long to ascertain the personal responsibility of Eichmann for the mass murder of European Jewry, without reference to the guilt of other Nazi criminals, the spokesman said.

Eichmann spends most of his time in prison writing, chiefly on matters related to his interrogations. It appears from Eichmann's notes that he intends to plead not guilty.

He also reads German books, mainly fiction, from the police library, and is occasionally permitted to walk in the inner courtyard of his place of detention under armed guard.

Since he was brought to Israel, Eichmann has not received a single letter, the spokesman said.

Rosen: Case Still Sub Judice

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

"The honourable questioner will undoubtedly accept as an answer to his question what I have already stated in the Knesset on previous occasions," Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen said yesterday in reply to a parliamentary question by Mr. Peretz Bernstein concerning the Eichmann case.

Mr. Bernstein had asked whether in view of the extraordinary nature of the case the Minister's request to newspaper editors to refrain from comment was not out of place. Since the question was submitted, Mr. Rosen has twice stated in the Knesset his belief that the case is *sub judice*.

In the Knesset debate on the Ministry of Justice budget a number of speakers referred to the case.

Trial by Newspaper

Mr. Haim Zadok (Mapai), while avoiding comment on whether the case was *sub judice* or not, agreed with Mr. Rosen that trial by newspaper was no way to teach good citizenship or respect for the law. There was the danger that the court trial would then be regarded as a mere formality.

But the need for self-restraint applied equally to Government institutions and officials, and the Minister would do well to address his appeal in that direction also.

Mr. S.Z. Abramov (General Zionists) did not see where *sub judice* was involved here, since that concept applied only to "a case pending before a court," and the Eichmann case had not yet reached that stage.

Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai) agreed with Mr. Rosen that the case was *sub judice*.

In his reply to the debate, Mr. Rosen made no reference to the case.

Court Need Not Know What Agent Told to Be Severe

The fact that a court does not know the nature of the information which was passed on to a foreign agent is not a mitigating circumstance in sentencing a person accused under the law requiring a reasonable explanation for having contact with a foreign agent.

This is the substance of the Supreme Court's reasoning in allowing the prosecution's appeal against the lightness of the sentence imposed by the Tel Aviv District Court on a watchman at the Weizmann Institute. The man's sentence was doubled on appeal from two to four years, the verdict being announced last week. The judgment was released for publication yesterday.

The District Court judgment had taken into consideration that the watchman, the publication of whose name has been banned, had been convicted solely on a legal technicality and that the prosecution had not proved any specific act of espionage. In describing this line of reasoning as "naive," the Supreme Court said that the only criteria in passing sentence on convictions under this law are the objective facts of the meetings, for example their frequency or furtiveness.

Since it is precisely in such cases that the prosecution is unable to produce as evidence the substance of what was revealed, or to prove whether in fact anything at all was revealed, the law allows for sentences of up to 15 years if it can be proved that the accused had contact with a foreign agent without being able to explain satisfactorily how these contacts came about. In the case under consideration, the prosecution had shown that the accused had maintained contact with the foreign agent over an extended period.

While accepting the watchman's assertion that he himself had served as an agent for a certain organization and that his contacts with the foreign agent had been solely to furnish him with information on that organization, the court refused to believe that that was the only reason for the meetings. It noted that there was also evidence that the watchman had tried to ascertain facts about the relations between an organization representing immigrants from a certain country and the Jewish Agency and the Foreign Ministry. He was also interested in the activities of another organization set up to assist Zionists persecuted abroad. *(Itim)*

Two Arrested On Suspicion of Murder

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Police yesterday arrested a 27-year-old inhabitant of Arrabeh Village in Western Galilee and his sister-in-law on suspicion of murder. They are suspected of the murder of Ibrahim Muhammad Khatib, 46, also an inhabitant of the village, whose body was found yesterday in the nearby Beit Netufa valley on a plot of land belonging to him. His skull had been crushed by a blunt instrument.

The crime is believed to involve a matter of family honour.

The murder is seen here as the culmination of a long series of inter-family disputes over rumours that the slain man had had an affair with a member of the accuseds' family.

Local Film Panned, But Not Banned

The Film Censorship Board on Monday afternoon approved the showing of a locally-made, Hebrew-speaking film "Rahel," but for adults only.

The story describes an Israel farm girl's flight from home to the sparkling metropolis of Haifa in search of an interesting life. She becomes the mistress of a gambler and hashish smuggler, who commits a murder. She finally shoots him, serves time in prison and leaves to find a handsome police officer waiting at the prison gate to marry her.

The producer is Mr. Nuri Haviv, and the leading role is played by his wife, Mrs. Rahel Haviv.

The film was shown at the Orion cinema in Jerusalem on Monday to an invited audience whose opinion the Film Board was interested in obtaining.

The public reaction was almost unanimous in allowing the film to be shown, although objections were raised to one or two scenes regarded as pornographic. Other comments were "an infantile movie, badly acted and badly filmed," a "third-rate movie," and "it should be allowed to be shown — it will die a natural death."

Truman to Head Forest Committee

Former President Harry S. Truman has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the American-Israel Freedom Forest, which is being planted in Betar, near Jerusalem.

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Albert Schiff, President of the Jewish National Fund of America, and Mr. Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director, upon arrival in Israel for consultations with J.N.F. and Government authorities.

Alitalia Introduces 13-Hour Flight to NY

TEL AVIV. — Alitalia, the Italian national carrier, today introduces the fastest jet service from Lydda to New York, covering the distance in less than 13 hours.

Mr. George Taussig, Alitalia's Israel representative, told a dinner given at Lydda Airport last night, that the company's 80-passenger Caravelle has a direct connection from Rome with a DC-8 to New York. The trip from Lydda to Rome will take 3 hours and 35 minutes.

P.E.C. ISSUING 825 SHARES

TEL AVIV. — The Palestine Economic Corporation, New York, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, an issue of 105,750 shares of common stock to be sold at a par value of $25 per share, it was learned here yesterday.

The issue is being offered to the public against cash or State of Israel Bonds at par.

B-G Leaves

(Continued from Page One)

tiations, heilef army and police officers and government officials.

Escorted by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, Mr. Ben-Gurion inspected a guard of honour of officer cadets as a military band played.

After reading his prepared statement, concluding with "*shalom* and *lehitraot*," Mr. Ben-Gurion strode to the Britannia 4X-AGA, which at 11 a.m. took off on the normal flight no. 208, direct to Paris.

On his departure from Lydda Airport, the Prime Minister said:

I am leaving the country for the second time within a few months to visit three friendly countries in Europe, to meet their leaders and their people and to discuss with them problems of common interest.

The first country I shall visit is France. We have many ideals and principles in common with her great people, which has a long and glorious history, and I consider it a special privilege to have the opportunity of meeting her illustrious leader, President Charles de Gaulle.

Like every other civilised people, we regard France as the source and centre of freedom and the rights of man, the heritage of the great French Revolution. Since the renewal of our independence, close and friendly relations have developed between Israel and France, and they are growing closer day by day.

France today is courageously facing the test of the problems set by the second half of the 20th century, upheld by the faith that she will solve them in the end. From our friendship with France, which is devoted to the independence and integrity of nations great and small, we derive confidence, faith and hope.

From there I shall go to Belgium, whose highly civilized and industrious people is an active member in the commonwealth of Europe. Twice in this century it has fallen to Belgium's lot to stand her ground, with courage and self-sacrifice, in defence of the right of small states to independence and security. Since the establishment of our own state we have drawn confidence and encouragement from wide circles among the Belgian people, and I deeply appreciate the cooperation that exists between us.

From Belgium I shall proceed to the Netherlands, which stands firm as a rock in its struggle with the elements of nature. With skill and determination she has succeeded in mastering the sea, the most formidable of them all, and reclaiming extensive areas for agriculture. The diligence and industry of the people of the Netherlands have become a shining example for all nations, and her foreign policy has always been guided by a sense of justice and international responsibility. We shall never forget what the people of the Netherlands did during the period of the Holocaust to save the lives of our fellow-Jews insofar as it lay within their power. Since the establishment of the State, we have been sustained by the unfaltering friendship of the Netherlands; we regard the lively sympathy of her people and the active support of her Government as an asset of inestimable worth, which we shall do all we can to preserve.

With profound sorrow we announce the death of
ERNST DOERNBERG
in his 78th year, after a long illness.
The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, June 14, 1960 at 4 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Transport will leave Rehov Reines, corner Ki'ar Dizengoff at 3.40 p.m.
AMALIE DOERNBERG
The BERKLEY Family
Ganei Yehuda

JOHN BROWN'S BODY
By Stephen Vincent Benet
with
Tyrone Power
Judith Anderson
Raymond Massey
directed by
CHARLES LAUGHTON
introduced by
Moshe Sasse, M.K.
In a recorded programme at the
U.S. Information Centre
20 Rehov Bialik, Tel Aviv,
Tonight at 8.30 p.m.
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

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It's the same whether you buy your Made in Israel ALED Jersey Dress or Suit in your home country or in their homeland.
Aled is a household word for taste and fashion, and, by the way, buy it at ASCO's, 94 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv. SAVE 40%, and have your parcel delivered to your home free of charge.
Recommended by the Government Tourist Corporation.
(Advt.)

TODAY
SALE OF TICKETS BEGINS
IN JERUSALEM
at S. Cahana's
IN HAIFA
at Nova, Ginsburg-Yuval
for the
MARLENE DIETRICH
SHOW
ONLY JERUSALEM PERFORMANCE
at Binyanei Ha'oomah on Thursday, June 23
ONLY HAIFA PERFORMANCE at Tomer Hall
on Saturday, June 25

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Histadrut Decides on National Union for Professionals

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut intends to establish a national federation of salaried members of the liberal professions with autonomy in all stages of operations, from the setting of wage policy to collective bargaining.

The new Histadrut approach of the recently reorganized Professional Employees Department was announced by the Department head, Mr. Ze'ev Haring, at its first meeting on Monday.

Other points in "the new deal" for professionals forecast their inclusion in Histadrut policy-making bodies, and as representatives on state authorities and the establishment of clubs for professionals in the large cities.

The declaration of a new policy is the outcome of a prolonged struggle by this group of employees to obtain full recognition in the Histadrut. Until now, the Department for Professional Employees has been completely subordinate to the Trades Union Department and often ignored in negotiations and policy-making.

Mr. Haring explained that the Department would coordinate its wage policy with the Trades Union Department of the Histadrut Executive. The Professional Employees Department would conduct its own negotiations with employers in consultation with the various national unions.

Mr. Haring pointed out that the actual grading of professionals in their work places would be handled by the Department in consultation with the local works committees.

A warning was issued by members of the Department to the Civil Servants Union that it must be prepared to allow professionals in Government employ a voice in trade union matters.

Miss Esther Gill proposed the establishment of a special labour exchange for professionals, and the organization of the academic personnel of the universities and the Haifa Technion in the Histadrut.

Polyethylene Plant To Rise in Haifa

An agreement was signed yesterday in Haifa between the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir and an American investor, Mr. Virgil Stark, for the construction of a $5m. plant for the manufacture of polyethylene. This will be the first such plant in Israel.

Mr. Stark also signed an agreement with Mr. Joseph Barval, the Managing-Director of the Haifa Refineries which will furnish the plant with 9,000 tons of ethylene a year.

The plant is expected to be completed in two years.

Polyetylene is produced in only ten countries in the world, and is used in the preparation of all kinds of plastic materials, many of which are manufactured in Israel plants.

Mr. Stark, who is President of the North American Services and Construction Co., is an internationally known expert on exploitation of natural gas. During a visit to Israel last year, he recommended that local bromine sources be exploited in conjunction with cheap ethylene derived from gas.

Industrial Investment Soars Way Above 1959

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The number of investments in Industrial plants approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry during the period January-May 1960 has risen to 166, compared with 68 during the first five months of 1959. This was announced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in figures published yesterday.

The capital involved has risen from $11 to $36m. Since local currency investments have remained unchanged at IL26m., the foreign currency factor has risen from 44 per cent to 72 per cent.

In spite of the rise in investments, Government loans to the approved plants have dropped from IL3m. to IL.46m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 13, 1960

20%	Travel Dollar	96
3½%	Savgs. (amatel)	90
4½%	Defence Loan	101½
4½%	"	105
4½%	Housg. Loan A	101½
4½%	" C	101½
5 %	" D	100½
6 %	" F	101½
4½%	" H	101½
4½%	" H	101½
6½%	Pal Elect. 57/64	105
5 %	Nat. Oil Co.	95½
6½%	Local Authrts.	102½
5 %	Jewish Agency	100½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	102
6 %	" 59/68 III.	100½
6 %	Fertilizers & Chem.	100½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	97½
6½%	Gen. Mortg. Bank	101½
6 %	Bank Leumi Inv.	101½
6½%	Rassco	102
6 %	Igroth	100
6½%	Gus-Rassco	101½
	C.o.L. LINKED BOND	
4½%	Defence Loan	105
4½%	Housing Loan A	99
4½%	" C	99
6 %	" D	98
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	116½
6½%	Pal. Elect. 58/65	119½
6½%	Local Authorts.	103½
6 %	"	99½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	109½
6 %	" 59/68 III	101½
6½%	Rassco	110½
	59/60 $/C.o.L. LINKED	
6½%	Igroth b)	106
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	96½
6 %	Bk. Leumi Invest.	96½
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	412
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	179½
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	297
	Ellern's-Investment	256
	Africa Pal. Invest.	197½
	Isr. Land Devlp.	187½
	Ata Textile	224
	Moller Textile	169
	Aasis & Bejarano	174
	Pal. Potash	189
	Teva Pharmac.	286
	Palco Cold Storg.	203
	Am. Isr. Pan. Mills	247
	Delek	250
	Delek (11/12 Dtv.)	256
	Jordan	139½
	Rassco	156

B: Buyers only. E: ex Dtv/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Harder
Index Bonds: Quiet
Shares: Firm
AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK
OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisers

Renault May Pay $1m. Out of Court

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Staff Writer

HAIFA. — The Kaiser-Fraser-Renault dispute over the French firm's unilateral breach of contract may be settled out of court, *The Jerusalem Post* learned from a well informed source last night.

However, both the K-F Management and the firm's legal adviser, Mr. Yisrael Zelicovitch, declined to comment on the issue when approached by your reporter. Mr. Zelicovitch and Mr. Ephraim Illin, the company's General-Manager, came back from the U.S. and Europe yesterday.

It will be recalled that Kaiser-Frazer last January filed a claim in a French court for $1,782,000 damages for the losses incurred by the sudden abrogation of the contract for the assembly of Renault cars in Haifa. Renault broke the contract under pressure from the Arab boycott.

Meanwhile, the case has been postponed until after the court recess in October. Your reporter learned that there are now grounds to expect the case may be settled out of court before then, however, for a sum in the neighbourhood of $1m. it is thought.

LARK PARTS ARRIVE AT K-F

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The first shipment of Studebaker car parts for assembly at the local Kaiser-Fraser plant has arrived. It consists of parts for 96 Larks, the assembly of which is to start by the end of the week.

The K.-F. spokesman stressed that the parts constitute only 65 to 70 per cent of the components needed, the remainder being Israel-made.

The first Larks will be put on the local market by the end of the month. The Treasury's decision on their price is awaited.

A shipment of parts for 96 Studebaker trucks is due during the month. Some of the trucks will be exported after assembly, which is now expected to be regular.

מע"מ
מס הכנסה

August 31, 1960 is the deadline for the submission of annual income tax declarations for taxpayers basing their declarations on full book-keeping accounts.

A fine of 3% per month based on the amount of income tax levied for the previous year will be imposed for failure to submit declarations by the above date.

Special clerks at tax assessors offices will advise and assist taxpayers in filling out their annual declarations of income. Taxpayers seeking advice or assistance regarding their annual declarations of income are requested to apply to the tax assessors offices in which their files are kept.

M. Neudorfer
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
FAREWELL CONCERT
Sir John Barbirolli
with
Lady Evelyn Barbirolli
(Oboe)
TEL AVIV — THURSDAY, JUNE 16
Fredric R. Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m.
Programme:
BEETHOVEN: "Egmont" Overture;
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Symphony No. 8 (First Performance in Israel)
HAYDN: Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6
TICKETS at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) daily 10-1, 4-6. Friday: 10-1. Prices: IL2.50 to IL7.50.
Proceeds for the Benefit of the Musicians' Pension Fund.

THIS WEEK WEDNESDAY ONLY
ISRAEL PLAYHOUSE presents
ISRAEL PLAYS IN ENGLISH
"3 FACES OF ISRAEL"
Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, Tomorrow, Wednesday June 15, 8.45. Tickets: Tel Aviv Government Tourist Office, leading hotels; Z.O.A. House 4.30-8 p.m. daily and at the box office. For reservations call: Tel. 67020, 67035.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. I. Ben-Zvi on Sunday received the Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday entertained to lunch Chief F.S. Okotie Eboh, Nigerian Minister of Finance.

Chief Eboh was yesterday received by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. D. Horowitz.

The British Consul-General in Jerusalem, and Mrs. Walsh yesterday held a reception on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. Among those present were the Mayor of Jerusalem and members of the Consular Corps.

A Kupat Holim Clinic was recently established in Rishon Lezion with the aid of Abram and Matilda Fox, prominent Histadrut workers of Miami Beach, Florida. Greetings were extended by Isaac Hamlin, Director of the American Histadrut Centre; S. Grabye and Dr. Clarfine on behalf of Kupat Holim.

A garden in memory of Phil Williams was opened by his widow, Mrs. Bessie Williams, at Kibbutz Beit Ha'emek, in Western Galilee, on Sunday. Mr. Williams, who died shortly after settling in Israel two years ago, was for many years active in the British Zionist Federation in support of such "British" settlements as Beit Ha'emek.

Prof. Joseph S. Landa, of New York University College of Dentistry, is to lecture on "Psychosomatics in Relation to some Aspects of Dermatology," at 8 o'clock this evening at the Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors, 26 Rehov Straus, Jerusalem.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting was held yesterday at Akhziv, north of Nahariya, for the 13 Palmach members who fell in the Hagana action of the "night of the bridges" 14 years ago.

A-Spy Fuchs Asks For Israeli's Lecture

A request from Dr. Klaus Fuchs for help in "catching up with the developments in nuclear physics during the nine years I spent in prison," was recently received by Prof. Giulio Racah, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Hebrew University.

Dr. Fuchs, who was sentenced in Britain for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, returned to East Germany recently, after his release.

Writing from the Zentral Institut for Kernphysik in Rossendorf, East Germany, Dr. Fuchs asked for a copy of a lecture delivered by Dr. Racah in Princeton in 1951 on Group Theory and Spectroscopy.

In his reply, Dr. Racah said that he could not locate a copy of the lecture he delivered at that time.

Compensation Claims From Baltic States

Persons interested in the British Order in Council No. 1068 concerning claims to be registered with the Foreign Compensation Commission in London may examine copies of the Order at the British Consulates in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, the British Embassy announces.

The order concerns claims which have arisen in connection with the administration of the territory of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union and the cession of certain other territories to the Soviet Union.

HIMALAYAS. — The first Yugoslav expedition to the Himalayas has succeeded in climbing two as-far unconquered peaks, Trisul Two (21,330 feet) and Trisul Three (20,276 feet), the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug reported in Belgrade yesterday.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
AIDA
[illegible]

Low-Rental Home As Wedding Gift

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Labour has decided to give 1,000 newly-wedded couples a wedding present — small flats at a nominal monthly rental of IL40. The couples will not have to make any down payment, but will have to guarantee to vacate the one-and-a-half room flats without demanding key-money when they decide to move to larger apartments.

"The apartments are small, averaging 45 square metres, and must be considered 'transitional' until the couple is financially able to move into larger apartments. This generally happens before the children begin arriving," the Ministry spokesman said.

It will cost IL7,000 to build each flat. Normally, the rent on an apartment this size would be IL60 a month, but a Government subsidy has enabled this to be cut by IL20.

The registration procedure will be announced soon.

Excavation work has already started, and actual construction will start within the next few weeks. The flats will be finished within a year.

In Beersheba, 160 will be built; in Jerusalem, Eilat and Dimona, 100 each; Nazareth, 80; Ashdod and Ashkelon, 60 each; Kiryat Gat, 40; Kiryat Shmona, Safed, Tiberias, Afula, Beisan and Ofakim, 30 each, and Sderot, 20.

There will be a further 100 in various parts of the country for demobilized soldiers.

Paintings on Sale To Commemorate Curator

TEL AVIV.—Works of 40 artists will go on sale on Thursday to form a fund for the commemoration of the late Curator of the Tel Aviv Museum, Dr. Eugen Kolb. The works were donated by the artists who had exhibited under Kolb's direction. The prices will be a third below those usually obtained by the artists.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Women's League of Friends of Tel Aviv Museum.

Gomulka Studies Timna Plans

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Pavilion at the Poznan International Fair was opened on Sunday in the presence of Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, Communist Party Secretary Gomulka and members of the Politbureau.

It is learned here that Mr. Gomulka showed particular interest in the Timna copper mines exhibit. [illegible]

EILAT SALT DUE FOR EXPORT

EILAT. — Three thousand tons of salt have now accumulated in the pans of the Eilat Salt Company, and the greater part of this amount will be exported to East Africa.

Recently the Municipal authorities allotted both the Dead Sea Works and the Eilat concern an area of 270 dunams for salt pans. [illegible]

Six More Held For Rowdyism

TEL AVIV. — Six more young men were arrested on Sunday night in the police campaign to stamp out hooliganism in the city.

Two of them, aged 20 and 22, were detained for annoying passers-by near the Dan Hotel. Four more, aged 17 and 18, were arrested in the Hatikva Quarter for shouting in the street and molesting passers-by. (Itim)

FAMINE. — Villagers in Karen state, east Burma, have been reduced to eating roots and bamboo shoots because of a desperate food shortage caused by last year's crop failure, official sources reported in Rangoon yesterday.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

ARNON: Carry On, Sergeant
EDEN: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
EDISON: House of Secrets
JERUSALEM: The Stars are Shining
OR-GIL: The Gun-Fight at Dodge City
ORION: La Nuit Des Traques
ORNA: Jealousy and Revenge
RON: Onionhead
SEMADAR: Compulsion
STUDIO: Love in the Afternoon
TEL OR: 125 Rue Montmartre
ZION HALL: Ce Corps Tant Desire

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Les Hommes en Blanc
ARMON DAVID: Danger Within
CHEN: Houseboat
EDEN: Ana, Habibi
ESTHER: Libel
GAT: The Stars of Dawn
HOD: Normandie Niemen
MAXIM: Carry On, Nurse
MIGDALOR: La Vache Et Le Prisonnier
[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
227, 236.4, 340 & 290 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Dvorak: Slavonic Rhapsody No. 2 in G-minor; Wieniawsky: Violin Concerto No. 1 in F-sharp minor (Soloist: Michael Rabin); Dukas: "La Peri", Dance Poem. 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Little Concert. 1.00 Lunchtime Music. 1.15 The Week at the U.N. 1.45 Where to Go. 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Programme Announcements on Commercial Wavelength. 5.06 Popular Symphony Concert — Bizet: "Jeux d'Enfants"; Saint-Saens: Cello Concerto in A-minor; Wagenaar: Overture. 5.45 Children's Corner. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Hebrew Songs. 6.40 "The World of Science" — weekly ed. by Dr. N. Sharon & Dr. I. Michaeli, presented by Y. Tarquin. 7.20 Request Programme. 7.50 "Parents & Children". [illegible]

[illegible]

Where to go

Meet the Israeli

Many Israelis came to our shores to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.

IF YOU would like to accept their hospitality and meet an Israeli family with interests similar to yours, drop in at one of our offices, or phone, and they'll do the rest.

Jerusalem: 40 King George Ave., Tel. 2820.
Tel Aviv: 7 Mendele St., Tel. 2840.
Haifa: 2 Balfour St., Tel. 4651.

[illegible]

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
June 14, 1960

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

[illegible]

Plea of Conditional Privilege Dismissed

Justice Landau went on to consider the appellants' alternative argument: that the publication of the pamphlet was conditionally privileged. [illegible]

No Duty to Publish

In the case under consideration, Justice Landau held, the appellants had published the contents of their pamphlet and letter indiscriminately to any person into whose hands they might happen to fall. They had argued, he said, that every citizen of the state has a legitimate interest in the police behaving properly and without any show of discrimination. [illegible]

The Extreme Case

It is possible, Justice Landau continued, to imagine an extreme case [illegible]

Amount of Damages

He proceeded to discuss the question of damages.

The District Court, he said, had awarded IL3,000 for the defamatory statement in the pamphlet [illegible]

Friendship Flaunted

Justice Landau then went on to discuss the effect of the respondent's conduct on the question of compensation. The respondent, he said, should most certainly have behaved with greater circumspection after the appellants' allegations against Yarkoni had become public property and after Mr. Sahar's warning that Yarkoni was suspected of being "involved" in a criminal investigation. But he had instead continued to flaunt his friendship with Yarkoni, doing so even after the fact that he was a suspect in a criminal enquiry had been unequivocally established, and thereby making a mere technicality of the appellants' defamatory statements. This behaviour, he held, must most certainly reflect concretely on the amount of damages to be awarded.

[illegible]

Good Faith Proved

[illegible]

Consider the Truth

[illegible]

In view of all the circumstances, Justice Landau held, the damages should be fixed at IL1,000 for the first defamatory statement and IL100 for the second, and the costs should be reduced to IL400.

Appeal partly allowed.
Judgment given on June 2, 1960.

Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality
PUBLIC TENDER No. 66
PAVING OF ROADS AND LAYING OF WATER PIPE LINE IN VARIOUS CITY STREETS
The Municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo hereby invites contractors' bids for the paving of roads and the laying of water pipelines in various streets of the city.
[illegible]
Mordecai Namir
Mayor

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time
TUESDAY

[illegible]

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
[illegible]

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
[illegible]

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Milk BOTTLE TALES
Empress Maria Alexandrovna's favourite dish was this dessert, royally flecked with red and green jewels on its milky white surface. Here is a simple version of this extremely ornate gastronomic speciality.
RIZ A L'IMPERATRICE
(6 servings)
4 cups milk
½ cup sugar
½ cup rice
Grated rind of ½ lemon
2 tbsps. candied peel
or red and green glazed cherries
Cook rice in milk until tender and liquid absorbed. Add sugar. Remove from stove and stir in peel and candied fruit. Pack into a mould and chill until firm. Unmould and serve with any red fruit syrup and — if you wish — with sweetened whipped cream or sugared sour cream.
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Social & Personal

[illegible] at Jubilee, Mr. [illegible] arrived by air [illegible] and was met at Lod Airport by Yad Vashem, where he was received by the Chairman of the Institute, Dr. [illegible].

The new Australian Minister, Mr. John M. McMillan, called at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on Thursday to deliver a copy of his credentials. He will present them to the President next week.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Benji Motomura, and Mrs. Motomura, visited Hechal Shlomo yesterday and were received by Chief Rabbi Nissim. Later they were the guests to lunch at the home of the Executive Director and Mrs. Maurice A. Jaffe. Dr. and Mrs. Z. Warhaftig were also present.

Prof. Jakob Katz has been re-elected Dean of the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences at the Hebrew University for a further two-year period. Participating for the first time in the elections held by the Faculty Council were members from the Tel Aviv Branch of the Faculty.

Mr. Ya'acov Taur, Head of the Jewish Agency Information Department, will speak on his tour of Australia, and Mr. Levi Gert (Greenspun), Chairman of the Film Censorship Board, will speak on the Cannes Film Festival and on censorship in Europe at the Jerusalem Journalists Club at 9 p.m. Saturday night.

Mr. Gideon Rafael, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will speak on the recent Law of the Sea conference, at the Haifa Maritime and Economics club at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone: 2054.

Ministry Frowns On School Trips Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Education views with distavour the growing practice by school managements or local authorities of organizing tours abroad by secondary school pupils.

Ministry sources said that a number of local authorities recently requested Ministry sponsorship for such tours, but that this has been refused.

The Ministry, it is understood, holds that pleasure trips abroad at such a young age are in the nature of a luxury, and ought not to be encouraged. Furthermore, they impose a heavy burden on parents who are unwilling to refuse their children when their schoolmates are going.

But the Ministry has given favorable consideration to a request from the Wingate Physical Training Institute to postpone the opening of next term for two weeks to allow its pupils to see the Olympic Games in Rome (at their own expense). The Ministry regards the trip as additional study, but will ask the school to make up for the lost fortnight during the term.

PRIZE CONTEST FOR CHILDREN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish Theatre for Children has announced its annual $1,000 prize contest for a children's play.

The play must be written in English, on a Jewish subject, and must be submitted not later than April 15, 1961. Details may be obtained by writing to Jewish Theatre for Children, 426 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.

RABBI — Dr. Benjamin Schwarz, Chief Rabbi of Hungary and President of the National Council of Rabbis, died suddenly at the age of 81, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday. Dr. Schwarz was also a member of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

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Produced by
Edit de Phillipe
Ernst Feldi
Sat., June 11; Tues., June 14
Sat., June 25; Tues., June 28
La Perichole
A sparkling operetta by Jacques Offenbach
in Hebrew
Tomorrow, Sat., June 11
Tues., June 14; Wed., June 15
in Jerusalem
Sunday, June 19
(Tickets at Cohen's)
in Haifa:
Thursday, July 7
(Tickets at Gross')
Also opera, ballet at Caes.
Tickets at the box office
10.30-1, 4-6.30. Tel. [illegible]
(Tickets at Pub. Rental Cen.

Technion Board Ends Session

HAIFA — The Board of Governors of the Technion yesterday concluded its annual session, with the adoption of resolutions and the election of Board members. The Board approved a development budget for the coming year totalling IL4m. and the budget for the academic year 1960-61, amounting to almost IL10m.

The Board noted that as of September this year, the Technion will have spent more than IL17m. on the development and construction of Technion City. Approximately three-quarters of the sum was made available by Technion societies and friends abroad.

The Board called on the Government to increase its grant to the institute "to enable the Technion to fulfil the duties imposed upon it by the State's growing needs."

Yesterday, the 40,000-tree forest at Technion City, bearing the name of Dr. Abraham Tulin, was dedicated. Dr. Tulin was unable to come from New York owing to illness.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion sent a message to Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, expressing regret at his inability to attend the ceremony, and honouring "One of the great sons of American Jewry, my great friend Abraham Tulin." He praised Dr. Tulin as one of the earliest workers of the Zionist movement in the U.S. and expressed his delight at the honour bestowed on him.

At the morning session, Mr. David Rose, on behalf of the American Technion Society, presented an engraved resolution of appreciation to Supreme Court Justice Moshe Landau, for his cooperation with the Society on his recent visit to the U.S. A special resolution took note that this year marks the 10th anniversary of the death of Dr. Shlomo Kaplansky, who was for many years Technion President. The Board resolved to establish a chair for Agricultural Engineering to bear his name.

The following members of the Board, whose terms had expired this year, were re-elected for a three-year term: Y. Efrat, H. Holander, J. Klebanoff, A. Klif, T. Feled, N. Rascowsky, Dr. F. Rosen, A. Rutenberg and S. Shuman. Elected a new member was Mr. Alexander Goldberg.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 05 from London, Munich, Athens, and Nicosia — 0705. BEA Al 420 from Istanbul — 1515. BEA Al 312 from New York and London — 1720.

DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. BEA Al 409 to Istanbul — 0855. Cyprus Air 70 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London—0920. B.E.A. 147 to Athens, Rome and London — 0940. K.L.M. 536 to Rome and Amsterdam — 2015. BEA Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1830.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1825. BEA Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1930. Olympic 602 from Athens—2030. Olympic 602 from Athens—2035.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 613 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

EOKA Ex-Gunmen Used In 'Exodus' Filming

NICOSIA (Reuter). — A number of former EOKA gunmen are connected to Gabi Preminger's film version of "Exodus" dressed in the uniform of British soldiers they fought against during the Cyprus emergency.

"They will be among about 500 Cypriot extras Mr. Preminger is engaging in Cyprus, where several sequences of "Exodus" are being filmed.

Among the Cypriot extras is a man who was acquitted of a charge of murdering a British sergeant who was shot in the back as he walked down a Nicosia street.

Mr. Preminger says British headquarters here declined to provide military for his sequences because they objected to the "anti-British" plot of the picture. Mr. Preminger denies his film will be anti-British.

$535,000 to Israel From Ford Fund

The Israel Foundation Trustees have received a new grant from the Ford Foundation amounting to $535,000 for the execution of 42 researches in the fields of physics and chemistry, biology medicine, industrial research agriculture and social sciences.

Meanwhile, an anonymous donor in the U.S. has made a gift of $80,000 to the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "The Hymie Danishevsky Fund." Income from the Fund is to be devoted to studies in Child Psychiatry and to clinical research in the mind-body processes of children.

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Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 22260.
Haifa — 3 Balfour St. Tel. 64231.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Circus:—
Warsaw Circus, at Gan Ha'atzmaut, 5 p.m.
Tomorrow, 6 p.m. (farewell performance).
• Recorded Concert:—
"Music to Inspire" (with background pictures). Rossini: "L'Italiana in Algeri" — Overture; Wagner: "Lohengrin" — Prelude to Acts I and III. Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat Minor, op. 23. Public welcome. YMCA, 8.30.
• Film Shows:—
Israel films — daily showings. Edison Hayehud Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.
• Tours:—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061—Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.
• Exhibitions:—
Oils, gouaches and drawings by Judith Nar-Even. Ten Israel painters, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Daily, 10-1, 3-6; Saturdays, 10-2.
Artists' Houses: Peres Hexse's paintings. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 10-1; 4-6.
Ostraf Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel 63737. Paintings by leading Israel artists. Purchases mailed upon request.
Oils and prints by Mordecai Marek. Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 2559. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 11-1; 4-11.
"Israel Today." permanent Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'uma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tel Ein. 9-1, 3-5.
• Mount Jerusalem Artists:—
Artists House, 9 p.m. Tourists and members only.
• Israel National Museum:—
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonials, Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art. Original prints from Dürer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by James McBey (both from Rosenbloom collection). Drawings by Marthe Guillain (Belgium). Contemporary English lithography. Today: 9-12; tomorrow: 9-1.
• Israel Museum:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• S.O.S. Hours:—
Open Shabbath for tourists, 9.30.
• Tourist Service:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 20 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28330.
Wise Club, 71 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions:—
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
• Tel Aviv Museum:—
Dizengoff House: 22 Contemporary Argentine Artists. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Exhibition of water colours by Mordechai Avrial. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 4-10.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:—
Hadassah Club Youth Aliya Office, 12 Hehalutz. Tel. 4879, 67865.

KIRYAT HAIM

• South American Folklore Ensemble:—
Los Incas. Beit Haam, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Music Hour:—
Organ music and this record: Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera:—
"La Perichole," 8.30.
• South American Folklore Ensemble:—
Los Incas, Chol Hamm, 7.15, 9.30.
• Theatre:—
Habimah: "Mademoiselle." Premiere, 8.30.
Cameri: "Look Homeward, Angel," 8.30.
Ohel: "Known to Public," 8.30.
• Israel Playhouse:—
"So you've come to Israel" — Israel plays in English. Dan Hotel Night Club, 9.30 p.m.
• Dine and Dance:—
Delphin Bar, 15 Sholem Aleichem. Specialists cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 28979.
Galei Gondola Restaurant, for gourmets, 67 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m.-1 a.m. Tel. 28700.
• Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Goldkorn (Paris), Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1.
• Bazaar:—
Opening of General Zionist Women Bazaar, 8.30 p.m.
Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

RAMAT AVIV

• Concert:—
Jacob Groth and Chamber String Orchestra, Brodetsky Hall, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—
a) Paintings and sculptures by six Safed Artists.
b) Ceramics by Hannah Zuntz-Charag, 11 a.m.— reception by the artist. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
Paintings and drawings by Dov Medaini and Pauline Krewer. Artists House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7, daily, except Fridays.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. June 11: "Mademoiselle" (Premiere), 8.30. Sun. June 12: "Mademoiselle" (for students). Rhea, Manger), "Twelve Angry Men." Mon. June 13: "Mademoiselle." Enoch Arden," "Visit of the Old Lady." Tues. June 14: "Legend of the Three and Four," 11 a.m. 8.30 p.m. Wed., June 15: "Mademoiselle" (for Municipal workers). Kiryat Haim: "Twelve Angry Men." Thurs. June 16: "Mademoiselle" (for Municipal workers). Gray Am: "Twelve Angry Men."

Performances are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., June 11 and Tues., June 14: "La Perichole."

PREMIERE OF "AIDA"

Saturday, June 18.
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VISITORS' GALLERY

The Beaux Arts Trio

French-born violinist Daniel Guilet, living in the U.S. since 1941, cellist Bernard Greenhouse, American-born of Russian parentage, and pianist Menahem Pressler, born in Germany but brought up here in Israel, combined their individual gifts as instrumentalists of high distinction at first only for their own enjoyment.

When Casadesus, the renowned pianist, recommended them to Columbia Artists, this important institution for promoting concerts in the U.S., agreed to take them on. One day, back in 1955, Menahem Pressler suddenly got a long-distance call from New York while in Tel Aviv, informing him of the attractive offer. He accepted immediately, and this was the start of the "Beaux Arts Trio of New York."

Having appreciated the complete unity of the ensemble in its recital the other day — despite their differences in age, background and temperament — one finds this group like a happy family when "off duty," apparently never disagreeing on daily matters.

The diversity seems to be Pressler, who infects the others with his boyish enthusiasm and drive, backed by the alert Greenhouse, and rounded off by Daniel Guilet's serene maturity.

The latter employs the time left over from the trio teaching in New York and Montreal, following a rich career with various chamber music ensembles of his own, and with Toscanini's NBC Orchestra and the Symphony of the Air.

Faculty Member

Greenhouse, Juilliard College fellowship student and pupil of Pablo Casals, is well known from many public appearances and recordings. He is now on the faculties of the Juilliard and the Manhattan Schools of Music. Both play Stradivarius instruments.

Pressler, the pianist, started his career in Israel studying with Eliahu Rudiakoff and Prof. Leo Kestenberg, later continuing with Robert Casadesus and Egon Petri. After appearing with the (then) P.B.S. Orchestra and in several concerts of the I.P.O., he won international recognition by winning First Prize at the Debussy Competition held in San Francisco in 1946. It brought in its trail engagements with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, where he played for four consecutive years as soloist, and with other great orchestras.

The ever-growing demand for his appearances abroad induced him after much hesitation to change his domicile from Tel Aviv to New York. But he has kept his link with Israel: he bought a flat in Tel Aviv, married a sabra in 1949 and speaks in Hebrew with his son Amital, while both his and his wife's parents live in town, too. He also took every opportunity to come here, and the present visit has enthused him even more with the progress the country has made since he was last here five years ago.

It seems strange that the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has not secured Pressler's participation in its regular schedule. He has not played with the I.P.O. since 1949 and before that date never in regular subscription series. It is hardly understandable, that the Trio — which has proved its international worth and artistry — has not been asked to take part in our Eichron Ya'acov Chamber Music Festival planned for next year.

One thing is sure: those who had this time heard the Beaux Arts Trio, will flock to any concert Beni Sorre Pressler, who has developed into a mature and understanding pianist despite his youth, will be greeted by a highly appreciative audience wherever and whenever he will appear as soloist.

YOHANAN BOHM

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 33 Gaza Rd. 3922.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63228. Zeldetur, 31 Abad Ha'am, 63881. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22133. Jaffa, 276 Ben Yehuda, 28662. Eiva, Matthews Qtr. 82666. JAFFA: 23 Kamal, 4 Hameiri (J), 82661. PETAH TIKVA: Pinkelstein, Mefasi Hayim. HOLON: Ritek, Kfar Sirkin. RAMAT YITZHAK: Israel, Shikun Herzl, 34 Tel Hai. 72926. HERZLIYA: Carni, Rehovot: Levinsky, 170 Herzl. 88-2283. NATANYA: Hameiri.
HAIFA: Glenzman, 13 Balfour, 4083.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Hen, 20 Dorot-kin, 5091. Shneider, Kiryat Yovel. Merkaz Mishari, 2942.
TEL AVIV (day): Altman, 1 King George, 63791. Seidner, 31 Abad Ha'am, 63851. Volkovisky, 19 Herzl, 84027. Bat, 65 Ben Yehuda, 56928. JAFFA: Nocra, Nocra Chorem. (Night): Mazen David, 25 Allenby, 66428. Frankel, 39 King George, cor. Gan Meir, 29721. Ben Yehuda, 147 Ben Yehuda, 23836. Avrahami, 9 Bylinczer near Central Bus Station, 82266. JAFFA: Nocra, near Nocra cinema, 61886. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. HOLON: Rimbab, Kikar Sirkin. RAMAT GAN: Pinel, 41 Hibat Zion, 72421. HERZLIYA: Carni, Rehovot: Levinsky, 170 Herzl. 88-1091. NATANYA: Shnaoni. HAIFA: Hamirah, 87 Herzl, 3211. Morlah, Rehov Morlah, Mt. Carmel, 61028. Arlosoroff, Haifa Bay, 71720.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2740. Dr. Rafler, Moon Academain Bet/28. Mahane Allasby, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 20766. Dr. Garzman, 25 Pylserman. Dr. Weiss, 79 Dizengoff, 87827. Dr. Mahler, 49 Arlosoroff, 81390. Dr. Simon, 45 Keren Kayemeth, 61974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Elges, 12 Strauss, 3062. Dr. Rafler, Mahane Allenby. Mass Academain Bet/28. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as above.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.05 (candles and oneg, synagogue at 7.37 p.m.
Portions: Beha'alotcha: Exodus, 8.1—12.16
Haftarot: Zechariah 2, 14(—4), 7

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat morning: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Mt. Zion Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.
Sukkat Shalom Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.15 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.15 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Ohel Moshe Synagogue (Bukharian): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Ohel Yaakov Synagogue (Gerrer): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Italian Synagogue (Shikun Hatzofim): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Hazan Synagogue (Rehov Hazan): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Ramot Alon Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m.
Nahlaot Synagogue (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hakranot, Rue D'Ussiel): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Sermon.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit, 6.30 p.m.; Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.
Tiferet Bet Congregation, (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (36 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Hug Shivat Zion (27 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.
Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Hurvah Congregation (25 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit: 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hazkela Synagogue: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.40 p.m. Arvit, 7.32 p.m.
Shiz Synagogue (Ohel Shlom Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Sanzer Synagogue, Sanzer: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

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Bank Leumi Investment Company Ltd.

Tel Aviv, June 6, 1960.

Notice is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held on Friday, July 1, 1960, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Head Office Building of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, when the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:

"That the Share Capital of the Company be increased to IL4,000,000 by the creation of 30,000 additional "A" Ordinary Shares of IL1 each and 170,000 additional "B" Ordinary Shares of IL1 each."

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Beauty Parlour LENY
4 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin (near Weiss Hotel), Haifa.
Opening on Tuesday, June 14, 1960, at 4 p.m.
Our esteemed clientele and friends are cordially invited.

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REQUIRED
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ENGLISH and FRENCH or
ENGLISH and ITALIAN
Applications with personal details and curricula vitae to P.O.B. 8370, Tel Aviv.

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SEEK
MAINTENANCE ENGINEER
Required Qualifications: —
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Many years' experience in pumping equipment maintenance
Experience in water supply — an asset.
Accommodation at Ashkelon (after a trial period)
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VACANCY
TYPIST
Secondary school education, fluent Hebrew and English, typing both languages.
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CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
with thorough knowledge of textile price list
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Fluent Hebrew and English. French an asset.
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Chemist or Chemical Engineer
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FOR MANAGEMENT OFFICE
Secretaries with experience in correspondence, typing, full command of Hebrew and adequate knowledge of English.
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Rehov Heftman
Tel Aviv
Chamber Music Association
Sat. Eve. June 11 at 8.30
MUSICAL EVENING
with the cooperation of Kol Yisrael.
De Falla's Chamber Opera, "Master Pedro's Puppet Show" and 18th-Century Vocal Music
Uly Schocken, Nitza Shur, Antonia Lousana, Edith Goldschmidt, Hans Fischer, William Wolf, Frank Pelleg and the KOL YISRAEL ORCHESTRA conducted by GARY BERTINI
Tickets: IL1.75 and IL2.50 — Radio Union, 110 Rehov Dizengoff; Kanaf, 81 Allenby Rd., and on eve of the performance at Beit Shertok.

All friends of
the late PHIL WILLIAMS of London
are invited to the opening of a garden planted in his memory at
KIBBUTZ BEIT HAEMEK
on Sunday, June 12, at 3 p.m.
Transport will leave for Beit Ha'emek from Penguin Cafe in Naharlya at 2.30 and will return after the ceremony.
Additional information from the Israel office of the British Zionist Federation, 52a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28171, Tel Aviv.

KAITANA NATANYA — PARDESS HAGDUD
Rashey lemaabarim me-kamthadrin
Tel. Natanya 2175, Sunday-Thursday, 4-7 p.m.
Youth Guides and certified Sports Teachers assure your children a very pleasant vacation.
First-class Food and Accommodation.
Swimming in Natanya's Sea, and Swimming pool.
Excursions—Gymnastics—Handicrafts.
Lessons and play in our green and shady garden.
Registration of children between 5-14 from 1.7.1960 — 10.8.1960.
NATANYA: Van der Horst, Pardess Hagdud (near Seminar) P.O.B. 3, Tel. Natanya 2175, Sunday-Thursday, between 4-7 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Hoffmann, Kiryat Mo'e'tza, Sderot Hamitrit, Beit Hinuch.
TEL AVIV: Lowenthal, Ramat Chen, Misha 10, Tel. 82147 Daily between 2-4.30 except Sundays and Wednesdays.
KIRYAT HAIM: Olstein, 31 Sderot Chen, daily between 5-7 p.m.

Jerusalem Weather

The Weather

Forecast: Fair.
Weather Situation: A trough of low pressure is extending from the Mediterranean to Egypt. Little change in temperature.

	A	B	C
Mt. Carmel	22	15-28	12-27
Tiberias	23	17-32	15-31
Haifa Port	23	21-27	19-26
Haifa Bay	23	17-27	15-26
T. Aviv	24	19-27	17-26
T. Aviv Port	24	19-28	17-26
Acre Area	24	17-30	15-28
Jerusalem	19	12-26	11-25
Jericho	33	19-40	17-37
Eilat	35	25-42	23-39

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B: Temperature range yesterday evening. C: Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Swiss Ambassador, M. Rudolf Bindschedler, from home leave by helicopter.

Mr. Mordechai Gazit, Manager-Director of Keren Hayesod, after three weeks on economic mission in South Africa. (by El Al).

Mrs. Rose Halprin, a member of the Hadassah, Executive Council and Chairman of the Chapter (Jerusalem) Henrietta Szold Day School of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, on a visit to the Federation. (by El Al).

Miss Mary Jordan, Missionary Treasurer of World Wide Bible Mission.

Mr. Melvin H. Goldseth, of New York, Administrative Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, for three days of consultations with Government and Jewish Agency leaders. (by El Al).

Mr. Conrado Pappalardo, Paraguayan Deputy Chief of Protocol, to represent his Government at a tree-planting ceremony for a Paraguay-J.N.F. forest.

THE 50th anniversary of the construction of the church and Franciscan Monastery on the Mount of Beatitudes was marked yesterday, at a ceremony attended by Church dignitaries, monks and senior police officers.

THE TOURIST launch, Kfar Yahum, of the Kin Gev Boating Company, yesterday made its maiden trip across Lake Kinneret, travelling from Tiberias via Capernaum to Kibbutz Kin Gev.

Sahar Home On Extended Leave

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "I can't say now whether I will remain Ambassador to Vienna or how long I will stay in Israel. I heard about the Supreme Court's judgment in the Amos Ben-Gurion-*Shurat Hamitanadvim* appeal and decided that my place is here."

This was stated to an Itim reporter on Thursday by Mr. Yehezkel Sahar on his arrival by El Al from Vienna.

The judgment had said of Mr. Sahar that he had perjured himself in his testimony before the Tel Aviv District Court in the hearings of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion's suit for libel against *Shurat Hamitanadvim* in February 1957. At the time, Mr. Sahar was Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Sahar went on to say that [illegible] has accepted his request for unlimited leave from his post. The Ambassador, who seemed pale and fatigued when he came down the steps from the plane, said that "I intend, first of all, to sleep for a few days before consulting friends on what steps to take." *(Itim)*

HON. CONSUL-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES

TEL AVIV.—Dr. Yosef Weiss, Joint General Manager of Delek, has been appointed Honorary Consul-General of the Philippines, it was announced yesterday by the Philippine Consulate-General here.

Histadrut Unhappy Over Tax Proposal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Minister Ayzik Hakkak is believed to have encountered heavy opposition among Histadrut leaders here on Thursday to his proposal to impose compulsory advance payments of property tax (Arnona).

The Histadrut apparently does not support the proposal in its present form, feeling that it would affect all property owners, even the owner of the smallest flat in a co-operatively-owned house.

The Finance Minister conversed with Histadrut leaders for more than two hours, before going to his office in the Kirya here to attend a meeting of the Coalition Executive later in the evening.

His proposals are also opposed by the National Religious party and the Progressives, it is understood.

Sneak Thief Has Haul Of IL 20,000 in Week

TEL AVIV. — A 20-year-old fugitive from a mental home was remanded in custody for two weeks on Thursday on suspicion of being the most successful sneak thief captured in recent years.

According to police, Otto Weiss managed to steal IL20,000 in cash and valuables from several high-class hotels in the Tel Aviv area inside of the week since he escaped from the mental home. Weiss allegedly admitted breaking into rooms in the Dan, Sharon and Tadmar hotels and sometimes getting away with his loot while the occupants, for the most part tourists, were even in the rooms.

Also detained with Weiss for a fortnight, on suspicion of receiving the stolen goods was Ya'acov Weiser, of Tel Aviv. Weiser's wife, Rosie, was remanded for 10 days, as was Shmuel Temberg, also of Tel Aviv, who is suspected of peddling the jewellery. *(Itim)*

Fly Pupae on Milk Bottle Costs Tnuva IL 150 Fine

TEL AVIV. — "Any fine imposed on Tnuva can only be a nominal one in view of the firm's size and resources. The fact that the largest food marketer in the country has been found guilty of selling contaminated food is a greater punishment than any monetary fine."

This was stated by Magistrate L. Ogen on Thursday in fining Tnuva IL150 for having sold a bottle of milk on whose lid were found nine fly pupae. The case was brought at the instances of a Tel Aviv housewife who had complained to the District Health Office.

During the hearings, Mr. Yosef Schwartz, of the Health Office, laid the ultimate blame for the presence of fly pupae on the housewives who fail to wash the bottles after use. He said that the flies lay their eggs in the dirty bottles, and by the time they are returned to the dairy, they have reached the pupa stage. The alkaline wash used by the dairy has no effect on them, he declared.

For its part, Tnuva said that it is doing all in its power to observe hygiene regulations. *(Itim)*

Broker Reports Loss Of $5,000 in Diamonds

TEL AVIV. — The loss of $5,000 worth of diamonds was reported to the police on Thursday by a Tel Aviv diamond broker, Mr. Moshe Stahl.

Jordan Patrol Boats Change Their Mind

EILAT. — Two Jordanian patrol boats which had driven dangerously close to three Israel trawlers fishing inside territorial waters were driven off on Thursday by the approach of Navy torpedo boats.

The Jordanians started to draw away as soon as the Israel torpedo boats left their moorings and started out in pursuit. By the time the naval vessels reached the spot, the Jordanians were back in the safety of Akaba. *(Itim)*

Litani Plan Put Off

The Litani River diversion project has been postponed "for a year or two" because of the destruction of a tunnel by a sandstorm last year. This was announced in Beirut yesterday by the Public Works Department, ANA reports.

The Hilmi project is designed to divert part of the waters of the Litani from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean.

American Zionist Parley in November

A conference of American Zionists will be held in November to discuss the programme of action and the ideological problems confronting the American Zionist movement, in view of the reorganization of the World Zionist Movement.

This was announced at yesterday afternoon's session of the plenary of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem by Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council. The Council, which formerly concerned itself almost exclusively with political action and public relations, has taken over the information and education activities of the Jewish Agency's American Section in the reorganized set-up.

The plenary will today deal with the question of United Jewish Appeal allocations to the constructive funds of the Israel political parties.

Y. Kabushi Made Freeman of Nazareth

NAZARETH. — The Freedom of Nazareth was yesterday conferred on an Israel citizen for the first time when Mayor Seif e-Din Ezabi bestowed the honour on Mr. Yehoshua Habushi, of the Arab Division of the Ministry of Labour.

Among the 1,000 persons who attended the ceremony in the garden of the Franciscan nuns' convent were the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal; the Director-General of the Ministry, Ahuf Yosef Avidar; clergy of the Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Latin communities; Arab Knesset Members affiliated to Mapai; senior officials of the Military Government, and Arab notables.

Mr. Habushi, who is a Jew, is only the second person to be made a Freeman of the town since Nazareth acquired municipal status in 1875. The first, in 1946, was the late Monsigner Antonio Vergani, who was Vicar-General of the Latin Patriarchate in Israel.

All the speakers, among whom were the Mayor, Archbishop George Hakim, and Mr. M. Alon, chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Upper Nazareth, regarded the occasion as symbolic of Arab-Jewish friendship and co-operation.

Big Fire At Ramat Gan Bakery

RAMAT GAN. — Damage estimated at IL10,000 was caused by a fire at the Herut bakery here early Wednesday morning.

An employee at the bakery, Yoseph Shitta, 25, was burnt and received treatment at Bellinson Hospital. He was sent home later in the day.

Keen Struggle to Decide National League Honours

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV.—The National League championship will be decided this week-end by the results of the games between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Haifa Hapoel, and between Petah Tikva Hapoel and Jaffa Maccabi, in the final matches of the current League programme.

The issue is between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Petah Tikva Hapoel.

Tel Aviv Maccabi took over the League leadership last Saturday, and now lead Petah Tikva Hapoel by one point. The Tel Aviv team, however, faces a very stiff test against Haifa Hapoel, who won 9:1 in Natanya last week and will be going all out to ensure that the championship goes to a Hapoel club.

Though Tel Aviv Maccabi has moved to the head of the table, its form in recent games has been nowhere near its best, and Climer, Goldstein and Rafi Levy will have to have their shooting boots on again if Maccabi is to gain both points.

Favoured to Win

Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Jaffa Maccabi and must be favoured to gain a clear-cut win.

The struggle at the other end of the League table, to avoid relegation, is no less keen. It involves Ramat Gan Hapoel, Jaffa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Betar. The club with the best chances of a win this Saturday looks to be Ramat Gan Hapoel, which is at home to Natanya Maccabi.

The Hapoel side is at bottom of the table, one point behind Betar and Jaffa Maccabi. Betar are away against Haifa Maccabi and appear to have as little chance of collecting a point as Jaffa Maccabi has in Petah Tikva.

The fight for third spot in the League table is between Haifa Hapoel, Tel Aviv Maccabi and Haifa Maccabi. Tel Aviv Hapoel look good enough to win two points from Bnei Yehuda, and may gain third place.

FIXTURES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Mac. v. Haifa Hapoel
Petah Tikva Hap. v. Jaffa Mac.
Jerus. Hap. v. Tel. Tik. Mac.
Ramat Gan Hap. v. Natanya Mac.
Haifa Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Betar
Tel Aviv Hap. v. Bnei Yehuda

Teachers Demand Wage Negotiations

POST Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut affiliated Teachers Union on Thursday called on the Education Ministry to begin negotiations over their wage claims by June 22.

The Union's Central Committee held a special meeting to discuss, and formally reject, the findings of the Gurl Committee on teachers' salaries and working conditions. It also decided to authorize the holding of a further emergency session "to discuss future steps" should the Ministry refuse to enter into negotiations.

Claims Rejected

Most of the claims which the Union wishes to discuss with the Ministry have been rejected in the Gurl report.

The Mapai-led majority rejected a joint proposal by Abdut Ha'avoda and Mapam for a warning strike of the country's teachers.

The Union also took the unprecedented step of passing a unanimous resolution condemning the strictures on the Union made by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. Asaf, in the Knesset on Tuesday. The resolution condemned the Deputy Minister for his "unrestrained attacks on the teaching profession."

Talks Proposed On Labour Unity

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary-General of Mapai, Mr. Y. Almogi, has invited representatives of the two other Labour parties — Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda — to attend a meeting of the Mapai Central Committee at which the proposal for a United Labour Party would be discussed.

The Mapai spokesman said on Thursday that no official answer to Mr. Almogi's invitation had yet been received, although "Al Hamishmar" and "Lamerhav," the newspapers connected with Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda respectively, reported that the proposal was turned down.

Child, 3, Fatally Injured by Truck

PETAH TIKVA. — Three-year-old Khaled Abdul Haj Yihyeh, of Talbeh, was fatally injured yesterday when he stepped into the path of an oncoming truck on a village road.

He died on the way to hospital. The truck driver has been detained. *(Itim)*

Youth, 18, Gets Life Term For Killing Father

HAIFA. — Ahmed Sa'adi, 18, of Nazareth, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the District Court here yesterday on a charge of patricide.

His 57-year-old father, Yussef, died as a result of five dagger wounds sustained when he was stabbed by Sa'adi at their home last June. The reason for the quarrel was the father's refusal to permit the son's marriage with his own cousin.

The defence counsel, Mr. A. Lifshitz, pleaded that the accused was not yet 18, had no birth certificate, and that his age was registered in his identity card only on the strength of his father's statement. The plea was rejected.

The Court consisted of President J. Assaf and Judges E. Vinogradov and Y. Kahan.

Ex-Speaker Guilty In Paris 'Rose Ballet' Case

PARIS (Reuter). — A Paris court yesterday gave André Le Troquer, 75-year-old former Speaker of the French National Assembly, a year's suspended sentence and fined him 5,000 new francs for his role in the "Rose Ballet" scandal.

Pierre Sorlut, 35-year-old police driver, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having organized "surprise parties" involving teenage girls at private homes and at Le Troquer's official residence in the Paris area.

Le Troquer, Sorlut and 20 others were found guilty of inciting minors to debauchery. Police Superintendent Guy Tinabej was acquitted. The case, heard in camera lasted a week.

Le Troquer denied all the charges. His counsel asked for his acquittal on the ground that it was his word against that of young girls. The prosecutor recommended leniency.

The Court President took two hours to read the judgment and sentences. The convicted have 15 days in which to appeal.

The Court ordered 10,000 new francs damages to be paid to the parents of the girls involved in the "surprise parties" and a symbolic one franc to be paid to the Federation of Family Associations.

Argentine Note to Israel

(Continued from Page One)

Note added that "the Israel Government must be aware of its responsibility in submitting these facts."

Argentina regretted [illegible] the Israel authorities "do not offer the appropriate redress which follows from their own admission of responsibility."

The Note continued: "The fact that one state sends its agents to the territory of another state so that they may perform there, without permission, any kind of acts particularly acts of coercion, is not lawfully accepted within the framework of juridical relationships among nations."

The Argentine Note complained that Israel had not clarified whether the abductors were agents of the State of Israel.

It also pointed out that "even if they were volunteers with no link of dependence with the Jewish State, Israel's responsibility emerges from its approval of such action."

The note added: "The Israel Government aided with and publicly congratulated the authors of the action, and in this way seems to fully endorse their move."

Once Eichmann was returned to Argentina, the Note said, the way would be open to Israel "to request his delivery by all means indicated by international law."

"The Israel Government must be prevented that a people and Government of a repeating, understand perfectly the feelings of the Jewish people in the face of a man who was charged with many murders in concentration camps..." the Note continued. It added, however, that Argentina "cannot but ask whether the obligation to respect the sovereignty of a friendly state with which most cordial relations are maintained should not have been taken into consideration."

The concluding part of the Argentine Note referred to Israel's decision to judge Eichmann in its own territory and said:

"If he is charged with the crime of genocide, why is the Israel Government rejecting Article 3 of the Convention on Genocide, which the Israel Government ratified, and which expressly establishes that offenders will be submitted to courts in the country where the crimes were committed?"

Yemenites Request Chief Rabbi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The election of a third Yemenite Chief Rabbi has been suggested by the Federation of Yemenites.

In a letter received yesterday by the Council of the Chief Rabbinate, the Federation's spokesmen declared since it seems that a second Chief Rabbi was to be elected in the place of the late Chief Rabbi Herzog, it was only right that there should also be a Yemenite Chief Rabbi (in addition to the Sephardi and Ashkenazi Chief Rabbis). The letter points out that, in the interests of the integration of immigrants, it would have been preferable to have a single Chief Rabbi. The letter is signed by Mr. Zecharia Gluska, a former M.K., and Mr. Moshe Mekeltan.

PARIS ICE BALLET DUE HERE SOON

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The "Paris Sur Glace" ice ballet troupe will come to Israel in about two months for a series of performances, the troupe's Manager, M. Marcel Daury, said on his arrival yesterday to make arrangements. *(Itim)*

Extradited Swindler Gets 2 Years' Jail

TEL AVIV. — Paul Olshansky, 50, who last August was extradited from Greece, was yesterday sentenced by the Tel Aviv District Court to two years' imprisonment for defrauding three persons of goods and money to the value of IL11,000.

Mr. Harry Peter Kaplan, 37, was acquitted of charges of having been Olshansky's accomplice in several of the swindles, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. He had been in detention for eight months.

Mordechai Broshi, who was extradited from Greece together with Olshansky, is serving a five-year sentence after having pleaded guilty to complicity with Olshansky and to other charges which had been pending against him. *(Itim)*

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NEW PREMISES at
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67038 — 67027 — 67014.
Our office therefore will be closed on Sun., June 12, and Mon., June 13, 1960.
Industrial Development Bank of Israel Limited

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

No Alternative To Planned Farming'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There is no alternative to a rigidly planned framework for Israel's agriculture, in view of its limited scope for expansion and the country's water problems, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, told a meeting of the Farmers Federation's Centre here on Thursday.

He stressed that Israel production would have to be regulated to conform to market requirements, since many branches of farming had already expanded to their maximum limits.

Citrus continues to figure as one of the mainstays of the agricultural sector, Mr. Dayan said. Even though prices are falling, future citrus harvests are expected to yield higher incomes than most other crops. Nevertheless, he believed that the exchange-rate for citrus-earned dollars would have to be increased to a rate comparable to the rate for other types of exports.

Dairy Farming

The Agricultural Planning Centre had decided to eliminate dairy farming from a number of moshavim, kibbutzim and about a dozen semi-urban settlements. Mr. Dayan said that his Ministry would not enforce this ruling, but would definitely stop milk subsidies to the areas concerned. He promised that his Ministry would assist those farmers who cooperated with the sale of their livestock by helping them to find substitutes for their lost sources of income.

Friday Night Show Off At Rabbinate's Insistence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Rabbinate yesterday threatened to cancel the Dan Hotel's *kashrut* certificate if the Friday night performances there of the Israel Playhouse were not stopped immediately.

The Dan Hotel management was summoned to an urgent meeting with the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Rabbi I. J. Unterman, and members of the Rabbinate, to be informed of the decision. The hotel's management later informed the Israel Playhouse that it would not be able to stage its performance of "So You've Come to Israel" at its night club on Friday night, but could have the hall on Saturday night instead.

The performance will now be held this Saturday night, at 9.30 p.m. and all tickets for Friday night will be valid then. Alternatively, ticket-holders can have their money refunded.

HISTADRUT MEMBERS

changing their names, including women members recently married or about to marry who have not yet informed the nearest Lishkat Hamass office of a change of name, are requested to do so at an early date, for their own convenience.

Notification in time helps to avoid errors in members' cards.

LISHKAT HAMASS HAMERKAZIT

Boy, 8, 'Hanged' In 'Eichmann' Game

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An eight-year-old boy who was "hanged" by his playmates on Wednesday during a game of "Eichmann," was saved from serious injury in the nick of time by his elder brother.

The boy, Dov ("Dubbie") Preiss, of Rahov Akiva, was playing with his friends in a backyard, when they decided on a "more exciting" game. Dubbie volunteered to act the role of Eichmann, and after a short "trial," was promptly sentenced and hanged by his playmates.

His 13-year-old brother, Oded, who happened to pass by, cut Dubbie down before he had suffered any serious injury.

Oil Moving Through 16-Inch Pipe Section

EILAT. — The Athel Naft Company yesterday began pumping crude petroleum through the 221-kilometre section of the 16-inch pipeline, south of Beersheba.

When the pipe will have filled up — in about four days — the joints and others will be tested by gradually subjecting them over a four-hour period to pressures of up to 130 atmospheres. If the tests prove successful, the section will be put into general use. *(Itim)*

U.S. Atom Delegation Visiting Israel

Three members of the staff of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission arrived in Israel on Wednesday night by Air France for a short visit. They intend to inspect the use of enriched uranium which has been loaned to Israel by the Committee.

The leader of the visiting group is Mr. John Vincent Leonard, Assistant Director of the International Affairs Department of the Commission. He is accompanied by Mr. John Downing, a nuclear engineer, and Mr. James Hering, a technician.

Citrus 'Bootleggers' Get Heavy Fines

TEL AVIV.—A citrus grower Ya'acov Telta, 58, of Bitan Aharon, was fined IL2,000 by Magistrate M. Rubin here yesterday for having sold 12 tons of clementines without a licence.

The prosecutor told the Magistrate that Telta, formerly a grove manager for Yakhin Hakal, had sold the fruit under pressure from a group of thugs.

Magistrate Rubin yesterday also fined:

- Shabtai Tyhahubal, of Kfar Saba, IL350 for having marketed 250 kgs. of mandarines without a permit from the Citrus Marketing Board;
- Ben-Zion Rettier, of Kfar Saba, IL150 for having sold 455 kgs. of clementines without a licence;
- Hamlas Dalek, of Jaffa, IL300 for having hauled 280 kgs. of clementines in his tender without a licence; and
- Aryeh Rekhavia, IL30, for having hauled 215 kgs. of lemons in his car without a licence. Rekhavia claimed he had not known of the prohibition on the free sale of citrus fruit.

A LIVE artillery shell was discovered yesterday morning by schoolchildren in a field close to the Afridar school in Ashkelon. Police removed it.

Cornerstone Laid For Negev Textile Mill

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The cornerstone of a weaving and finishing mill was yesterday laid in the developing town of Netivot (Aroer), about 30 kms. south of here, on Tuesday afternoon. The mill, which expects to employ about 200 hands and cost about IL6 million to establish, is the first of its kind in Israel.

The cornerstone ceremony was attended by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 9, 1960

85%	Trust Bonds		
85%	Mortgage (present)		
85%	Budgets Loan		
85%	Housing Loans	A	
85%	"	B	
85%	"	C	
85%	"	D	
85%	Pal. Electric 5%		
85%	Nat. Oil Co.		
85%	Local Authorities		
85%	Jewish Agency		
85%	Keren Hayesod		
85%	Bank Hapoalim		
85%	Pardessiya & Chem.		
85%	Ind. Dev. Bank		
85%	Gen. Mortgage Bank		
85%	Bank Leumi Isr.	b)	
85%	Ramco		
85%	Israel		
85%	Oil Refin.		
	G.o.I. LINKED BOND		
85%	Defence Loan		
85%	Housing Loan	A	
"	"	B	
"	"	C	
85%	Pal. Electric 5% 48		
85%	Pal. Electric 5% 50		
85%	Local Authorities	b)	
85%	"		
85%	Keren Hayesod		
85%	" 50/60 2/3 G.o.I. LINKED		
85%	Ramco		
85%	Israel	b)	
85%	Ind. Dev. Bank		
85%	Bank Leumi Invest.		
	Ordinary SHARES		
	Bank Leumi		
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.		
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	b)	
	Elite's Investment		
	Africa, Pal. Invest.		
	Isr. Land Develop.		
	Ata Textile		
	Mother Textile		
	Assia & Belgrano		
	Pal. Potash		
	Teva Pharmac.		
	Paten. Cold Storage		
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills		
	Polak		
	Delek (11/12 Div.)		
	Jordan		
	Rassco		

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div./Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Firm
Index Bonds: Quiet
Shares: Unsettled
AS REPORTED BY

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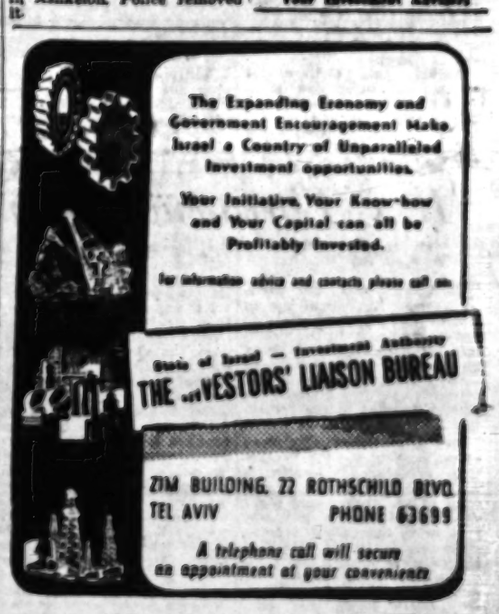

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Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Grossmann
Shmuel and Miriam Colev
announce the marriage of their dear children
Edna Shamay
Jerusalem, June 7, 1960.

Lea Shoham, Tel Aviv — Uzi Benjamin, Ramat Gan
MARRIED
Kvutzat Tze'elim, June 7, 1960.

William F. Cordes — Elaine M. Cormier
ENGAGED
The wedding ceremony will take place on August 6, 1960, in the Lady of Fatima Church in Montreal.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cordes, Tel Aviv
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cormier, Montreal

My beating
MAKSO SORGER
Passed away on May 28 at the age of 64; he was buried in Zagreb (Yugoslavia).
FINA BORGER

We regret to announce the passing away of
Rebecca Fischeles
(née Rudnik)
The funeral will leave from Rambam Hospital, Haifa, at 10 a.m. today, June 10, 1960, [illegible].
A bus will leave from the deceased's home at 49 Rehov Tabor (Michael), Haifa, at 9.40 a.m.
Henry FISCHELES, husband
(for FISCHELES Bakery, Limited), and
the NUNIAK and ABUCHROVER families,
in Israel.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Ansson Barter

Moscow is Still Investing in Nasser

FOR the first time in many a year, something like real quiet reigned in the Arab lands while Moslems and Druze the world over celebrated their four-day Feast of Sacrifice, Id el-Adh'ha — traditionally an occasion for forgiving and forgetting and for reconciliation. At least one Arab ruler, Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem, made it known that he was ready to let bygones be bygones and set out on a road to comradeship and brotherhood with his fellow Arabs — "even in Jordan."

In the holy city of Mecca, King Saud, just emerging victorious from a bitter struggle for power with his brother, Crown Prince Faisal, in which he displayed no inclination to compromise or conciliation, nevertheless appealed to other Moslems to let themselves be guided by a spirit of love and cooperation. Mecca Radio has announced that of the thousands of devout Moslem pilgrims who flocked to the Mount of 'Afarat this year to perform their sacred duty of *hajj*, "only 133 died" — 94 of them of sun-stroke.

Only Cairo's "Saut el-Arab" refused to budge. On Sunday, apparently waking up to the possible serious implications for the Arabs of the Eichmann case, it devoted its "news commentary" to lamenting the fact that "one kind of criminal is brought before the courts while the others are left at large." On the morrow, "The Sphinx," who interprets Israel affairs for the benefit of Israelis who do not speak Arabic, found "flagrant discrepancies" in the fact that while, on the one hand, Mr. Ben-Gurion was going to Paris to discuss the best ways of exploiting and subjugating "the poor peoples of Africa," Mr. Levi Eshkol was to depart for the Belgian Congo to participate in its independence celebrations.

Nasser's Voyage

Still, the leisurely pace of the feast has had its effects on President Nasser's activities, too. His current visit to Greece and his forthcoming stay in Yugoslavia look more like a pleasure sea-voyage than a business trip. His Athens visit has left even Cairo Radio's commentators with little to say, but in order to do their duty and write on the *Rais* every night for the duration of the whole trip they have fallen back on empty superlatives about the two countries' contributions to civilization and to man's thinking — apart, of course, from expressions of thanks for Greece's allegedly pro-Arab stand throughout the ages.

Amid this plethora of words and adjectives it is rather difficult to discover the purely "business points" to be tackled during this visit. Cairo is trying to give the impression that the aim is to continue the series of visits which Nasser made in India and Pakistan, and also Mr. Habrri's latest visit to the United Arab Republic. But it is such a far cry between these countries politically and ideologically that it is hard to believe that Nasser could discuss the same topics with their respective leaders, or credit them with the same spirit of "neutrality" and non-alignment.

The Cairo daily, "Al-Akhbar", fresh from Nasser's recent act of appropriation of the Press, has written that the visit will offer an opportunity for consultations with the Greek leaders about the problems facing the Middle East and the countries of the Mediterranean, but it failed to reveal what could be the basis of agreement on such a broad topic. Correspondents in Cairo, being more prosaic than the official press could want to be, have revealed that an important topic of discussion between Nasser and Karamanlis was to be the situation of the 40,000-strong Greek minority in Egypt, some of whose members have lately been complaining that they are being left without means of support as a result of the Government's "Egyptianization" of business and government offices.

Accumulating Dividends

Meanwhile, and despite all the high-sounding talk about neutralism and the Third Force, business is going as usual. A joint Soviet-U.A.R. committee, after 14 days of discussions in Cairo, has decided — in principle that a long-term trade agreement be concluded between the two countries to expand commercial relations and barter. The extent of Soviet financial and technical aid to Egypt and Syria since 1954 is shown in the latest statistics published in the French Middle East quarterly, "Orient." The volume of financial aid from the Soviet Union and countries of the Eastern Bloc during this period amounted to $949m. ($626m. for Egypt and $323m. for Syria) while the number of experts sent to these countries during the same period was 810 (935 and 275 respectively).

But the extent of Soviet economic penetration of the country seems to leave the Cairo authorities quite unperturbed — just as Cairo's endless talk about neutralism and the evils of the Communist Party in Iraq leaves Moscow unimpressed. Aid with no strings, you might almost say.

Whose Subversion?

Matters, however, do not stop there. Last week, during a debate on U.S. aid to foreign countries, an American Senator was reported to have said that the Soviet Embassy in Cairo is considered one of the most important centres of Soviet espionage and subversion directed against the African Continent. This was promptly taken up by the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry, and the Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, called the American Ambassador and demanded the full text of the Senator's statement.

On the same day, the "semi-official" "Al-Ahram" carried a leading article on the subject with the title, "An Intervention in Our Internal Affairs which We Do Not Accept." Among other things, the paper energetically denied the Senator's "accusations" against the Soviet Embassy. As proof against these accusations, the paper stated that the Senator's statement meant either of two things — that Cairo knew about these activities and ignored them, or that it was not aware of them at all.

"Both suppositions are impossible," the paper goes on to say, "because the U.A.R. is a sovereign State and preserving her independence in the Cold War as between East and West. The Americans ought to understand however, that in Africa there are no secrets for the Soviets to spy out and they have them no need to pave their Cairo Embassy into a centre for espionage." To make his meaning quite clear, the writer of the article concludes as follows: "In Africa, there are only liberation movements, and these movements work in the open."

Is this indicative of hopeless naiveté or is it a sign of deep cunning? Whatever it may be, it offers ample explanation of why Moscow still considers aid to Cairo profitable.

This picture hangs in Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv, at an exhibition of photographs by Micha Bar-Am. It is entitled "Tribal Heads in Ghana."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Essentials Overlooked

IN a spirit of fiery exhortation, Davar (Histadrut) asks whether it is not time for the Israel press to clear the fog of gross work, theories and invention concerning Eichmann which is hampering the work of those who have been entrusted with the investigation. All this flutters away the terrible majesty of the event.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) hopes against hope (since Buenos Aires has demanded that Eichmann be returned this week) that the Argentine Government will not make an issue of the admitted formal diplomatic flaw committed in apprehending Eichmann but display an understanding of the essence of the matter in hand. Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asks what passing unpleasantness and imaginary slights to prestige are against the historic imperative of rooting out Nazism, and hopes that this consideration will guide Argentina against putting too much emphasis on procedural routine.

The answer to Argentina's demand for the return of Eichmann, declares Ma'ariv, is "No." He shall not be returned by the end of this week, next week, or ever. If the State of Israel arose only for the sake of bringing the murderers of the Jewish people before an autonomous Jewish court, to voice our great historic protest to the gentiles for harbouring these murderers all these years, and for the purpose of warning all of Israel's enemies that Jewish blood will be avenged, that would be justification enough. It is not only the right of an Israel court to try the murderers of Jews; it is its duty, and our great reverberating "No" shall rebound from one end of the earth to the other.

Mr. Rabbai is a conservative and loath to change his habits, writes Ha'aretz (non-party) discussing the latest proposals for an entire budget. Had he decided to cut expenditure by even one per cent he would not have had to levy the advance on property tax he now proposes. But the Treasury does not seem to have learned over all these years that the worst solution is to alter the budget, to levy additional taxes and to float loans in the middle of the year.

Educational Minefield

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) observes that our education system has entered a minefield and that there is the danger of an explosion if we do not tread warily. The issues are becoming more complicated from day to day, and the Gurr report does not seem to have enthused the teachers. One point that should not be lost sight of, in our ardent concern for a well-run educational system, is the fact that underpaid teachers must necessarily look for supplementary employment, a factor which reduces their devotion to their classes. The paper favours the suggestion made in the Knesset to set up a neutral body to attend to all of the teachers' professional claims and to any new demands by those engaged in other vital government services.

Omer (Histadrut) commends the Jewish Agency Executive's decision to concentrate all immigration activities from the West in one central body that will deal solely with the immigration of experts.

All African Eyes Turned to Congo

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS). — THE Belgian Congo has come through its first experience of a general election with much less damage than has been widely predicted ever since the Belgians decided in January to concede it independence on June 30. There has been some violence in isolated parts of the country, some alarums and excursions, but nothing that would justify the alarmist reports.

But the worst might still be to come. The last thing one can feel about the Congo is optimism. The Congo has a key role in Africa, as the map reveals at a glance. It lies at the geographic centre of the continent — Joseph Conrad's "heart of darkness" with the treacherous Congo river as its aortic vein. It stretches over nearly two-and-a-half million square kilometres (four times as large as France and three times the size of Texas) from the southern tip of Moslem-controlled Sudan to the white-dominated Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Above all, it is the bridge between Black Africa (almost everything to the north and west of it is now virtually independent) and the multi-racial States, where the great political battles lie.

Success in the Congo would strongly influence political trends in the neighbouring Central African Federation and Angola, as well as in Kenya and South Africa. A measure of the Congo's importance is the extent of coverage (often wild and imaginative) in the papers of those countries.

The Congolese leaders have a chance to dispel suspicions and doubts among the white communities about the capacity and tolerance of a black majority to govern a modern State with a large white minority. Of the Congo's 13 million people, 113,000 are whites; nearly twice as many as in Kenya and half the number in the Rhodesias. Most whites in the Congo (who have been given no special safeguards and no political rights in the new State) intend to remain to see how things turn out; but they have taken the precaution of sending away their wives and children until the situation becomes clearer.

Failure of Paternalism

Among some of the Congo's neighbours and near-neighbours there is an ill-guarded eagerness to see things go badly; this might then be held to justify the views of those who think like Sir Roy Welensky and Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, that white leadership and control is essential in the interests of the Africans no less than of the whites. Mutterings of a "return to tribal wars" if white rule is superseded is part of their stock-in-trade. They hope the Congo will prove the point. The sad part is that there might well be tribal conflicts in the Congo. It is important that these rivalries should be seen in their correct perspective.

For 52 years the Belgians ruled the Congo on strict paternalist lines — but much more fairly than either Sir Roy Welensky or Dr. Verwoerd. The justification for their benevolent despotism is that it worked — up to a point. The point at which it failed is a crucial one, because it offers a classical lesson in the ultimate failure of paternalism, however well intentioned.

The Belgians built an impressive economic superstructure on the wealth of the "ecological monstrosity," the Katanga complex of copper, uranium and other mineral deposits. They took great pride in planning two of Africa's finest cities, Leopoldville, with its population of 350,000, and Elisabethville with its population of 200,000. They opened up communications, trained Africans as technicians, skilled workers and clerks; and turned out hundreds of thousands of children from mission-controlled elementary schools. The only taboo in the well-ordered managerial society was politics; this, they said, could come later. But because their otherwise excellent technocrats had failed to devise a method of insulating their island from the rest of the continent, politics came before the Belgians were ready. They were left with no effective answer, except to give way quickly.

The failure of their paternalism left the country with no effective political institutions, no trained politicians, no national political organizations, no constitutional framework, no number-trained African administrators, no African graduates, apart from perhaps a dozen or so — and with no help to them from the outside world.

The suddenness with which the Belgian rule collapsed at the end left no opportunity to arrange for a gradual handing over of power, as has happened in the British and French colonies. For the past 12 months the Congo has been suspended in a political vacuum, while the process of democratic selection was hurriedly got under way. Meanwhile the economic wealth of the country was draining away.

A bitter consequence of this total unpreparedness is that power temporarily reverted largely to the tribal societies. These have produced 110 political parties to engage in a contest for power to replace the Belgians.

The task now is to weld this plethora of tribalistic parties into three or four national movements capable of maintaining the unity and stability of the new republic. It is a tall order.

Rival Nationalisms

The crux of Congo politics lies in the struggle between the young nationalists and the tribal nationalists. The young nationalists desire a strong unitary State as in Ghana; the tribal nationalists wish to see a loose federation based on largely autonomous regions that will allow for the preservation of tribal identity and institutions, as in the Nigerian Federation.

The tribal nationalists are most strongly based in the two economical strategic regions of the country — the Lower Congo and Katanga. If either or both these regions should secede, life would be made impossible for the rest of the Congo. The Lower Congo, stretching from Leopoldville to the sea, controls the country's ports, a good deal of its agricultural wealth and that part of the Congo River around which the ambitious £100m. Inga project has been planned.

The elections in the Lower Congo have confirmed the authority of Joseph Kasavubu, the "uncrowned king" of the Bakongo tribe, whose party, the Abako, kicked off the riots in Leopoldville that led to independence. Kasavubu is a remarkable figure. He is the son of a Chinese labourer and a Bakongo mother, and his great romantic dream is to recreate the great pre-European Bakongo Kingdom which stretched into what is now the French Congo Republic and Portuguese Angola.

Economic Stakes

Trained by the Jesuits in philosophy and classics, he has a deep suspicion of the Belgians.

His chief ally, Mr. Moise Tshombe, who has won control of the wealthy Katanga mining province which produces 54 per cent of the Congo's revenue, is a totally different politician. He is a big businessman who enjoys the confidence of the all-powerful mining octopus, the Union Miniere du Katanga, and his party, Conakat, is subsidised by the influential settler community in Katanga. He is strongly pro-Belgium.

Tshombe and Kasavubu have relatively little support outside their own regions. The unitary nationalists are led by M. Patrice Lumumba, who has emerged as the head of the largest party in the new National Assembly, with 35 of the 137 members. He is a silver-tongued politician who greatly admires Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana, to whom he looks for support.

The Belgians today find themselves hostages to the fortunes of the Congo; their entire economy could be seriously undermined if they were to experience in the Congo the misfortunes that overtook the Dutch in Indonesia. Their stake in the country is estimated at about £2,450m.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Seven That Were Hanged

By George Leonof

NINE years ago, in June 1951, seven Nazis were hanged in Landsberg prison, Bavaria. Twenty-six in all were to have paid with their lives for the heinous war crimes of which they were found guilty by American military tribunals in Germany in judgments handed down April 14, 1948. But although the U.S. Military Government's 1946 ordinance which set up the courts providing that their verdicts would be final and not subject to appeal, two-and-a-half years had elapsed between enactment of the ordinance and judgment rendered — and time waits for no man, certainly not for the executioner, who presumes to anticipate it. In the interim the situation in Europe had undergone a change, the cold war had set in, and West Germany was already preparing to contribute to Western defence. It was felt that the convicted men should be granted the right of appeal, and the sentences were reviewed by the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, Mr. John McCloy, with the help of a three-man Advisory Clemency Board appointed for the purpose in America.

The final decisions, announced January 31, 1951, confirmed seven of the death sentences, commuting the other 19. But the wave of protests against the executions that had in the meantime mounted in Germany and the efforts made on behalf of the convicted men were not to expend themselves for another four months. Half an hour before the men were hanged, the Bonn Ministry of Justice was still reported working frantically for a last-minute reprieve.

*

ARTHUR Settel, a one-time member of this paper's staff (when it was *The Palestine Post*), who tells the story in the May issue of "Commentary," was uniquely placed to describe the circumstances and the atmosphere that prevailed in the two years from the passing of the original sentences to the executions. An American and a Jew, he served at the time as Director of the Public Relations Division of High Commissioner McCloy's office, and in this capacity was directed to handle the 200 newspapermen assigned to cover the hangings in Landsberg prison. Perhaps the most poignant part of his undramatized yet dramatic personal memoir is the detailed, vivid, minute-hand diary of the last five hours before and including the executions; of the behaviour of the men involved, including the condemned; the sharp contrast between the cool efficiency of the official hangman and the author's own feeling of revulsion and urge to avoid witnessing the hangings until "...Another voice in my head says, No, you must see it through. The crimes they committed were crimes against you." But today there is more immediate relevance in Settel's account of the pressures to which Mr. McCloy was subjected by those seeking to save the lives of these men, of the pleas for abstract humaneness, for "pure" justice — pleas which however sincere, did not deign to stoop to political expediency and considerations of diplomatic advantage. It is relevant, because there is still talk of an international tribunal for Eichmann.

*

WHAT were the "crimes of the seven "Landsberg men?"

Oswald Pohl was head of the Economic and Administrative Department of the Nazi SS, which ordered the establishment of the concentration camps, where millions of people were starved or starved and tortured to death; Pohl had been responsible for the construction of the Warsaw Ghetto. Georg Schallermair, in charge of Buchenwald, a sub-camp of Mauthausen, personally administered beatings and daily visited the morgue to extract gold teeth from the mouths of corpses. Paul Blobel, Werner Braune, and Erich Naumann — all had been leaders of *einsatzgruppen*, the extermination squads which spearheaded the "final solution" of the Jewish problem in Europe.

*

ON behalf of these Nazis, and of the other 19 before their sentences were commuted, Settel writes, descended an avalanche of appeals "from every state in West Germany and even from the U.S." They included pleas from clergymen, students and politicians. Special articles were published extolling the personal virtues of the convicted men, and leaflets distributed attacking the American authorities. A unanimous resolution was adopted by the Bundestag condemning the execution of any of the prisoners, and a six-man delegation was sent to plead with McCloy personally. The delegation, which was received, included Jakob Altmaier, a Socialist deputy and a Jew. Their arguments ran over the by now familiar gamut, from the household effect an amnesty would have on U.S.-German relations, especially now that Germany was to play a part in Western defence, to Altmaier's plea that the seven be kept in jail "as an example to future generations." Nor was there the last effort. After the decision of the Clemency Board was announced, preparations were made to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, including by counsel engaged in America at the expense of the U.S. Government. There were three last-minute reprieves, three "last" meals, three "final" visits by their wives before the seven were hanged on June 7, 1951.

*

AN entry in Settel's diary notes that at 4.45 he and a small group of American officers were awaiting the executions in the prison commandant's office in Landsberg, one of them remarked that "it seems late in the day politically to be hanging Germans even if they are war criminals... Our small talk is mostly about McCloy and his amazing courage..."

Jerusalem, June 28.

Ibex Threatened with Extinction

By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE ibex and the birds around Ein Geddi are in trouble. It took them years to find a sanctuary in the mountains of King Solomon's pools, but now they are threatened with extinction because the settlers of the kibbutz are more interested in the protection of their fields.

Mr. Amos Zahavi, Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Nature, is fighting a relentless struggle to preserve some of the animal and plant species which are not only rare here, but also doomed elsewhere in the Middle East to complete destruction.

The ibex is typical. A hunter's dream, the ibex, a large, sturdy wild goat, was condemned to death until the Society persuaded the Government to pass a law prohibiting the shooting of these animals. Today about 50 ibex are again roaming the mountains around Ein Geddi. And since the ibex is not protected in the Arab countries, Mr. Zahavi predicts that within a few years Ein Geddi will be the only place in the Middle East where it will be found.

However, the settlers want their fields protected. A fence should be put up for the purpose, but who will pay for it? The Society for the Protection of Nature does not have the money to spare and Ein Geddi is not very rich either. An even more important problem is water. The kibbutz wants every drop of water for irrigation purposes. Mr. Zahavi claims that some watering places must be left for wildlife, otherwise the animals will emigrate over the border where they will be killed. He also wants some water to be left for the irrigation of the Ein Geddi oasis in order to preserve its plant life.

Among the many kinds of birds which live in the Ein Geddi oasis is a recent newcomer, unique in the country. (*Zarzir Yam Hamelah* in Hebrew). There are only about a 100 of these birds, but the Ein Geddi settlers are not very keen on them because they damage their grapes.

Hundreds of species of plants, trees, beetles and butterflies of Ethiopian origin are also to be found in Ein Geddi, which is the only place apart from Ethiopia where they exist. Dr. Hanan Bytinsky-Salz, Professor of Zoology at the University in Tel Aviv, says that just as Israel as a whole is a unique classroom for sociologists from everywhere, so the Ein Geddi oasis is a unique treasure grove for botanists and zoologists from all over the world.

A common enemy of the kibbutz, the wildlife, the Society and the scholars are the litterbug excursionists who leave garbage all over the place, trample the plants and scare the animals away. Only education can help, although the worst offenders are school excursions led by teachers.

A solution has to be found to the problem, because it would be a great pity if "the march of progress" meant the destruction of so rare and valuable an oasis.

Reader's Letter

THANKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When our car, in which we travelled to Jerusalem last Friday, refused to go on, we were stranded at Bab-el-Wad, with two small children, in a terrible heatwave.

Several cars — and filled buses — passed us. Each driver, without exception, nodded to us and speeded on. We stood there in the burning sun for nearly three-quarters of an hour, with the Sabbath approaching.

Suddenly a car stopped. It bore no number, only the Seal of the State. Of all the 20-odd drivers, only the one who drove the car which belonged to the first citizen of the State showed signs of humaneness and road manners. We want to thank him through your columns for his kindness and for the lift he gave the five of us.

Yours, etc.

BENYAMIN ELIASSOW
Nir Galim, May 30.

JUST PUBLISHED!
The Law and The Profits
by
C. Northcote Parkinson
Parkinson's new Law has the same surprising simplicity as his first and it affects every one of us, for we all pay taxes and often feel that we grossly over-pay them. Individual income has an inevitable way of getting spent, but how many of us realise that what is true of individual is even more true of public expenditure? However crushing the burden of taxation, however monstrous the revenue, there will always be someone for spending up to the last penny—and beyond. Parkinson's first Law says to that. Can the juggernaut of revenue—and taxation—ever be stopped? Is there a point at which national disaster becomes inevitable?
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ANTHONY PERKINS. SHIRLEY BOOTH (Academy Award)
Shortly: HION, Jerusalem. MAY, Haifa.

Dramatic Detour

DIPLOMATIC developments which had gained momentum ever since Eichmann's capture was announced almost three weeks ago received a most dramatic turn early yesterday morning when an Argentine ultimatum reached Jerusalem, demanding that Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi arch-exterminator, be returned by the end of this week and that Israel "punish the volunteers" who apprehended him last month. At the same time the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Diogenes Taboada, warned Israel in an indignant 1,600-word note that Argentina would take the case to the U.N. if these demands were not met by Israel. The Argentine Ambassador in Israel, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, has been recalled to Buenos Aires.

As soon as Eichmann's capture was announced and the Israel authorities refused to reveal where he had been found, reporters from many countries went on a worldwide search, which revealed his false identity as Ricardo Clement and his former domicile in Buenos Aires. The Argentine Government felt bound to ask for an official explanation.

Eichmann's Letter

Israel's formal reply stressed, among other things, that Eichmann had been captured by volunteers, and that he had agreed in a letter, a copy of which was appended to the Israel note, to be tried by an Israel court. His captors, it has now been revealed, asked him only for an undertaking to stand trial in Israel; but he requested another sheet of paper and wrote out a much fuller statement, in which he stressed that he wanted to testify "so that a true picture of the events may be transmitted to future generations. I have not been promised anything and I have not been threatened," added Eichmann. "I want at last to achieve inner peace."

The news of the Argentine demand that Eichmann be sent back came as a shocking surprise to Israelis, whose immediate reaction was that the Government could not even consider such a proposal.

Who's To Judge

WHILE Adolf Eichmann was sitting in his detention cell, the question of his trial caused a sharp clash between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the President of the World Zionist Organization and of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

In an interview with the General Zionist morning daily, "Haboker," Dr. Goldmann suggested that an international court try Eichmann in Israel. The court, according to Dr. Goldmann's suggestion, should be composed of judges from all countries where Eichmann was "active" during the Nazi era and be presided over by an Israel justice.

No sooner had the newspaper reached Mr. Ben-Gurion's desk than he fired off an angry letter to Dr. Goldmann. In the letter, released through the Government Press Office, he charged that Dr. Goldmann had published his proposal without consulting the Government and despite his knowledge that the Government had already decided that Eichmann would stand trial before an Israeli court. Mr. Ben-Gurion called Dr. Goldmann's proposal "a grave and serious blow at the feelings of our people in Israel (and I believe not in Israel alone) and the honour of the State, especially when it comes from a man who bears the double title of President of the Zionist Organization and President of the World Jewish Congress."

In a reply to Mr. Ben-Gurion, Dr. Goldmann sharply rejected these personal remarks: "I am not in need of guidance from anyone, including the Prime Minister of Israel, in matters concerning the feelings of the Jewish people and the honour of the State of Israel."

Dr. Goldmann later modified his proposal, however. He suggested that, if not judges from other countries, at least official observers from former German-occupied countries be invited to the trial.

Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion clashed again in their long-standing debate on the future of the Zionist Movement. At the Mapai Central Committee, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed doubt whether the World Zionist Organization was capable of carrying out what he considered its main tasks, namely, Hebrew education and fostering immigration to Israel. "Israel is the creation of the Jewish people and not of the Jewish Agency."

In the course of the Mapai debate Mr. Ben-Gurion vehemently attacked the National Funds. For the Keren Kayemet, especially he had these words: "They have an apparatus and an ideology of their own — and all because the parties are interested in maintaining their positions. How can I explain to young people why the Keren Kayemet is necessary?" he asked, at which point Mr. Sharett interposed: "I am prepared to explain, and I have explained it," and Mr. Ben-Gurion replied, "You may explain, but you won't convince me." To the new Chairman of the Keren Kayemet, Ya'acov Zur, he said his arguments were completely baseless. Mr. Ben-Gurion's attitude to the Keren Kayemet has been no secret for some time now, but this was the first time it had come out into the open so plainly. Over a year ago he had opposed the JNF-Government covenant under which the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture was transferred to the Keren Kayemet, but that was within the Cabinet where debates are kept secret.

The majority of the Mapai Central Committee, after a lively debate, supported Dr. Goldmann and approved the principle of strengthening the Zionist Organization by co-opting non-Zionist Jewish organizations. After a joint session of the Israel Cabinet and the Executive of the Jewish Agency last week, a subcommittee was established, which met and drafted plans for the implementation of the decisions on greater cooperation between the Government and the Zionist Movement.

All this activity was part of the preparations for the 28th Zionist Congress which will convene in Jerusalem in December. This week the Jewish Agency Executive held its plenary sessions — probably the last before the Congress — discussing all the problems which will appear on the agenda of the Congress. Special attention was devoted to the question of immigration from Western countries, particularly from the U.S. and Canada, as means are being sought to increase the number of badly needed skilled and professional immigrants from those countries.

The Executive had before it the official Hebrew text of the new Constitution adopted by the Zionist General Council last January, and with its presentation, the Constitution went into effect. An amendment to the "Jerusalem Programme" is to be brought before the forthcoming Congress which would provide that the central Zionist activity should be: a) encouragement of immigration and pioneering; and b) Hebrew and Jewish education. Dr. Goldmann told the meeting that the December Congress would also discuss general problems of the Jewish people.

So Far, So Good

THE Bank of Israel report for 1960 combines a picture of most satisfactory development of the national economy with a detached analysis of the factors underlying that performance. The special feature of that year's economic activity has been that it combined a very high rate of expansion (with the gross national product rising by 12 per cent. and income per capita by nine per cent) with stable prices (the C.o.L. index rose only two per cent, and as a result the C.o.L. allowances have remained unchanged since 1958) and with an improvement in the foreign currency balance (the deficit on current account, according to the Bank's calculations, went down by 30m. L.e. after payments which transferred the Israel economy by a generation to a point to have been supposed at last. This gives significance to the new terms entered in the register of the country's foreign currency reserves by allocating hitherto secret reserves of the Bank of Israel, that the Bank doubts whether these policies will suffice to ensure continued progress at a rate adequate for the achievement of economic independence, unless further steps are taken to strengthen the competitiveness of Israel export commodities, and at the same time to increase the profitability of export production.

The report does not elaborate on how to achieve that purpose, but hints that "price distortions" should be corrected, and the "price mechanism adapted to the long-term development requirements of the economy." The hint has been widely understood as a sign that the Bank of Israel's Governor has at last climbed off the fence on the side of the economists who favour the devaluation of the Israel pound; but whether he really intends to press the point is another question. Moreover, the announced floating of a IL30m. unlinked short-term loan by the Government presupposes its intention to reassure public opinion in this respect.

Welcome Blowout

ZOHAR Five, the latest of the gas-producing wells in the Naphta Company concession in the Judean desert, announced itself with a gusty blowout on Monday morning. Whatever the still unmeasured output of the well, its discovery is believed to be the most significant development in the field since gas was first struck near the Dead Sea 28 months ago. It considerably expands the potential boundaries of the gas-permeated strata as well as the earlier estimates of the Zohar gas reserves, believed equivalent in their calorific value to about 5 million tons of oil. Zohar Five is located some four kilometres to the south of the centre of the field.

Naphta executives are now tensely awaiting the results of the Kidon drilling, five kilometres to the north of the Zohar area, where the bit was reported to be nearing the Zohar gas strata level.

Speculation is rife about whether the new discovery will lead to a reversal of the recent decision against a pipe line to Beersheba in favour of an eight-inch pipeline to supply the Dead Sea potash works 24 kilometres away. If the gas output exceeds the requirements of the Potash Works, for which it is now destined, earlier bids made by foreign and local companies for the Beersheba link may come in for reappraisal.

More Heletz Oil

The Zohar strike came just 10 days after a new oil strike was reported from the Heletz area, again from a drilling site believed to be well outside the local oil field's limits, thus having a similar significance to the Zohar Five discovery.

While executives of the two companies are cautious in their appraisals of their latest finds, they seem agreed that after ten years of exploration, little is known about the country's real gas and oil potential. The oil-limestone discovery may lead to a re-examination of the entire coastal area. The Zohar Five discovery opens the door to prospecting in a south-westerly direction from the Dead Sea, and northwards as well if the optimistic appraisals for the Kidon drilling are substantiated.

Teachers Under Fire

THE Teachers Union was up in arms this week following the publication of the long-awaited report of the Government-appointed Guri Committee. Its fire was not only directed at the committee's recommendations for having rejected many of the Union's salary claims, but also at sharp statements made in the Knesset by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. Asouf.

The renewed friction came at an inopportune moment since negotiations should begin soon between the Ministry and the Union on a new labour contract now that the Guri Report has been published. The present two-year contract expires at the end of this year.

Even before the Committee concluded its work, the Union had instructed school officials not to tolerate the illegal entry of their unlicensed staff replacements and term 5 of the Union regulations (the 5th of Tishri, the opening of the new term in September) could be delayed, or there might be a general cessation of work-cooperation by teachers similar to that conducted, without publicity, by the secondary school teachers.

The Ministry of Education officials privately predict that temporary contact will prevail and that the Union, while engaging in strong talk, will ultimately be inclined to reach a settlement.

Mr. Asouf charged the Union with competing with its rival, the Independent Secondary School Teachers Association, in the aggressiveness of its tactics. The Union had adopted the very tactics of the Association, which it had itself condemned. From a reading of the Union's demands presented to the Guri Committee, the teacher appeared to be "standing at his desk with a watch in his hand," he said.

Mr. Asouf suggested that a "responsible, objective body" be formed to arbitrate the professional demands of employees in vital public services. It will be recalled that Mr. Arazem, shortly after tendering his resignation, had maintained that teachers' labour contracts ought not to be negotiated with the Ministry but a special department of the Civil Service Commission.

The quarrel between the Union and the Ministry cut across party lines, since the leadership in both belongs to Mapai.

The Ministry of Education budget debate in the Knesset was overshadowed by the Guri Report to the regret of many MK's who were interested in many other aspects of this nationally important sphere. A great part of the Report itself dealt with and made recommendations on such questions as means of reducing the size of classes, reducing the number of unqualified teachers in the schools, and the waning popularity of the teaching profession as a whole. The Committee's suggestions are not all new, but they will have to be studied by the Ministry once more.

Seniority System

What seems to have been overlooked in the stress of the situation is the fact that according to the Committee's recommendations, the teachers would get a significant increase in pay by changing the system of automatic seniority allowances.

By making seniority payments rise faster during the first 10 years and more slowly during the second 10 years, they would give the teacher with 20 years of seniority the same monthly salary — but over the 20 years he will have earned a cumulative sum substantially higher than today. For example, a teacher with an M.A. degree and 20 years of seniority would receive IL51 a month more than hitherto, but a teacher with an M.A. who starts out today will, in the course of the next 10 years, earn about IL2,100 more — and in the course of the next 20 years, about IL4,800 more — than he would have under the present pay scale. The corresponding figures for a qualified teacher without any degree are IL14 a month, IL1,100 more over the 10-year period and IL2,300 more over the 20-year period.

The Committee turned down the more drastic claims of the Union — which, it is said, would have cost some IL40m., as compared to the IL5m. next term under the Committee's proposals (of which over IL2.5m. would go in extra seniority pay). It also found, with some minority reservations, that the teachers were not discriminated against in comparison with other professions, and that acceptance of the Union's demands would set off a disastrous chain-reaction of similar claims from other professions.

Pandora's File

SEVEN years ago a group of young Israelis — most of them students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem — organized a kind of civic vigilante organization, "Shurat Hamitnadvim" (Rank of Volunteers). They did not meet with unanimous approval, but did, however, win the support of some officials, and a few went so far as to leak to the group information on cases of corruption that had come to their knowledge.

Most citizens, however, argued that vigilante methods and the use of information obtained illegitimately was not the proper way to foster public morality in a democratic society. Nevertheless, there was a certain amount of public sympathy with the group, particularly since the country was still recovering at that time from a crisis of confidence that had caused considerable distrust in the Government bureaucracy. In search of a suitable public investigation, the "Shurat Hamitnadvim" picked on the closing of a police file that appeared to involve a friend of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Amos Ben-Gurion. The Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, which was receiving on behalf of the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee large compensation payments for heirless Jewish Community property from West Germany, had to transfer some of the receipts in the form of exports from West Germany to Israel. Irregularities were discovered and the police opened a criminal file against some of the importers involved, including Mr. Yoshaye Yarkoni. The "Shurat Hamitnadvim" published a pamphlet charging that the file had been closed by Mr. Ben-Gurion because of this friendship.

Amos Ben-Gurion sued the four signatories to the pamphlet for libel and the District Court fined them IL3,500 damages and IL2,000 in Court costs, finding that they had failed to substantiate the charges contained in the pamphlet. They paid in monthly instalments — including interest on the balance. Thus they actually paid a total of about IL4,000. They appealed to the Supreme Court, which finally handed down its verdict last week.

New Findings

The Court found that it had not been proved that Mr. Ben-Gurion had taken part in closing the criminal file, but that the friendship was likely to have been an element in it. The closure itself was "improper," and the damages and Court costs were reduced to IL1,700.

More important than the verdict itself was the Supreme Court's criticism of the District Court on important points of principle, as well as sharp criticism of the Inspector-General of Police, at that time, Mr. Yehoshua Sahar (presently Ambassador to Austria) for knowingly giving false evidence.

The Court declared that "if the District Court had drawn the obvious conclusion from Mr. Sahar's statement and from the evidence presented before it, it would have had no alternative but to declare unequivocally that he had perjured himself in trying to conceal the fact that he knew that Yarkoni was under suspicion." As far as Mr. Ben-Gurion was concerned, the Court deprived him of moral right to claim that the publication had libelled him, on the grounds that even if he had not had positive knowledge that Yarkoni was under suspicion that was only because he had preferred to close his eyes to the fact.

The Foreign Ministry announced that it was studying the Supreme Court finding on the testimony of Mr. Sahar. The Ambassador informed friends that he would come home to endeavour to clear his name, and he arrived on Wednesday night. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Nahmias, declared that the Police would renew its study of the IRSO file.

Under flares fed by gas tapped from other Baker Hughes producing wells, Zohar Five, pictured here, announced its arrival with a blowout this week.

Naphtha Corp. Ltd. Photo

Week in the Knesset — *By Lan Ben Dor*

Question of a Point of View

THE Knesset had a busy week. It was the debate on the allocations are the sub-committee the questions have to ... to their own ... ideas on how this country should be governed. It does not matter that their views are not necessarily adopted by anyone, or that the ministers look over their shoulders before ... to suggestions by people who, they consider, do not know the practical difficulties of their jobs. If the suggestions are good they are not lightly disregarded.

The Education Ministry is in a bad way, for there is still no Minister. Mr. Kalman Aronson, the former incumbent, who resigned over the teachers' dispute, has returned from his holiday abroad and was in the Knesset, looking almost ready for the fray again. There has been little progress since he left some weeks ago, except that the Guri Committee has published a report which the teachers promptly declared unacceptable.

The report of the Ministry was presented by Mr. Adi Asouf, the Deputy Minister.

The teachers want more money and better conditions from the government can afford, and the Government needs the services and is afraid that the more staff of the secondary schools will disappear into other professions if they do not get their way. This is a classical case of an immovable object meeting an irresistible force: the answer to that conundrum was that one of the irresistible forces must be wrong. But which one? Mr. Asouf knows that if the Government had more money for education, it would have to go on extending the school system, not grant large pay rises. His view is that it is impossible to yield to the teachers' demands. To persuade the teachers to accept this dictum, he envisages a kind of compulsory arbitration. This might prevent them from getting more money, but it would not stop them from looking for other jobs.

Mrs. Esther Rachel Naor (Herut) is the only woman member of the Knesset — a reconciliation that has been rightly objected to — who is a speaker of any distinction, and she talked mainly about education and not about teachers. Why should Lag Ba'omer be declared a day for outdoor projects, instead of for teaching children about Bar Kochba and Shimon Bar Yohai, the historic heroes of their people? Why should instruction on a certain poem by Bialik include a reference to the Spartacus rising against Rome, instead of to the martyrs of the rebirth of Israel? Mrs. Rachel Naor sang more romance and educational values in Jewish history than in agricultural pioneering. To all her party, farming is merely the inconvenient way we must produce our food; for the other side of the House it is the precious cure-through-labour of all Jewish ills, an article of faith. At present the two sides still stare at each other with dull incomprehension, each wondering how the other can fail to discern the things that really matter. It is a question of a point of view.

Mr. Itzhar Ben-Ezultzky (Mapai) was a product of doom, as usual. He did not enter the fight as between modernized harvest festivals that involve breaking the Sabbath and a heady brew of rebellion taught as a school subject. What was the sense of talking about education when young people no longer had an aim in life, or any idea of what to do with their leisure time? What had we done, bringing up "an Esperanto generation" that wanted everything quick, cheap and with a minimum of effort? Young people had become passive, objects, not subjects of life. Before we could reorganize education we must recognize this passivity, and bring back tasks and responsibilities for young people.

Nobody had an answer for the teachers. Even Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Acting Minister of Education, is reputed to have become discouraged after delving into the problem. If we go on like this, we shall end up with television lessons and a policeman for each class to make sure the children do not run away.

To tell the truth, most Israelis have an atavistic detestation for the police and are surprised when the Police works smoothly. It was noticeable that practically every speaker in this year's debate prefaced his remarks by noting the improvement that has taken place in police organization. Take Mr. Yaacov Tiffin, for instance, an old-style Mapam believer in a strictly lay millenium. The lion and the lamb will require no uniformed guards to lie down together in his nether Eden. Meanwhile, he would really rather go on striving for the millenium than apply practical solutions to the imperfect life of today. When this messianic mood is beamed at an unfriendly Moscow, people get nervous. At home it is another matter. Mapam is the most conservative party in Israel today, and the most reluctant to recognise and admit change, and within the past decades progressive countries have learnt the value of conservatism.

Not so Rabbi Menachem Porush, of the Aguda Workers. He also began by thanking the Minister of Police for stopping the "Exodus" team from doing any filming during the Shavuot holiday. But why did they forcibly break up a demonstration of good Jews around a shelter where two ultra-Orthodox girls were living with their parents? Why did they not call out the army and personal agents of the compassionate wife of Ben-Gurion, instead of using the "Gestapo" methods they did? Why did they not drag the demonstrators into the police station and beat them up there? Why detain them? People who have seen the police, threatening demonstrations by the orthodox population of Jerusalem might understand why Israel was loath to capture Adolf. It is a question of a way of life.

ONLY rarely does Israel civil law clash with Jewish religious law, and then usually only in the sense that religious law may permit, and even encourage something that civil law bans, such as marriage below the age of 17.

Wednesday morning was largely devoted to hearings for the appeals that dealt with a conflict between the two legal systems. Rabbi Frank has commanded Mr. Nahman Shtasbny to keep his grandson, Yossele, in hiding, lest his parents spirit him back to Russia — which they have no intention of doing — and he by lost to the Jewish people. The Supreme Court has ordered the grandfather to restore the child to his parents, who say they had registered him for a religious school anyway. Haim Talmi (Mapam) produced what should have been an excellent argument in favour of a mother's over-riding right to bring up her children as she pleases, religious or not religious. It fell on deaf ears, because Yossele's mother had failed to keep in touch with her son after she entrusted the five-year-old temporarily to her father's care. And how could she let the old man go to prison over what is essentially a family quarrel? The Minister of Police waxed eloquent over the grandfather's desire to do his best by the child. No wonder. The Police could not, would not find him. Wherever they went, every boy was suddenly called Yossele and mocked them. They might have been the Czar's police or the Sultan's. The police privately consider that whatever complaints there may be now at their failure, there are nothing to the outcry there would have been had they employed force to find and take the child. The Supreme Court has been signally defeated in its attempt to restore law and order, and at the moment nobody cares very much because Yossele's parents are judged undeserving of sympathy. No doubt the Court will act. Perhaps in due course somebody will also spare a thought for poor Yossele himself, brought up in the belief that his parents are not only monsters of irreligious depravity, but also that they do not want him and cast him off.

DURING the same morning Mr. Moshe Sneh took a few moments to demand the right to call Eichmann a murderer, a beast on two legs, a monster, without regard to the Minister of Justice's strictures concerning what is sub judice. He did not miss the opportunity to try to stir up a little trouble between Mr. Rosen and the Prime Minister who had started by calling Eichmann a mass murderer. Dr. Sneh is an orator, and almost might one have been impressed by his impassioned protest against papers that report that Eichmann eats kosher in prison ("Eichmann and kosher!", he protested) and that he reads books, "thus restoring to him the semblance of a human being", almost, but not quite. Most prisoners in civilized countries eat and read. It does not detract from their guilt. It is the fact that Eichmann is a prisoner and helpless that makes it more difficult to remember that he callously wiped out a good part of a nation, Jews, women and children. Allegedly wiped them out.

In replying to the motion, Mr. Rosen said with determination that he would not discuss a case due to come before the courts. If anybody chose to say he lacked human feeling because he followed the law even where Eichmann was concerned, that was their affair. The case is likely to be with us for a year or two, which is a long time even for a Minister of Justice to remember that this prisoner also is technically innocent until he is found guilty.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 11	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	0810	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0900	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1330	EL AL	Rome
	1510	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. June 12	0230	EL AL	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0855	EL AL	Istanbul
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1045	ALITALIA	Rome
	1105	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1230	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. June 13	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0235	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0400	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0650	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	167	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1230	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2010	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. June 14	0710	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0905	O.S.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1230	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2025	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
THURS. June 15	0010	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0020	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0105	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0400	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0650	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	167	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1230	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2010	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	0010	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. June 16	0130	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0705	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0905	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	0905	O.S.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1230	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to:
10/6	Tuesday	HEREL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
14/6	Tuesday	ZIM-ITALIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Haifa, Port Said, Venice, Trieste
15/6	Wednesday	MARMARA	Larnaca, Thessaloniki, Split, Istanbul
17/6	Friday	ADRIA	Genoa, Marseilles

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BAR KOCHBA

NEW FINDS CONFIRM TALMUD'S PORTRAIT

By SHALOM COHEN

RABBI Akiba, on seeing Bar Kosiba, said, this is the King Messiah. Rabbi Yonason Ben Torta said to him (to Rabbi Akiba), grass will grow on your cheeks and still the Son of David will not get come.

The sages of the Talmud — the above is quoted in the Jerusalem Talmud, compiled in the Fifth Century — knew naught of archaeology or of expeditions such as recently discovered the Bar Kochba letters. Yet the somewhat impressionistic portrait of Bar Kochba that appears in the Talmud and Midrash has been uncannily confirmed by the evidence of the Dead Sea letters, discovered two months ago.

According to Prof. E. E. Urbach, Head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Jewish Studies, the letters which have just been deciphered indicate that the leader of the Second Jewish Revolt had been something of a martinet. It is the Talmud and Midrash, however, which tell us something of the stature of the man.

The actual references to Bar Kochba in the Talmud and Midrash are few. Tractate *Ta'anit* of the Jerusalem Talmud, which deals with the destruction of the Temple, quotes another contemporary of Bar Kochba: "Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai said that Rabbi Akiba said (paraphrasing the Book of Numbers 24:17), 'Then shall a star (*kochav*) come out of Jacob, then shall come Kosba out of Jacob'."

Rabbi Akiba, the enthusiastic supporter of Bar Kochba and the revolt, is alone placed on record as claiming Bar Kochba was the Messiah. Because of this, perhaps, Akiba's popular fame far surpasses that of his colleagues who took exception to this claim. Nowhere in the letters so far discovered is Bar Kochba hailed as Messiah. Of course, they are assumed to have been written when Bar Kochba's fortunes were on the wane and his authority in some provinces shaken.

In Tosifta "Menahot," Rabbi Yehonon Ben Torta asks why the Temples had been destroyed. The First Temple, he explained, fell because of idolatry, fornication, and the shedding of blood. But, he continued, "lately" (which, says Prof. Urbach, could mean the Second Temple or the period of the Bar Kochba revolt) "we know of them as studying the Torah and of being diligent regarding tithes." Why then were they exiled? asked Ben Torta. Because they loved money, and each hated his neighbour.

Prof. Urbach speculates that this seems to be in line with the Dead Sea letter wherein Bar Kosiba orders two men to go to Yehonatan and Masabala and collect a supply of the Succot four species and to make certain that they had been tithed correctly. It also tallies with Bar Kochba's letter charging Yehonatan and Masabala with sitting around idly, eating and drinking, instead of helping their comrades-in-arms.

Another Rabbi Yohanan (of the third century) is quoted in the Jerusalem Talmud as saying that Bar Kochba had 200,000 soldiers (probably an exaggeration, Prof. Urbach says), each of whom had to cut off a finger as a test of battle endurance. The sages asked Bar Kochba how long he would continue to maim Israel. How then can they be tested? answered Bar Kochba. They said: Let every man who cannot uproot a cedar of Lebanon while riding a horse not be enlisted in your army.

Rabbi Yohanan, who seemed to regard Bar Kochba as a proud and fearsome individual, said: "When Bar Kochba goes to war, he would say 'Master of the Universe, do not aid us, and do not put us to shame'."

An incident recorded in the same Tractate *Ta'anit* puts the intrepid general in a most uncharitable light. The report, Prof. Urbach reflects, bears the character of a legend founded, no doubt, on a grain of truth. It states that towards the end of a three-and-a-half year siege

Ofkomenstein's "Bar Kochba"

of the city of Beit-Tir (where, according to tradition, Bar Kochba fell), Rabbi Elazar Hamodai, in sackcloth and ashes, prayed daily: "Master of the Universe, do not judge (us) today." Hadrian wished to raise the siege, but there came to him a Samaritan who said to him, "Do not go, I want to give you the city," adding that Beit-Tir's invincibility depended entirely on Rabbi Elazar's piety. The Samaritan entered the city and found Rabbi Elazar at prayer. The Samaritan made as if to whisper in Rabbi Elazar's ear. The people of the city, seeing this, seized the Samaritan (apparently assuming him to be a spy) and brought him before Bar Kochba, reporting that they had caught him talking to Rabbi Elazar Hamodai—who, according to one source, was Bar Kochba's uncle. Bar Kochba said to the Samaritan, "What did you say, and what did he say to you?" The Samaritan cunningly replied, "If I tell you, the Emperor will kill me; if I do not tell you, you will kill me." Then the Samaritan said, "He (Rabbi Elazar) told me that he was prepared to make peace with Hadrian and surrender the city." Bar Kochba then went to Rabbi Elazar and asked, "What did the Samaritan say to you?" "He said nothing." "And what did you say to him?" "Also nothing." Whereupon, it is related, Bar Kochba gave Rabbi Elazar a kick and killed him.

Distorted Image

Incidents such as this were probably recounted with the aim of explaining the failure of the insurrection, Prof. Urbach points out: Bar Kochba fell at Beit-Tir because he killed Rabbi Elazar. One might hazard a guess that this account hints at the possibility that the rebels suspected the existence of a fifth column element within the city. Bar Kochba emerges here as impulsive and suspicious. Possibly, too, this picture of Bar Kochba is coloured by the Sages' opposition to regarding him as Messiah.

His Josephus Missing

The trouble with this Bar Kochba period is that it did not have a Josephus. The three earliest non-Jewish historians, close in time to the events, tell of the insurrection but nowhere mention Bar Kochba. Dio Cassius, who later in life was a member of the Roman senate and a governor in Dalmatia, wrote at length of the fortifications, and of the support given the revolt by Jews outside of Palestine. He gives some idea of the tenacity of the revolt by observing that "the whole world seemed to be coming apart" and that the General, Julius Severus, had to be brought from Britain to suppress the insurrection. Neither Dio Cassius, nor Spartianus, nor Aplanus, however, makes any mention of the revolt's leader.

The letters can teach much of great value, philogically speaking, Prof. Urbach declares. For example, the Aramaic texts could help in a more exact dating of Targum Onkelos. This aspect is of great interest to the experts, but, of course, observes Prof. Urbach, public interest is on the period and on Bar Kochba. We can hope, he adds, that the sketchy portrait of Bar Kochba will gradually be filled in, who knows, perhaps by further finds.

Light-Footed French Comedy Set by Habimah

AUDIENCES accustomed to think of Habimah as a serious and solid playhouse are in for a surprise starting tomorrow, the opening night of "Mademoiselle," a comedy by Jacques Duval. This contemporary French author is perhaps best known for another work, "Tovarish."

With a febrile motion of the hands, fingers trilling in the air, his voice deep and resonant, his face dynamite, Israel Becker, the director of "Mademoiselle," strove to give this writer an idea of the play, plot, mood and intent, without letting the cat out of the bag.

ISRAEL BECKER
Director of "Mademoiselle"

Habimah chose this three-act play, previously performed by the Comédie Française and the Vienna Burgtheater, as a summer offering by virtue of the fact that a wholly appropriate cast was available. Striving to remove a stigma attached to the company with which he has been associated for the past 12 years, Mr. Becker declaimed: "We're not a conservative theatre... heavy, heavy, heavy... there is humour in this play, drama, tension and even philosophical overtones." "Mademoiselle" is a satire of our day and age that pokes fun at French high society.

"Mademoiselle," acted by Hanna Rovina, is a governess, a misery-filled soul—for having had to wander from household to household as daughters are married off and her services no longer required. The 11 characters in her entourage include the newest charge's father, a successful lawyer perpetually on the go from city to city — Nahum Buchman; mother, who suffice it to say is no mother — Tamar Robbins; the 17-year-old daughter, focal point of the story —Dalia Friendlander (making her debut); son — Yosef Bental; brother of Mlle. (the role he plays protectively withheld by Mr. Becker) — Ari Kutai; and butler, keeper, household-ordinance man, all in one — Bar Shavit.

When her young charge gets into a jam, Mademoiselle takes it upon herself to set things right and the moral to emerge out of the satire is that you must keep an eye on your children.

Polish-born Mr. Becker, who prides himself on being an actor as well as director, directed "The Diary of Anne Frank," "The Division of Simon Mashard" and "I Like Mike." The play's Hebrew version is by Nissim Aloni, and most original decors, we are told, have been designed by Arnon Adar. The lush and tantalizing costumes have been styled by Ofra Buria Hadar. One of the difficulties admittedly inherent to this production is to capture the light touch conveyed by a French comedy troupe. It will all be, says Mr. Becker, a "sort of circus" and a spicy theatrical dish.

G. A.

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Final Verdict Delivered In Ben-Gurion 'Exodus' Research

By Ephraim Kishon

THE Premier and Defence Minister recently expounded a theory according to which only 600 persons were involved in the exodus from Egypt, while the balance of our forefathers were at that time living in the land of Canaan. A very interesting and well-documented theory, but not far-reaching enough. This author is going to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that:

1. A total of six Jews (plus Moses) came out Egypt.
2. The six were Negroes.
3. This country is populated by aliens.
4. Etc.

Who Dares To Contest The Prophets?

First of all let us hark back to the most reliable sources. The Prophet Amos says no more and no less in 3, 1-2 than: "Hear this word that the Lord hath spoken against you, O children of Israel, against the whole family which I brought up from the land of Egypt, saying, You only have I known of all the families of the earth."

See what we mean? The prophet states clearly that only one family had left Egypt and even underscores his words by saying: "You only have I known of all the families of the earth!" In the light of this clear-cut evidence, the words of the Prophet Micah (2, 3) become particularly significant: "Therefore thus saith the Lord: Behold, against this family do I devise an evil."

This is not to say that all the surmises of the Premier and Education Minister are wrong, because the deeper meaning of many a Biblical passage is debatable. But who are we to question the words of respectable prophets who were so much nearer in time to the event in question than we are? Whoever doubts the words of the true prophets doubts truth itself," said the great sage Rabbi Shaul Hon, may his light shine, and we cannot do better than continue on the path the prophets lighted for us.

The Premier and Minister of Posts bases his theory on Exodus 12, 37-38: "And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred *eleph* on foot that were men, beside children. And a mixed multitude went up also with them; and flocks and herds, even very much cattle."

The accepted translation of "eleph" is "thousand." But "eleph" also stands for "family," and Rabbi David Kimchi equates it with *Aluf* which means "leader and master." However, there is no doubt left in our minds that as far as the phrase in Exodus 12, 37-38, "six hundred *eleph*" is concerned the only correct interpretation is "oxen, kine," as in Deut. 7, 13: "The increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep," in Psalms 14, 4: "Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox," and elsewhere.

With this interpretation in mind the words of the prophets become crystal clear: a single family came out of Egypt — and with it, 600 head of cattle.

We shall never know for certain of how many persons this ancient family was composed. But we may assume that for an efficient handling of 600 heads of cattle a minimum of four adults was needed. (In this instance common sense prompts us to affirm that the four were father, mother, grandfather and grandmother). If we add to these the family average of two children, we get six persons — besides Moses, who led the small but well-knit group for 40 years through the wilderness.

Who in fact were the members of this family?

Negroes All

This riddle is answered by the Prophet Amos in the most unequivocal language in 9, 7: "Are ye not as children of the Ethiopians unto me, O children of Israel? saith the Lord. Have not I brought up Israel out of the land of Egypt?"

Is this discovery indeed as startling as it appears at first blush?

Let us consider Genesis 10, 6: "And the sons of Ham: *Cush*, and *Mitzraim*, and Phut, and *Canaan*." Here is a trio which clinches any argument that may be sparked by the lecture of the Premier and Minister of Religion: Cush (Ethiopian)! Mitzraim (Egypt)! Canaan! — three who have one thing in common: they belong to the same race (Negro), had come out of Egypt and were at the same time also in Canaan! And that is not all. Genesis 10, 7 adds: "And the sons of Cush: Seba ("grandfather" in Hebrew), and Havilah, and Sabta ("grandmother" in Hebrew)." (See chapter) "A Genealogical Mystery." The circle is closed.

Many no less convincing clues add to our conviction that the lone family of emigrants belonged to the Negro race. Numbers, 12, 1 tells us: "And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married: for he had married an Ethiopian woman." It is only natural that Moses should try to become assimilated within the family with which he had wandered for such a long time, and there is nothing objectionable in such a deed. After all, other prophets as well, like Zephaniah, had boasted of this their origin (1, 1): "The word of the Lord which came unto Zephaniah the son of Cushi." And not only that, but the Prophet scolds his erring people in 2, 12: "Ye Ethiopians also, ye shall be slain by my sword."

Even King David has hinted that our ancestors were Negroes, as in Psalms 7, 1, "which he sang unto the Lord, concerning the words of Cush the Benjaminite." Now according to the commentaries Cush the Benjaminite was no other than King Saul.

And if all this is not convincing enough, there arises the Prophet Jeremiah with his famous parable (13, 22-23): "And if thou say in thine heart, Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered, and thy heels made bare. Can the Ethiopian change his skin?"

Summing Up

From all that was said above we come to the considered conclusion that out of Egypt there came only one family made up of six hapless Negroes who joined their brethren living in Canaan.

These revelations should greatly enhance our chances of finding for ourselves a niche among the peoples of the awakening Dark Continent. But the question immediately crops up: if so, who in fact are the people who inhabit this country now and call themselves Jews? What is their origin and what are their traits?

Unfortunately that cannot be ascertained, because nothing is said about them in the Sources.

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(iii) be capable of directing teaching staff and pupils to the best advantage of the College as a whole;
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(i) Trained Teachers Certificate of a recognised Teachers Training Institute.
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Duties:
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(ii) To carry out administrative and organisational duties associated with the proper conduct of the College.
(iii) To help in teacher training.
(iv) To protect the principles of Judaism upon which the College is founded.
(v) Some classroom teaching will be expected.

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Mr. A. Feigin, Principal,
Mount Scopus Memorial College
and forwarded to the address shown below.

Address	Applications to be lodged by	Date of intended visit
c/o York Hotel, 23 Shenkin St., TEL AVIV Israel.	30.7.1950	mid-July

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Must
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(iii) Evidence of a high standard of knowledge of Jewish subjects.

Duties:
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(ii) To prepare syllabi of work in conformity with the aims and aspirations of the college.
(iii) To direct the teachers of Jewish Studies (11 teachers) in the Jewish Studies educational programme.
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VISITORS' GALLERY: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

India's Woman Cabinet Member

SOMETHING of Mahatma Gandhi has been in touch with Israel this week in the person of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

The daughter of a prince, Rajkumari Kaur has been India's Minister of Health, a student of literature at Oxford University, and a member of India's Senate. She is now in Geneva for a World Health Organization malaria eradication programme. And at the heart of her life's work for India is the fact that for 18 years she was personal secretary to Gandhi.

Princess Amrit Kaur, who spent a week here as guest of the Foreign Ministry, carries her titles and achievements with the same dignity and elegance she gives to her saris. She is Chairman of the Indian Red Cross, the Anti-Leprosy League, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and the founder and head of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

One of the many Indians from all backgrounds who were attracted by Gandhi's programme of non-violent reforms, she left the comforts of her home (which by Western or Israel standards must surely have been beyond the wildest Hollywood dreams) to join Gandhi's life of self-denial and poverty.

"Women, particularly, were welcomed in Mr. Gandhi's 'Non-Violent Army'." (She scrupulously uses the prefix "Mr." the habit of one who has intimately known a world figure as a revered teacher.) "... felt he needed women even more than he needed men, because women, being physically weaker than men, were considered by Mr. Gandhi as gifted with greater moral strength — though they themselves might not even be aware of this."

Illness Slows Tour

As she spoke these words, the fine-boned, luminous-eyed Indian woman was resting in her hotel room, her eight-day tour of Israel interrupted by illness.

She continued, "In fact, Mr. Gandhi used to say that if he had only women among his followers, and no men, he wouldn't have minded a bit. He would still have won independence for India!"

That independence having been won, she quoted Gandhi as saying to Nehru, "You must have a woman in the Cabinet." Princess Amrit Kaur was that woman, holding the rank of Minister of Health from 1947 to 1957. India has had no other woman of cabinet rank, although three are now deputies.

Recalling a discussion between Gandhi and Weizmann during which she was present many years ago, she repeated some of the former's words: "Mr. Gandhi said that we must not hate, we must love."

These are words which are very easy to say, but Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has earned the right to speak them with all the weight of their meaning: this is the essence which one brings away from a conversation with her. That, and the realization that what she learned from Gandhi is somehow transmitted wherever she goes, and in whatever arena she works.

Her areas of leadership range from child welfare to land reform. Through the instrument of the All-India Institute of Medical Science, which she founded to extend post-graduate medical teaching facilities, the number of Indian medical colleges has been increased from 17 to 46.

Her feminism is far from the militant aggressiveness one often encounters in countries emerging into Westernism. Hers is soft-spoken, widely-read, realistic — feminist. One feels that, as a follower of Gandhi, she would find even such a purely literary concept as the "Battle of the Sexes" an alien one.

During her brief stay in Israel, made even briefer by illness, she has met Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, inspected Arab villages in the Triangle (where she was particularly impressed by medical facilities); met with the group of Indians here to study agricultural methods; visited the Lakhish area (whose development involves problems akin to some of India's); spoken with doctors and medical leaders; been charmed by the children, white-frocked and flower-wreathed for Shavuot; been struck by the industriousness and comparative economic equality of Israel. On this last point, she expressed the surprise of a visitor from a land characterized for centuries by passivity and extremes of wealth and poverty: "Everyone in Israel works so hard! And there is no affluence ..." For by Indian standards, the rich in Israel are poor, and the poor are rich.

When she returns to India, she plans to ask the Prime Minister to allow young Indians who want to develop small-hold farming to come to Israel for the study of methods applied here.

For India — and she restated the often-heard phrase — wishes to live in friendship with everyone. One feels that the Indian Princess, formerly the Minister of Health, is referring to friendship in its real sense, even though she has lived close to power politics most of her life. In a brief reference to international relations involving Israel, she remarked that of course the Arab world feels part of its territory has been lost; but that the wisest part of realism is to accept facts and live in friendship. "After all," she added, "we did not want India divided."

She hopes to visit Israel again in the near future, and it is hard to imagine a more effective transmitter of facts and understanding between the two countries. Looking around her small room she said, "There are so many things I wanted to see; I am the loser."

That may be; but also losers are all Israelis who might otherwise have met Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

HELGA DUDMAN

The extraordinary metamorphoses which fashionable millinery has undergone in the past half-century are illustrated above. The Edwardian picture-hat with its enormous ostrich feathers perfectly embodies the dignity and stateliness of the age. The unadorned angularity of the Roaring Twenties complemented the severely straight lines of the sheath dress it accompanied. In the 'thirties, the Age of Wallis Simpson, the brief trilby shape was a foretaste of the onset of masculinity in fashion which for some mysterious reason seems to precede world conflicts. Today's high turban, suitable for the latest high-swept coiffures, was created in Italy.

Fashions And Folk Dances

By Diana Lerner

ISRAEL fashions demonstrated in the garden of the Ramat Aviv Hotel on Saturday evening where an overflow crowd, consisting mainly of tourists, gathered. Sponsored by the Government Tourist Corporation, the evening, the fifth of its kind, began and ended with Israel folk dances by the Hapoel Dance group and songs by Abova Iadsit. It was part of the programme of fashion and folk dance evenings which the Tourist Corporation has been holding weekly in different hotels, planned by Miss Devora Applebaum. Miss Judith Offenadl, of the Tel Aviv Tourist Office, was the master of ceremonies.

Unfortunately, despite the excellent fashions, the evening at the Ramat Aviv was overlong and poorly organized. It bore the stamp of paid advertisement; for the firms that participated rather than tourist entertainment and dig not leave the audience clamouring for more, but rather wishing the fashion parade would end so that the musical part of the programme could continue. As one tourist put it: "I am staying to the end so as to hear more Israel folk music. That's the sort of entertainment that makes me feel I'm in Israel ... not American jazz."

Organized through the Manufacturers Association, the fashion show featured some attractive bathing suits by Diva, Aled knitwear from Iwanir, dresses, coats and suits by Englander sisters, Neulander furs, Ero children's wear and Maskit fashions. Shoes were provided by Mera and jewellery by Topaz. Annetta did the hairdos.

Among the most striking items were a navy and white jersey travel outfit from Iwanir's, a beautiful silk print dress with matching princess style evening coat, and the Maskit shepherd and desert coats.

Few Mannequins

The show got under way with little girl mannequins in Ero's bikini sets with fancy grown-up jackets, party dresses with evening coat ensembles which were cute but a bit overdone.

The fact that there were not enough mannequins made for long intervals, which might have been used constructively — for instance, to explain the tourist scheme which enables tourists purchasing with dollars to get higher exchange rates. There was an implication that a dollar spent at Iwanir's was worth three Israel pounds, but this was clear only to persons familiar with the scheme.

Smoking and Personality

By Dr. Elisha Tzvan

SUPPOSE, for argument's sake, that smoking causes cancer and some cigarettes are more carcinogenic than others, then a smoker who develops cancer of the lung might have a legal claim against the manufacturers of his particular brand.

That is, in fact, currently what is happening in Pittsburgh where a 61-year-old carpenter and most of us being removed for cancer and is suing a tobacco company for over a million dollars. The case is still sub judice but several eminent authorities have expressed their conviction that the 30 cigarettes a day smoked by the plaintiff for 25-30 years were a causal factor in his cancer.

These days there is a good deal of evidence that tobacco smoke causes cancer and the number of persons dying from cancer of the lungs is highest in non-smokers, a little higher in pipe smokers and nine times higher in cigarette smokers. In fact, considering what comes out of cigarettes, it is a mystery why so many of us get pleasure from smoking. A person who inhales the smoke of two ordinary packets of cigarettes absorbs enough nicotine to kill him if administered as a single dose. In addition, the smoke contains traces of carbon monoxide, arsenic, cyanide and at least one chemical carcinogen. This combination alone should be enough to raise the suspicion that tobacco smoking is not entirely a healthy habit.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

The tobacco manufacturers are, of course, fighting against the acceptance of the smoking-cancer theory and have produced a number of ingenious alternative explanations. The most favoured at the moment is that some people, selected by nature or nurture, have a predisposition to cancer of the lung and there is nothing that can be done about it. Such people also have a tendency to smoke and it is not therefore surprising that the two things go together; in fact, smokers and non-smokers are different kinds of people. This type of hypothesis was greeted with scorn by most research workers in the field of cancer until recent investigations indicated that there might, after all, be something in it. Not so much in the predisposition to cancer but in the personality and smoking.

A special questionnaire was designed by psychologists in London and was tried out on 2,400 men, divided into 24 groups depending on their age and smoking habits. Their aim was to classify the subjects according to certain personality traits such as aggressiveness, introversion and timidity and see how these tied in with their smoking habits. On the whole, cigarette smokers were more introverted and less rigid than pipe smokers but were no more neurotic than the other groups studied which included both non-smokers, and ex-smokers. Pipe smokers were the most introverted group studied and perhaps this supports the usual concept of the strong, silent, pipe-smoking man. This opens up the possibility that there may be other differences too which are not immediately apparent.

EVEN BLINDFOLD I Buy FRANCITEX

Beauty Experts Unite

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL cosmetics, as practised today, need an urgent face-lifting. This emerged at a press conference called on Sunday by the Haifa Union of Cosmeticians. They concluded that the profession, in its present state, needs generous applications of deep-cleansers — if not vanishing cream, in some instances.

At present anyone can set herself up in the business by the mere display of a sign. But the Ministry of Health is willing to help on condition that a national union is formed to cooperate with the Ministry. The cosmeticians hope to call a national convention this autumn.

In France, the importance of cosmetics as an art has been recognized by the opening of a two-year course at the Sorbonne. In Israel, on the other hand, the position is serious, the cosmeticians complain that three-month courses, with a total study period of 48 hours, are being run despite their vehement protests.

Personalized Tourist Appeal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ILKA, the one dress shop in Tel Aviv with the good business sense to provide a delightful small garden right in Allenby Road, has the further distinction of selling more knitwear in summer than in winter. In addition, Ilka has its own expanding personalized export business.

The explanation for the last two points lies, of course, in Ilka's popularity with tourists; the garden is just one small, green and airy example of owner Max Appenzeller's excellent taste, and his belief that tourists appreciate personal interest and attention. Another Ilka shop, in Dizengoff, is even more directly in the tourist's path.

Mr. Appenzeller has hit upon a deceptively simple path to success: fine merchandise plus fine public relations. Since he is a fourth-generation man in the business, however, perhaps "hit upon" is not quite the right term.

Over a hundred customers in America and South Africa have ordered Ilka merchandise by mail after their return home. The shop files their measurements, and on request sends sketches (handmade ones, sure to please the mass-produced American woman!) of new styles, together with fabric samples. Every day more orders come in the mail, many from impressed friends of original customers. Mr. Appenzeller wisely builds on this correspondence, mailing a point of sending holiday greetings and calendars to his overseas customers.

Knitwear's Appeal

As for the merchandise it tends to sell itself — especially knitwear, which is what every clothes-conscious English-speaking tourist seems to want. The reasons are clear: Israel knitwear offers matchless value in itself, and in addition, the IL-to the dollar Tourist Scheme has further increased the appeal.

Besides, while one may meet oneself in an Elanit suit walking down Ben-Yehuda, this is hardly likely to happen in Bridgeport, Connecticut, or Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Ilka specializes in exclusive Elanit styles. In Austria, Mr. Appenzeller was a school friend of Elanit's owner, so the association is a particularly easy one. New designs are often a cooperative effort, the result of European trips by Ilka's owner. In addition they carry Dorina, Tricotage, and a private line, made on the Dizengoff premises.

This glowing picture does not include Israel cottons. Mr. Appenzeller knows that Israel has a long way to go before it can compete with American cotton dresses. Thus, most such tourist purchases here are for reasons of emergency or sentiment. Or, for the luxury of a custom-made dress, a service they also provide — and which, for value, cannot be matched in America.

YOUTH GET TOGETHER AT VALIDOR

ABOUT 80 boys and girls from the U.S., Canada, France, Great Britain and Switzerland will this summer spend their holidays at the Validor Youth Hostel in Herzliya. These teenagers from abroad will be together with about 100 Israel young people, so that the youngsters from abroad will have a chance at integration.

Validor is an oasis of green at Herzliya, and it aims at providing American-style camp services. There is a lovely swimming pool, and facilities for all types of sports.

The cost for an American boy or girl is $1,175, which includes the price of the round trip from New York, full board, excursions, and all activities at the Hostel. This year Validor will be turned into a Youth Hostel from July 17 to August 16.

When not a Youth Hostel, Validor is open as a Hotel-Pension. Among its most frequent visitors are the footballers of the Israel National team, and for them Validor seems to have had a most beneficial effect.

An Israel household standby now fast becoming familiar to Londoners, is this Osem truck, seen here in front of Buckingham Palace, wending its way on its regular delivery route. Osem is the only Israel factory with a regular branch in London.

Bumper Plum Season Coming

By Molly Bar-David

THE season of plums is on our doorstep and variety after variety, the Santa Rosas, Wickson, Kelsey, Damson, Spaulding, Yellow Egg, and many more, will be on the market in abundance. Though plums may be expensive one day, the figure may drop on Friday, and the wise housewife will take this opportunity to preserve a batch of the fruit for winter, or to make jam at bargain price. Plums can be used in a wide variety of dishes from pickles to deserts. In the recipe I gave last year for pickles the results ended in two very conflicting reports; one friend told me she ended up with a relish, and another showed me a jar of the firmest pickled plums, both following the same recipe. I can only surmise that one of the ladies used firm plums and the other used them too ripe. Use soft plums for such dishes as fruit soup, and the firm ones for pies and similar dishes.

Plum Brulee

This is one of the most interesting desserts imaginable, and it requires exactly one minute to broil. Brown sugar is best but if you cannot get it, white will do as a substitute.

In a shallow pyrex dish or individual casseroles, place halved plums. Cover with sour cream. Sprinkle generously with brown (or white sugar) and broil at once (about five or six cms. from heat) until sugar caramelises — about one minute. Serve at once. Stewed plums can be used in place of fresh plums if desired.

Plum Rice

Plums stewed with sugar are exceedingly good over rice and topped with either sugared sour cream or whipped sweet cream with sugar.

Hot Plum Compote

All of us enjoy stewed prunes served chilled in steaming glasses. But how about serving the fruit hot, topped with sour cream and a flecking of grated chocolate?

It's wonderful. There is no fast rule, of course, for stewing plums, since some are sweet and some are sour. Personally I prefer making a syrup (to taste) of water and sugar, with a grating of nutmeg or a dash of cinnamon, and when this is boiling hard, to drop in the plums and immediately remove from the fire. This just parboils the plums and they remain firm. I then let the fruit steep in the syrup, to absorb the sugar, overnight. Another simple way of stewing plums is to prick the skins, half cover the fruit with water and simmer until soft. Then add sugar to taste and cook five minutes more. This is very good chilled.

Stewed Plums à la Mode

Stew plums by any method (as above or otherwise). Chill well. Put into dessert dishes and top with vanilla ice cream.

Jellied Plums

Stew plums and remove pits and skins by forcing through a coarse sieve. Good proportions are two cups of raw plums, one cup of sugar three cups of water. In a little hot water (about a quarter of a cup) dissolve one package of lemon jelly powder for yellow plums, or red jelly powder for dark plums. Add stewed pulp and stir well. Set to jell. When mixture is half-solid, fold in whipped cream and pour into a mould. Chill until firm. Garnish with sprigs of mint and unhulled strawberries.

Plum Fruit Soup

Fruit soups may contain many kinds of fruit, but plums make the most piquant and refreshing ingredient in such a mixture. Every Israel housewife has her own combination for fruit soup. The principle simply is to cook (and if you wish, to sieve) the fruit along with sugar to taste, and enough water to make it a soup and not a syrup. This is then thickened with a little cornflour or "pudding powder" which is coloured and flavoured cornflour. When the soup is cooked you can add bottled or fresh orange juice, with a hint of lemon juice too. Or you may add wine (Hock is very good in this drink) or a few drops of almond extract. I sometimes cook fruit soup with pieces of cinnamonstick and a couple of cloves to give it an added high note, and even daringly add a tablespoon of brandy before serving. You can bind fruit soup with egg yolks, just as you do borsht, by adding a little hot soup to the beaten yolks and then returning the whipped mixture to the hot fruit soup. All fruit soups are wonderful when topped with sour cream, and you can serve them as a soup course at a meal or as a beverage between meals, to serve as a refresher, cooler and reviver.

Plums in Cakes

Slicing and sugaring plums — and arranging them into a pretty pattern — on the bottom of a cake pan, and then carefully covering with any batter and baking, makes a most wonderful fresh fruit cake. Or, if you wish, you can bake raw plums right in the batter of a cake, as the Dutch do. It keeps the cake moist and is delightfully fruity. Or you can make a short pastry and pat it into a cake pan and then fill with sliced and sugared plums, dot with margarine and bake. This cake is wonderful with whipped cream or ice cream. Almost any white or yellow cake mixture will do for Plum Cakes. You can, if you wish, sprinkle ginger on a plum cake, for the fruit and spice blend beautifully.

Deep Dish Plum Pie

My favourite. Heat oven to 425F. Arrange four cups of halved plums (about one kilo) in a 1½ litre baking dish. Mix together a cup and a quarter of sugar, three tbsps. flour, a pinch of salt, dash of ginger and three tbsps. melted margarine, and sprinkle over the plums. Cover with any pie crust and bake for 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold with or without a sour cream or whipped cream topping. You can use these proportions for an ordinary pie too, with crust at the bottom and top, or just at the bottom.

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1. Make a tray full of Chocolate Ice Cream, carefully following the instructions on the Osem Packet. Enriched milk (part cream) is very good in this recipe.
2. Coarsely crush six peppermint candies. Break up 3 tbsps. of salted peanuts into chunks.
3. When ready, put a ball of the chocolate ice cream into the bottom of a tall glass. Sprinkle generously with mint candy. Add another scoop of chocolate ice cream. Top (if you wish) with chocolate sauce. Sprinkle with the salted peanuts. Garnish with a sprig of fresh mint.

* "Parfait" is French for "perfect." It is used to describe the soft, light, rich ice cream of the Osem Parfait, made up as above, in a tall glass.

Presented by MOLLY BAR-DAVID

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Pastorals, Faith, and Censorship

Radio Review

THE team of three literary critics who generally survey new books took the opportunity of the Feast of Shavuot last week to turn their attention to the Book of Ruth. We are used to hearing Biblical works considered from various angles, but it is comparatively rare that an objective literary spotlight is turned on them — and, for this reason, the discussion was refreshing.

Mr. Shlomo Shpan was in the chair. He had plenty to say, and nobody appreciated his remarks more than himself. He praised the book from various aspects — its psychology, its simplicity, the subtlety of the dialogue, its clarity, its positive outlook and its simple relationship to God.

He then called upon Mr. Gideon Katznelson. Mr. Katznelson seemed to have sat down with no clear ideas of his own but determined to challenge anyone else (like the shipwrecked Irishman whose first question was "Is there a government on this island?" and on being told there was, commented, "Well, I'm agin it"). Mr. Katznelson was agin Bible conferences. He was agin Bible quizzes. He was agin Mr. Shpan. But later in the programme — after he'd had a chance to think a bit — he found something he was for. He was for the Book of Ruth.

The third critic was Mr. Azriel Uchmani. He gave the soundest and best thought-out analysis of the literary merits of the Book. His break-down of the construction of the book into symmetrical components was brilliant. He mentioned that each personality has characteristic dialogue and the whole is marked by a refreshing economy of language and effect, with nothing extraneous. He took issue with the others for referring to the book's "honesty" and showed that much of its seeming honesty is in fact wiliness.

In short, the unlikely topic of the literary merits of the Book of Ruth provided a lively and stimulating broadcast.

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THE feature marking the 200th anniversary of the Baal Shem Tov, the founder of Hassidism, was well-written and well-meant. Unfortunately it was pitched a little too high and took too much for granted.

The author-producer was Binyamin Zvieli and his narration was on a very high level — like a Melaveh Malka programme over which extra care had been taken. But the trouble was that this was not a Melaveh Malka programme. On Saturday nights, it has become traditional and accepted to broadcast to a specified audience of the faithful — preaching to the converted. But this was a midweek feature and an admirable chance to tell them just who was the Baal Shem Tov and what Hassidism is. Instead we heard a semi-poetic introduction, anecdotes and poems about the Besht and a lot of Hassidic melodies. All of which doubtless gave much pleasure to the initiated but would have left the uninitiated (if he stayed to the end) much as he started. If the initial external framework had been more factual and historical, the stage would have been better set for the devotional and inspirational.

•

GENERALLY, Kol Yisrael has handled the Eichmann story quite well. But just as it was gaining public confidence came the story of the Argentinian *démarche* to the Israel Ambassador. This was headline news in the papers — but Kol Yisrael laid low and said nothing. It is possible that the decision not to mention the matter was imposed on Kol Yisrael from without — but from wherever it came, it was unfortunate and should have been resisted.

What was the point of not mentioning it? It was no secret — everyone in the country saw the story in the paper and was discussing it. Moreover it is not as though anything had been done of which we should be ashamed. There was no need to comment on the item or enlarge it. One sentence in the news and everything would have been alright.

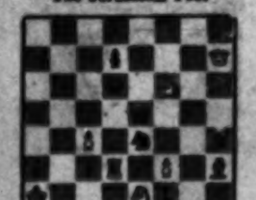
Instead, there were two consequences of the silence. The first was that everyone (including the press) remarked that Kol Yisrael was not mentioning this news and its importance was increased, setting everyone wondering why it had not been mentioned. Secondly, the man-in-the-street lost confidence in the radio news by being so acutely made aware of its being directed. Of course there is direction — but the trick of a good news service is to prevent this being noticed. Sometimes this is difficult, sometimes even impossible. But on this occasion, it could have been done easily.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Schumann concert (tonight at 9.15); Songs of Central Africa (tonight at 10; second wavelength); Hasidic conference (Sat. at 7.30); Students meet Yehuda Burla (Sun. at 6); Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" (Mon. at 9.30); Nahum Goldmann and Yizhar Smilansky discuss "Is Israel Youth Zionist?" (Weds. at 10.05); Rika Herman in "Gypsy" (Thurs. at 8); Portrait of De Gaulle (Thurs. at 9.30); Bartok's piano suite "In Nature" (Thurs. at 10); "The Younger Generation and Contemporary Literature" (Thurs. at 10; second wavelength); The Newport Jazz Festival (Thurs. at 10.30).

AUDIO

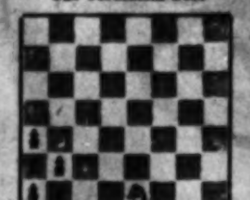
CHESS

Problem No. 1365
E. Wennick,
Hälsingborg, Sweden
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Ka2; Qb7; Rc7, Rd3; Bb3; Kte3, Ktf6; Pe4, f2. (9)
Ke5; Qd8; Ba5; Kte4, Ktb4; Pa4, c5, d7, f2. (9)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1366
P. Sadger, Haifa
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Rd1; Bb3; Ktb4, Kre2; Pc3. (5)
Kb1; Ba3; Ba1; Pa3, e4, b3. (7)
White mates in three (3x)

E. Wennick, the well-known Swedish composer, makes his appearance in our column with a perfect presentation of the Zagorujko theme, in which the set-play, try and solution have to be carefully examined.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1359 (Tan Hien Yan): 1.Qg6! with two strong tries 1.Qc3? and 1.Rc4? both defeated by 1.—Bc5! Problem No. 1360 (Buchwald): 1.Kt:b4! B:c2 2.Ktc3 Rf3 2.Ktbd5x; 1.—h1Q 2.Kta2 Qh7 2.Ktc7x; 1.—g1Q 2.Kt:c3 Q:g6 3.Ktd5x.

ISRAEL'S OLYMPIC TEAM

J. Porath, M. Czerniak, I. Aloni, R. Persitz, Y. Kreidman and E. Gutti have been chosen to represent Israel at the 13th Olympiad in Leipzig from October 16 to November 9. The Public Committee for the Promotion of Chess in Israel, headed by the Minister of Justice, has launched a campaign to raise the necessary financial means. Donations will be gratefully accepted by the Israel Chess Federation, P.O.B. 4045, Tel Aviv, or account No. 1111 at the Union Bank.

National Team Championship

In the fifth round of the N.T.C., division A, Lasker beat Zahal 3½:2½, Ramat Gan scored 4½:1½ against ASA's four players, Reti defeated Jerusalem 4½:1½ and Bat Yam scored 3:2 against Upper Galilee, with one game adjourned. Points score:

June 10, 1960

Lasker 22½, Reti 20, Ramat Gan 19½, ASA 16, Zahal 11½, Bat Yam 11(1), Jerusalem 10, U.G. 7½.

BARCZA WINS AT BUDAPEST

The Budapest zonal tournament was won by Grandmaster G. Barcza (Hungary) with 10½ points out of 15 games. Second place was shared by Van-Scheltinga (Holland), Bilek (Hungary) and Bertok (Yugoslavia) with 10 points.

In the Madrid tournament, Donner was leading with 6½ points after the ninth round, followed by Portisch 6, Pachman and Gligoric 5½, etc.

Moscow International. The second international tournament organised by the central USSR chess club had a strong entry with Smyslov, Korchnoi, Holmov, Bagirov, Simagin, Polugaevsky, Antoshin, Gort (Czechoslovakia), Pirc (Yugoslavia), Uhlmann (E. Germany), Minev (Bulgaria), Szilady (Hungary). Smyslov and Holmov were leading with 5½ points each after the eighth round.

Estonia beat Finland 13½:8½ in a friendly match held in Helsinki. On board 1 Keres and Finland's new champion, Ojanen, each won one game.

The Czech Championship was won jointly by Ujtelky and Fichtl, followed by 17-year old Gort. The title went to Ujtelky who won the play-off match.

Game No. 877
Q. P. Gambit
(USSR Championship)

T. Petrosian — N. Krogius

1.d4 Ktf6 2.Ktf3 g6 3.Bg5 Bg7 4.Ktbd2 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.Bd3 Ktbd7 7.c3 Re8 8.Bf4 Kth5 9.Bg5 Ktf6 10.Qb3 c6 11.0-0 e5 12.e4 e:d 13.c:d d:e 14.Kt:e4 Qb6 15.Ktd6 Re6 16.Kt:c8 R:c8 17.Bc4 Re7 18.Qa3 Re-e8 19.Bd3 Bf8 20.Qa4 Qc7 21.Qb3 Kth5 22.Ba5 Kte4 23.Rac1 Kte6 24.Bd3 Bg7 25.b4 Rcd8 26.h5 g:h 27.Rc8 Kte4 28.R:h5 B:d4 29.Rh4 Ktc5 30.B:h7+ Kg7 31.Qb4 Bf6 32.Qg4+ Kf8 33.Bd4 Rd5 34.Bh5 Ktbd7 35.Qg8+ Ke7 36.Re1+ Kte5 37.Qg3 Kd8 38.Kt:e5 Rd:e5 39.Rh:e5 B:e5 40.Qb4+ Kc8 41.Bf5+ Kb8. Black resigned without resuming play.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

TURKISH DELIGHT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE itinerant Balbaba Dance Troupe from Turkey is now appearing at the Ramat Hadar Night Club in Haifa. Six young girls appear in traditional Turkish dances under the direction and with the participation of Mme. Mercin Balbaba of Istanbul, the troupe's choreographer. The troupe is managed by her husband, Mr. Georges Balbaba. Only one of the dancers, Miss Ana Cohen, is Jewish.

The programme is changed once a fortnight. The troupe suffers from the absence of a Turkish band and has to make do with a tape recording of the type of music that goes with their colourful appearance. The national costumes, changed with every dance, play an important part in the general effect.

The troupe, which left Turkey two months ago, has previously appeared at a Tel Aviv cabaret. After completing the local engagement, it intends to make a tour of European countries, Mr. Balbaba stated.

The girls spend their daylight leisure hours lounging, visiting the bathing beaches and shopping for Israel dresses, as they are unable to take their earnings out of the country.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

THREE NO TRUMPS AGAIN

	S. 9 4 H. K 10 8 7 3 D. 10 C. A K J 10 2	
S. J 10 8 2 H. Q J 4 D. 9 7 6 5 C. 5 4	N W E S	S. K 7 6 5 H. A 5 D. Q J 3 2 C. Q 9 7
	S. A Q 3 H. 9 6 2 D. A K 4 2 C. 8 6 3	

THE above game was not expertly handled by either side, and the issue remained in balance for a long time. We reproduce it, however, as an example showing how complex a seemingly simple three no-trump contract can be.

North bid a heart, South responded with two no-trump, North called three clubs, and South closed the bidding with three no-trump.

West started with the three of spades, and on winning the trick with the ace South failed to grasp that the suit would split. Had he done so, he should have proceeded to tackle hearts at once, because the contract was safe if he lost no more than two tricks in that suit — a most likely contingency. But clubs were so tempting!

East should have been wise enough to duck the club trick, virtually forcing South to re-enter his hand for a repeated finesse if he had no more than just one more club in the closed hand. This would have wrecked the contract at once. But East grabbed the queen and returned to his spades, putting West into the lead.

Now West again could have upset the declarer's applecart by shifting to diamonds; but with a spade winner in sight — South was marked with but three spades in view of his failure to bid the suit — West was in a hurry to establish another winner.

Having cashed the queen of spades declarer proceeded to collect the clubs. On the third club West gave a diamond, and when the fourth club came East did some thinking. He had to find two discards. He could give a spade, but that would not solve the problem. If he threw a heart, then South might guess the situation and play him for a bare ace; but throwing a diamond would invite a throw-in with the third diamond. Clearly then East must let go his control in diamonds, hoping to find his partner with some protection.

East therefore let go the knave of diamonds. West was alert and threw his spade. East next tossed away his queen of diamonds, and West understood this as a command to let go a heart.

There was nothing South could do to mend the situation.

THE ART IS IN THE TELLING

By GENE BAHARAV

Recording folktales at the Ethnological Museum in Haifa.

NOAH'S daughter had three suitors. The first one married her, and Noah had no daughter for the second. He turned to the mule and lo! it was transformed into a woman. Then the third suitor came. Noah turned to his bitch and she too was turned into a woman. And so it is that there are three kinds of women: those who are gentle, like Noah's own daughter, those who are as obstinate as a mule and those who are as surly as a bitch.

This Jewish and Arab legend, recounted by Mr. H. Shwartzbaum, is only one of the stories told to 80 folktale tellers and researchers at the fourth annual convention of the Israel Folktale Section at the immigrant village of Sdot Micha in the Judean Hills. Sdot Micha is named after Micha Yosef Berdichevsky, whose research into Hebrew and Yiddish stories has produced what remains the best collection of Jewish folk narrative in existence.

Variant Versions Indexed

The similarity between legends and themes from the world over was brought out by several of the stories. Dr. Dov Noy, whose Ethnological Museum and Folklore Archives in Haifa have already recorded, collected, indexed and classified thousands of folk tales and themes in the past five years, compared the Moslem and Christian versions with a well-known Jewish martyr story. In all of them the girl preserves her virtue by tricking her captors into killing her. She promises them an ointment of invulnerability and lets them try it out on her. This story, well-known from N. Hannover's Chronicle of the massacres of 1648 in the Ukraine, entered modern Hebrew literature through adaptations by Tchernikhovsky, Peretz and A. Kahana.

Other stories have assumed national significance. Dr. Yom Tov Levinsky, President of the Israel Folklore Society, discussed how the fabulous bird of Jewish legend that resembles the phoenix was adopted by Europe's Jews in their darkest days, as a symbol of Jewish survival and rebirth. Rabbi Dr. H. Z. Hirshberg gave interesting sidelights about the Passover celebrations and the Maimuna customs in Morocco. Mr. M. Wurmbrand discussed the Falasha Jews and their interpretation of the story of the deal of Aaron.

Language of Gesture

But the hit of the convention were the story-teller's tales. It is one thing to read a story and another to see it told by an artist. Every facial expression and gesture is significant, every repetition is effective. So it was with the veteran story teller, David Cohen, famous for his Hassidic tales. In his resonant voice, he related one of the many tales about the Baal Shem Tov.

It was about a pupil who refused to go to *heder*. "Do you like horse-riding?" asked the Sage. "Yes" answered the boy, whereupon the Besht took him to *heder* on horseback. When the pupil was shy and stammered while trying to recite the alphabet, the Baal Shem Tov taught him the letters one by one, each to a different tune, and after a week the pupil sang the whole alphabet fluently. The story goes on and on till at the end it becomes clear that the Almighty considers learning the greatest of all *mitzvot*.

Many other well-known story-tellers were there, some born in Israel, others in far-away countries. There was Ratson Tsedaka, a Nablus-born Samaritan whose legends of his people grow with the telling. There was Kort Zebulun whose humourous Afghanistan stories bear a stamp of their own. And Shimon Hillel of Beersheba whose countless stories of their glorious past are a source of pride to Jews from Tunisia.

A newly discovered story-telling team, a mother and daughter from Egypt, faced their first large audience in Israel with confidence. Flora Cohen told a story in Arabic and her daughter Ilana retold it in Hebrew. It was the story of a young man who risked his life to save his friend, the prince, from death. When the young man was transformed into a statue, the prince killed his new-born son to bring his friend back to life. This Jewish-Egyptian tale is another version of the famous "Faithful John" theme that is known all over Europe, showing once again that folktales know no boundaries.

Prize Distribution

Seventeen prizes were presented on behalf of the Cultural Department of the Histadrut to the year's leading storytellers and collectors. First Prize went to Jephet Shvili of Holon, a young religious father of seven from Yemen. He comes from a family of storytellers — his 90-year-old grandmother can still be relied on to spin a good tale — and he has collected and recounted well over 200 stories. He was a jewellery maker in Yemen but his elaborate work would be too costly in Israel and so he supports himself by roadbuilding in government relief projects.

One of the prizes went to Rushdi Saleh Salim for his 11 excellent tales from his native Arab village of Ibilin. The conference was presided over by Berdichevsky's son, Mr. Emanuel Bin Gorion.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
[illegible], 256.4, 249 & 239 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Rossini: Sonata No. 5 for Strings; Gluck: Concerto in G for Flute and Orchestra; Cherubini: Symphony in D. 12.00 Chamber Music — Ravel: Trio in A-minor; Faure: Two Movements from Trio, opus 120 played by the Beaux Arts Trio (Pressler-Gillet-Greenhaus). 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Bach: Concerto in D-minor for Two Violins and Orchestra (Soloists: Yehudi Menuhin and Gioconda da Vito); Cesar Franck: Symphony in D-minor (Conductor: Guido Cantelli). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Ge'ula Gil (Vocalist) & the Oranim Tsabar Ensemble. 7.40 Light Classical Music. 8.00 "For you, and for you" — programme ed. by Y. Ben-Heral & R. Bashan. 9.10 Talk by S. Shafir. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Schumann (Born 8.6.1810). 1) Overture "Manfred," played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 2) Cello Concerto, in A-minor, opus 129, played by Pierre Fournier with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. 3) Symphony No. 2 in C, opus 61, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Haydn: Divertimento in B-flat major; Schubert: Entre-act from "Rosamunde"; Lalo: Excerpts from "Namouna"; Ibert: Two Short Pieces; Kodaly: Galanta Dances. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Telemann: Suite in A-minor for Flute and Orchestra; Vaughan-Williams: Fantasy on a theme by Tallis. 10.30 "Curtain Up." "Fathers & Sons" — by B. Galai, directed by G. [illegible], with [illegible]. 11.30 The Robert Shaw Chorale. 11.45 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 a.m. Popular Concert. Melodies: Overture "The Caliph of Baghdad"; Williams: Olwen's Dream; Ketelby: "La Fiesta ... [illegible]"; Schumann: Evening Song; Grieg: Solveig's Song. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Salon Up" — [illegible]. 4.45 Story by

Y. Oren. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 News Records of Classical Music. 5.45 Talk by M. Sharett. 6.00 Opera: Verdi: "Aida." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: T'hilim, chaps. 83 & 84 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Summer Concert performed by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra and La Maitrise Choir de la RTF — Leopold Mozart: Symphony; Seiber: Transylvanian Suite; Schoenherr: Overture "Vienna Blood"; Folk Songs (Conducted by Jacques Besson). 10.00 Disc Parade. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
[illegible], 452.5 & 252.7 M.

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations: Songs of Central Africa. 10.30 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Durante Concerto in A; Hekel Tavares: "Anhaguera." Symphonic Poem. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.1 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 "The Lighter Side." 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (316, 235 and 235 M.). Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vice-Vis." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Boccherini & Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1960." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.45 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

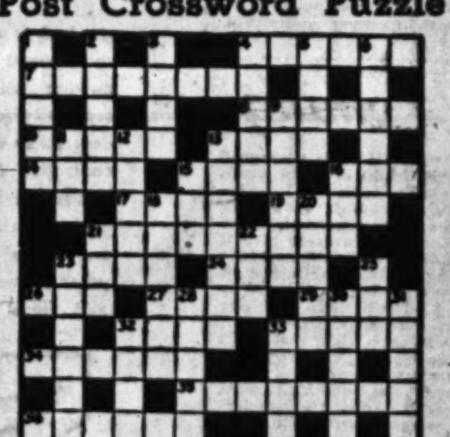
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: 25.35, 19.66, 16.86 & 13.86 M.) 7.30-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 405 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Stott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Lounge.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Al deceives his friends. 7. Where to go to bed? 8. It's burnt out. 10. Leaving no scope for improvement. 13. A ducky place in the country? 14. German learner driver? 15. Places a golf ball we hear. 16. He gets the pounds we back. 17. Might describe an electric bulb. 19. Doesn't appear odd in seven-league boots. 21. Are tied over your feet. 23. Could be a straight blow. 24. Possibly time for a tot. 26. Given something to bite on. 27. Not entirely an ultra-modern vehicle. 29. Talk theatrically, perhaps. 32. But not too niggardly to give me one? 33. Nothing to mark but a figure. 34. The tribesmen may give you a damson. 35. It's quite usual to gouge their eyes out. 36. Like radio and TV, perhaps, they're worth having.

DOWN. — 1. Uniform wear. 2. His job is introductory. 3. An icy greeting? 4. As a bed, it appeals to race-goers. 5. Stop flying. 6. Short of a dozen. 9. A little thing that might bother a gardener. 11. No aire. 12. You keep it separate. 13. Don't push a chap in a carriage. 15. Irish butter? 18. He takes the boys for lessons. 19. Shot in the shed? 20. Sever, possibly. 21. Time to say goodnight. 22. What the marksman needs in life. 23. The French town for fruit. 25. Spanish woman. 28. Rough files. 30. He lives by pretending. 31. It's more than foolish to have such rubbish. 32. Weapon of many a flier? 33. By word of mouth.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Cows. 4. Sniper. 8. Hit. 10 Alps. 13. Forwards. 14. Butcher. 15. Brutus. 17. Paper work. 21. Row. 23 Ena. 23. His. 26. Beetroots. 27. Rapped. 28. Buck-Lee. 33. Great man. 34. Soda. 35. Die. 36. Tigers. 37. Peak.

DOWN. — 1. Crab. 2. We-P.T. 3. Life. 5. New-ark. 6. Par(king). 7. Resist. 9. Tor. 11. Lunar(month). 12. Screw. 15. Brat. 16. Trio. 18. Poop. 19. We-ed. 20. One. 22. Hocks. 24. Steed. 25. Wright. 26. Better. 28. Bed. 29. Unit. 30. Love. 31. Balk. 32. Era.

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THE TEA FOR TOURISTS
held every Sunday by the Keren Hayesod and the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office will not take place this Sunday, June 12. The next Tea will be on Sunday, June 19, at 4.30 p.m., at the Keren Hayesod Hall, 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., June 11, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

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The Picture with the terrific climax
THE THIRD VOICE
With: Edmond O'Brien Julie London Laraine Day
For adults only
Premiere today at 2.30 p.m.
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Raymond Pellegrin Jeanne Moreau in
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A Ralph Habib Production
Hall air-conditioned
4, 7.30, 9.30

ARMON DAVID 3rd Week
DANGER WITHIN
Starring RICHARD TODD MICHAEL WILDING DENNIS PRICE
Hebrew and French subtitles
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packed with laughs!
Cary Grant — Sophia Loren
HOUSEBOAT
VistaVision and Technicolor at 4, 7.15 and 9.30.

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FARID EL-ATRASH SHADIA RUSTAM
ANTA HABIBI
A musical comedy
4 — 7.15 — 9.15

ESTHER 4th Week
Air-conditioned
DIRK BOGARDE OLIVIA De HAVILLAND in a rare drama
LIBEL
Please don't reveal the ending! Thanks! M.G.M. Picture

GAT 2nd Week
Israel Premiere
Another of those Russian films which conquered the public's heart
THE STARS OF DAWN
with the Circassian State Ballet.
4, 7.30, 9.30

HOD 2nd Week
The great epic
NORMANDIE NIEMEN
Under the world patronage of the French Air Force
3 perfs. At 4, 7.30 and 9.30

MAXIM 6th Week
The hilarious cast of CARRY ON SERGEANT in the even funnier British Comedy
Carry on Nurse
2.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR
Air-conditioned Hall
FERNANDEL in
LA VACHE ET LE PRISONNIER

MOGRABI
Fully air-conditioned Hall
Louis Jourdan Dany Carrel Roger Hanin in
ESCAPADE
Adults only. 4, 7.30, 9.30

OPHIR
A tremendous Saga with a tremendous team
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
THE BUCCANEER
Yul Brynner Charlton Heston Claire Bloom Charles Boyer
Directed by: Anthony Quinn
Technicolor VistaVision
4, 7.15, 9.30
A Paramount Picture

ORION 2nd Week
The stage sensation is on the screen!
John Osborne's
Look Back in Anger
Richard Burton Claire Bloom Mary Ure
For Adults only
4.00, 7.30, 9.30

PEER (Air-conditioned)
7th Week
Julie London, Anthony Steel
A QUESTION OF ADULTERY
Forum Film release
Special Feature: Hay Wedding of Princess Margaret

RAMAT GAN
Evening: 7.30, 9.30
Rock Hudson Doris Day
The perfect pair for
PILLOW TALK
Cinemascope Eastman Color
Mats. daily at 4:
No Name on the Bullet

SHDEROTH
By public request an additional week
The Blue Angel
in Cinemascope and Colour with Curt Jurgens and May Britt
Adults only.
The hall is cooled.

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LAWRENCE HARVEY DAWN ADDAMS
and an excellent supporting cast in
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Adapted from the book "COMMANDER CRABB" by Marshall Pugh
4 shows daily at: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30 and 9.30

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Air-conditioned
Robert Ryan, Aldo Ray, Tina Louise in the dramatic
GOD'S LITTLE ACRE
Based on Erskine Caldwell's best-seller

YARON 3rd Week
SHIRLEY McLAINE
Best actress of the year
Anthony Perkins, Shirley Booth in one of the big Broadway comedies
THE MATCHMAKER
By THORNTON WILDER

ZAMIR
BLACK ORPHEUS

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TIGER BAY
with John Mills, Horst Buchholz and Hayley Mills, the exceptionally gifted child actress.
Also
the short: "WEDDING IN SPRINGTIME"
Wedding of Princess Margaret
In 2 parts. In glorious Colour

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 4.45, 6.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing June 11, 1960

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3rd Week
The laugh-hit of the century
CARRY ON, SERGEANT
William Hartnell, Shirley Eaton, Kenneth Connor
Hebrew and French subtitles
Air-conditioned
No complimentary tickets

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Spencer Tracy Ingrid Bergman Lana Turner in one of the best films ever produced
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
Special Sunday matinee at 10.30 a.m.

JERUSALEM Cinema
Kiryat Yovel
June 10-13:
GUNFIGHT AT OK CORRAL
With Burt Lancaster Kirk Douglas Rhonda Fleming
June 14-16:
THE STARS ARE SINGING
Starring Rosemary Clooney Lauritz Melchior

RON Tel. 3104
That wonderful guy from "No Time for Sergeants"
ANDY GRIFFITH in
ONIONHEAD
with Felicia Farr Walter Matthau
French and Hebrew subtitles
Also Sunday morning at 10.45
Today (last showing) 3 p.m.
CETTE NUIT LA

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
Joel McCrea, Julie Adams in
The Gunfight At Dodge City
Cinemascope, Color de Luxe

ORION Tel. 2914
A bold and daring French film by Bernard Roland
LA NUIT DES TRAQUES
Sami Frey, Pelon Laill, Juliette Mayniel
For adults only.
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Miriam Fakhr-el-Din
Egypt's beauty queen
Shukri Sarhan
In the new Arabic Film
Jealousy and Revenge

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
Dean Stockwell Orson Welles Diane Varsi
in the much-discussed
COMPULSION
Based on Meyer Levin's novel.

ZION HALL Tel. 3886
BELINDA LEE
the alluring temptress in a highly dramatic film of love's passions
CE CORPS TANT DESIRE
With: Daniel Gelin Dany Carrel Maurice Ronet
Adults only.

TEL OR 2nd Week Tel. 3070
125 RUE MONTMARTRE
with Lino Ventura — Dora Doll — Andrea Parisy
A Steiner Film Release

Commencing Saturday, June 11, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4856
Top suspense thriller
House of Secrets
Starring Barbara Bates Michael Craig
Technicolor
For adults only
Today (last showing) 3 p.m.
WHAT LOLA WANTS

STUDIO Tel. 4888
3rd Week
Love in The Afternoon
Audrey Hepburn, Gary Cooper, Maurice Chevalier
Also today at 3 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 11, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4888
2nd Week
Edward G. Robinson, Joan Collins, Rod Steiger in
Seven Thieves
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope

ARMON Tel. 4848
Susan Hayward
Oscar winner for her performance in
I Want to Live
The true story of Barbara Graham.
For adults only

ATZMON Tel. 3003
(Air-conditioned)
M.G.M.'s gayest love affair of the year
COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS
Technicolor
Deborah Kerr, Rossano Brazzi, Maurice Chevalier.

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Sat., Sun., Mon.
Eddie Constantine in
ÇA VA BARDER
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
BREAK THROUGH
With David Brian, John Agar
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

MIRON Tel. 3003
(Air-conditioned)
3rd Week
SISSI
3rd Part
(Schicksalsjahre einer Kaiserin)
Romy Schneider, Karlheinz Böhm

TAMAR Tel. 6982
4th Week
A GREAT SUCCESS
Paul Newman in
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
with Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush
Owing to length of film performances start at: 4, 6.45, 9.15 p.m. sharp.

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
(Air-conditioned)
SUDDENLY LAST SUMMER
Starring Elizabeth Taylor, Montgomery Clift, Katharine Hepburn
No complimentary tickets.
For adults only

GAL OR Tel. 4907
Bop Girl Goes Calypso
Mats.: GUN GLORY
LAWLESS STREET

MORIAH Tel. 81477
3rd Week
The true life story of Diana Barrymore
Too Much, Too Soon
with Dorothy Malone, Errol Flynn

ORAH Tel. 4917

LE CLOCHARD
with Jean Gabin, Darry Cowl, [illegible]
A Forum Film Release
Special feature: Hay Wedding of Princess Margaret, in glorious colour.

ORION Tel. 4030
Hall ventilated.
Alan Ladd, Jeanne Crain, Gilbert Roland in Warner Bros. new adventure hit in Technicolor
GUNS OF THE TIMBERLAND

GILY Tel. 81868
4th Week
Don't miss the year's most lavish technical spectacles
The show of shows
European Nights
For adults only.

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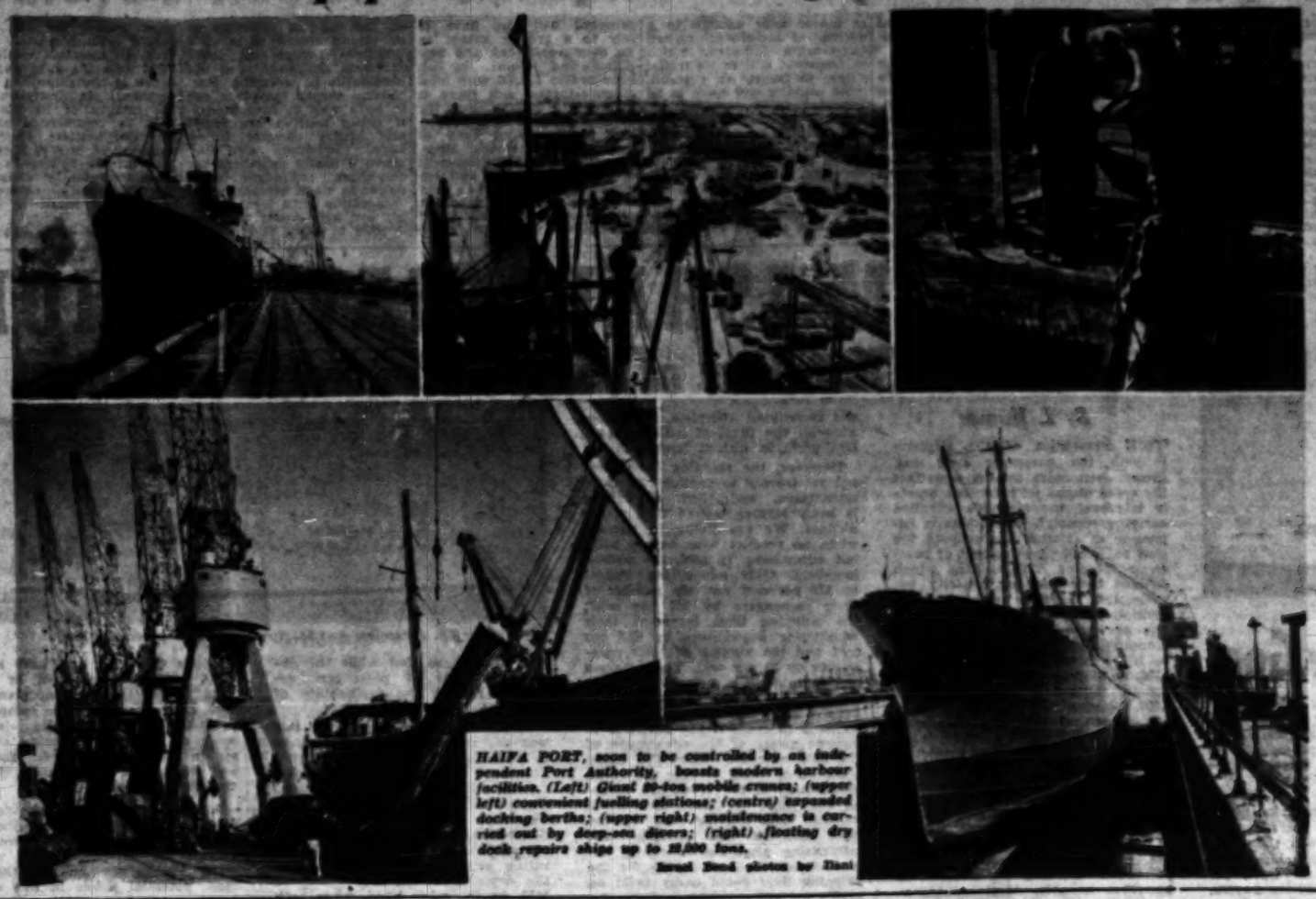
Tony Curtis, Dean Martin, Janet Leigh
in the hilarious comedy, A laughter-bomb-shell!
WHO WAS THAT LADY?
A Columbia Picture.

Modern Equipment Serves Increasing Haifa Port Traffic



HAIFA PORT, soon to be controlled by an independent Port Authority, boasts modern harbour facilities. (Left) Giant 30-ton mobile cranes; (upper left) convenient fuelling stations; (centre) expanded docking berths; (upper right) maintenance in carried out by deep-sea divers; (right) floating dry dock repairs ships up to 12,000 tons.

Israel Bond photos by Ilani

New Tankers to Feed Pipeline

By Yaacov Arden

ON July 1, the Israel Government is to hand over to a European group headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the 418-km. 16-inch oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa. The group was granted a 15-year concession and a fixed annual return of eight per cent on its investment of £20m. The initial throughput capacity of the line was fixed at 1.75m. tons a year, to rise to 2.7m. tons by next March. A minimum flow of 1.5m. tons a year was assured to the investors, corresponding roughly to Israel's domestic needs this year.

Once pipelines and oil tankers were considered rivals for the lucrative business of moving oil from where it is found to where it is needed, places usually far apart. The odds were in favour of pipelines which, despite the heavy initial investment, were capable of moving as much oil so quickly that in most cases they repaid their costs before they were two years old.

The thirties and the later forties were periods of busy pipeline laying everywhere, including the Middle East which is Europe's chief source and consumes M.E. oil at the rate of about 200m. tons a year. As a commercial proposition nuclear energy is still beyond the horizon.

But in the Middle East, the political instability of several countries and especially the Suez crisis have weakened the oil companies' appetite for more pipelines in that area, and they rediscovered the virtues of their first love, the tank ship. Tankers, they realized, are mobile investments, immune to the political and financial squeezing to which pipelines are liable from the fickle governments of some transit countries. And if the tankers are built big-gar, the freight charges per ton of oil come down to where the political and commercial safety factors offset the financial advantages of moving oil through pipes. The boldest shipping men have ordered tankers of up to 100,000 tons. If these giants live up to what the calculations promise, the size may go up still further during the sixties.

Today, ships and pipelines are partners in the oil transport business, used, like the arms of a beaver, in combination for the best results. The 16-inch Eilat-Haifa line, almost complete, is the result of these recent developments. Eilat Basoh's overseas and harbour works company has completed on time the northernmost 50 km.-stretch which it contracted for, no mean feat in the inhospitable terrain, with altitude differences of up to 300 metres. Mekorot is hastening the completion of its longer stretch to Beersheba. The line from there to Haifa has been ready for over a year.

Delay in Pumps

With financial charges and operating costs nearly fixed, it is obvious that the more oil flowing through the pipe, the cheaper it will come out at Haifa. To increase throughput to maximum capacity — over 3,000,000 tons a year — powerful pumps have to be installed along the line for speeding the flow. Have they been ordered? Reports from Europe say that delivery periods are now up to two years. Why are they not being installed already with all despatch?

Moreover, to feed the line, oil must be brought from overseas. More than half of its throughput capacity will go to waste, unless oil tankers pour crude oil into it as fast as the line and the pumps will take it. Of the two 48,000 tankers ordered in Japan for that purpose, only one has been delivered. The other should have been handed over in January or February. Nothing further was heard of it, and no explanation has yet been given.

But even when the second ship is put into service, the two together will have a haulage capacity of about 1,400,000 a year, only a quarter of the maximum the line will carry. At least seven such 48,400-ton tankers will be needed to allow the best use to be made of the line and to cut the cost of delivered oil at Haifa to where it may mean a turning point for the country's economic life. Only if tankers, pipeline and refineries are all operated at full capacity will it be possible to export the oil surplus, crude or refined, without subsidy.

A ton of crude oil in Venezuela or in the Caribbean costs about $20. Oil for delivery at Eilat would cost about $14. The difference in transport costs again is considerable. No precise figures have been made public, but it is obvious that haulage of large tankers will be much lower than in the smaller ships despite the present low rates. By full exploitation of the potential of such a trade: flexibility of the pipeline and of the Haifa refinery, the investment, admittedly considerable, would be repaid much faster than in many other areas of industrial development. It would give Israel what it needs urgently: cheaper fuel, and it might achieve nothing less than reverse the movement of the cost of living index, with all that this implies.

Pilgrim Ships

ADRIATICA, the Italian shipping company, brought 1,500 passengers to Haifa in 1959 on board its two 3,300-ton vessels, Esotria and Messapia. One of these two sister ships arrives every Tuesday morning, leaving again 13 hours later, with passengers and some cargo. During the past year outgoing passengers by Adriatica numbered 4,000. The total of 11,500 was some 400 less than during 1958, because of the 30-day strike in Italian ports during the season which made the line lose six trips.

Most of Adriatica's passengers are Christian pilgrims. The Jewish passengers include such regular visitors as the ultra-orthodox Rabbi of Satmar. Kosher food is served aboard the ships on request. The service has been running for over a century, interrupted only by the war.

It is understood that the firm is considering refitting the ships during the winter off-season, when each is to be withdrawn in turn for a month. They are to be completely air-conditioned, and the Second Class is to be abolished. The ships can carry 280 passengers each, with 75 in First, 45 in Second, and 160 in Tourist Class. Experience has shown that 75 their Italy-Greece-Cyprus-Israel run, most of the passengers travel Tourist. Alive to the growing competition on the route, the Italians intend to improve service and accommodation, principally in this cheaper class.

Marine Insurance Rates Seen Comment on State's Security

By Philip Gillon

"THE poet enthused about ancient shipping to the Holy Land in most brilliant terms: "Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir rowing home to heaven in sunny Palestine, with a cargo of ivory, and apes and peacocks, sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine."

Most of these attractive items, of course, would never qualify for import permits under the latest dispensation. And even if the cargo was acceptable no quinquireme or other vessel could cross the Mediterranean or the Indian Ocean with cargoes for Israel if their romantic and dramatic passage across the seas was not covered by staid insurance brokers. Israel learned the hard way during riots and war that adequate marine coverage was a condition precedent to the receipt of imports and the export of products.

Before the War of Independence, domestic marine insurance was comparatively unimportant, as Palestine fell under the paternal protection of the great insurance companies of England. Nevertheless, local agents developed expert knowledge of the market and how it worked: one of them even calculated the day that Italy would enter World War Two by analysing Italian shipping schedules and insurance quotations. But it was when the Mandatory regime withdrew completely from Israel — and pushed the new State out of the sterling bloc — that the country was in danger of complete isolation because there was no insurance available either for bottoms or cargoes prepared to brave the possible dangers of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Fortunately, the manager of Peltours Insurance Department, a South African with many years of insurance experience, managed to negotiate on the London market cover for £500,000 worth of cargo carried to Israel on any "bottom." This blanket cover was made available to the Government of Israel. It enabled the South African Zionist Federation and Palmex, a sister firm of Peltours engaged in shipping, to bring to Israel the first ship to arrive since the formation of the State, the Benne Skoul, which landed in June, 1948, with a cargo of machinery, fodder, blankets, shoes and cigarettes — items less exotic than "ivory, apes and peacocks" but of more use to a beleaguered land.

In the years that followed, marine insurance rapidly became a solid and remunerative form of business. For the last eight years the insurance business in respect of cargoes brought to Israel by the Government — the largest importer — is divided among a "pool" formed by the larger companies in the country and managed by Peltours. Most of the country's shipping belongs to Histadrut companies and Hanseh carries the hull insurance.

An important indication of the growing strength of Israel's economy is the diminishing amount of marine insurance passed to the foreign market in the form of reinsurance, the local firms feeling strong enough to carry almost the entire risk themselves. This involves a major saving of hard currency.

The rate charged by Lloyd's for marine insurance is a sign of the experts' evaluation of the country's security position and is closely watched by the Government. During the year before the Sinai Campaign, the special War Risk for cargoes to Israel was twice and even three times that to other countries. During the Campaign and the months that followed it soared even higher but by May 2, 1957 it dropped to its pre-Campaign rate and seven weeks later was reduced to the same rate as prevailed for other Mediterranean countries. Apparently the insurance brokers were satisfied that the Campaign had been a good investment for Israel.

The rate for Eilat has remained higher than for the Mediterranean, with Israeli ships bearing a heavier levy than neutral bottoms. Palmex also ran the gauntlet to Eilat in 1957 when it brought the Brigitte Toft through the straits of Tiran, the first large cargo vessel to enter the harbour after the withdrawal.

Although this is, of course, little consolation to Israelis, the ill-fated cargo of the Inge Toft, piratically confiscated by Nasser, was insured abroad as a special risk.

Defence, Communications, Economics Involved in Maritime Legislation

By Menahem Benzion

IN a series of three conferences held since 1956, member states of the United Nations have sought to examine all aspects of maritime law and arrive at a series of agreements that would, in effect, represent a recodification of this ancient and classic body of legislation and tradition. Israel has participated in all three, inspired by the motives that called the Law of the Sea conferences into being — the narrowing down of potential areas of conflict, and the reconciling of conflicting interests in the security, communications, and economic areas so that useful compromises might emerge.

In 1958, the first Law of the Sea conference at Geneva achieved a series of basic agreements on laws applying to the High Seas and to the territorial seas. The 1960 conference failed to reach decision on its one single challenge — the breadth of the territorial seas, although some useful decisions, not envisaged in its original agenda, did emerge. These two conclaves, lasting a total of fifteen weeks, were preceded in 1955 by a political conference of United Nations Member states dealing exclusively with the scientific aspects of fish conservation. This session confronted diplomatic representatives with background material presented by the scientists, and saw many interesting alignments develop, pitting scientists from opposing nation-blocs, against their own government representatives.

'Inner Logic' Seen

It is in the tendency to conferences of this type to develop an inner compelling logic forcing participant nations to break discipline with their arbitrary voting blocs, that observers see values beyond specific decisions adopted.

While none of the conferences has viewed Israel's major maritime problems of boycott and the Suez Canal ban on her traffic as coming within the scope of its prerogative, the question of free passage through Akaba straits was unanimously agreed upon in principle in 1958. With no opposition or abstention from any of the affected states, the 1958 Conference had agreed to view as "international straits," with all appertaining rights of innocent passage, those straits which join two parts of the high seas, or those which join the high seas with the territorial sea of a third state.

Proposal Well Received

In April of this year there emerged what has been considered a second major attainment by Israel at these conferences when a resolution she authored, urging technical assistance to expand the fishing industries of under-developed states, was passed. The twenty abstentions on this, the sole decision to emerge from the conference which failed to agree whether territorial seas should be six or twelve miles wide, did not include all the Arab states. Embodied first in the remarks delivered at conference sessions by Mr. Gideon Rafael, leader of the Israel delegation, the resolution was ultimately drafted by an eight-member committee comprising Australia, Canada, Israel, Ghana, Liberia, Pakistan, Holland and Peru. Several members of the Israel delegation who had held foreign ministry posts in African states spoke knowledgably of the lack of animal protein in the African diet, a deficiency that could easily be made good by fish protein with the necessary development of the fleets, training of crews, and establishment of storage and canning facilities and marketing patterns.

Observers noted that on the substantive issue of the 1960 meeting, the breadth of territorial seas, the unilateral Arab backing for a 12 mile limit altered under the impact of the debate's unfolding logic. In the final vote, Jordan and Tunisia abandoned this stand for the six mile limit, Jordan explaining that while she preferred the wider zone, she was prepared to compromise since the failure of the conference would be contrary to the interests of smaller states. Lebanon also deserted the Arab bloc stand by refusing, at the end of the debate, to participate in the vote. While a chance alignment with Israel on a single voting issue was not viewed as a departure point for any revolutionary diplomatic démarche, it was felt that pinpointing discussion on concrete issues could inevitably lead members of blocs — the Arab in this instance — to vote along considerations of national rather than bloc interests.

Four Basic Decisions

The question of the width of territorial seas, aggravated during 1958 by contention between Great Britain and Iceland over fishing rights, had been left unanswered in 1958 when four basic "conventions" were adopted. These were:

- The Convention of the High Seas, which codified existing law, and defined the concept of the "freedom of the high seas."
- The Convention of the Territorial Seas, which provided an agreement on a base line for measuring territorial seas, both for states with a straight coastline, and for states with a deeply-indented coast such as Greece and Norway. The jurisdiction of states over ships in territorial waters was defined. It was in clarification of this convention that decision was made on passage through straits, a decision now held applicable to the Straits of Akaba. While rights of freedom of the high seas were held not to apply in territorial seas, rights of innocent passage were with the possibility held out for coastal states to exercise certain rights of interference even in innocent passage. An extension of this convention to aerial navigation was effected, and it was confirmed that no general rights of innocent air passage over territorial seas be granted. Exclusive fishing rights were reserved for the coastal state in its territorial seas — with the contentious issue of choosing a three, six or 12 mile limit deferred for the next conference.

Economic Factor

- The Convention on "Conservation" of the Living Resources of the High Seas, embodying a codification of existing regional controls over certain species of fish, and the extension of the principle of control to a world-wide basis.
- The Convention on the Mineral Resources of the Sea in the Continental Shelf, referring to jurisdictional questions on oil-drilling and providing an internationally recognized base for conducting other off-shore mineral exploitation activities.

Israel's vote in 1960 went to the compromise position establishing the six mile limit for territorial seas, and granting an additional six mile limit the coastal states' exclusive fishing rights. Israel's delegate also called on the conference to recognize the exceptional circumstances of states that depend almost exclusively on fishing, and urged certain fishing rights for them on the high seas, beyond the twelve mile limit. This compromise six plus six proposal failed by one vote of the required two-thirds majority. Future prospects for an agreement on such proposals seem bleak as many emergent independent states, who will be voting at any future Conference of the Sea, find "sovereignty" issues involved, and tend to side, almost by reflex action, against the principal maritime powers, whose real preference is for a 3 mile zone, although they had committed themselves, to the compromise six plus six proposal.

Land into Water

Drastic Surgery Creates a Harbour

By EMMA KOMAROVSKY

AS the motor launch gained speed, a cool breeze accompanying us throughout the short trip made us forget the sweltering heat we left behind in Haifa Port. Soon the panorama of Mount Carmel's Eastern slope greeted us from afar and at its foot Haifa Bay unfolded itself in all its splendour. Snugly tucked in about its inmost corner, the Kishon Harbour lay before us.

"Do you realise that where we are passing now there was land before?" the Head of the Kishon Harbour, Mr. A. Pupper, said as we sailed into it.

In 1951, the placid, mosquito-infested meanders of the Kishon River were laid on the plastic surgery table. A straight, new, stone-paved bed emerged. The natural banks, which had been dangerously close to the oil refineries area, hampering access to them, were made to recede.

The first achievement of the Kishon Harbour has been the provision of a "free zone" in the harbour area. It may later be incorporated into a free port, along the Shamen Beach (between the Haifa and Kishon ports) which today harbours nothing but the dreary haunts of the Israel version of the "underworld."

Local companies buying goods abroad for resale abroad will thus be enabled to store and process such goods in a neutral place where they are not subjected to permits, customs dues or other taxes generally imposed on imported goods.

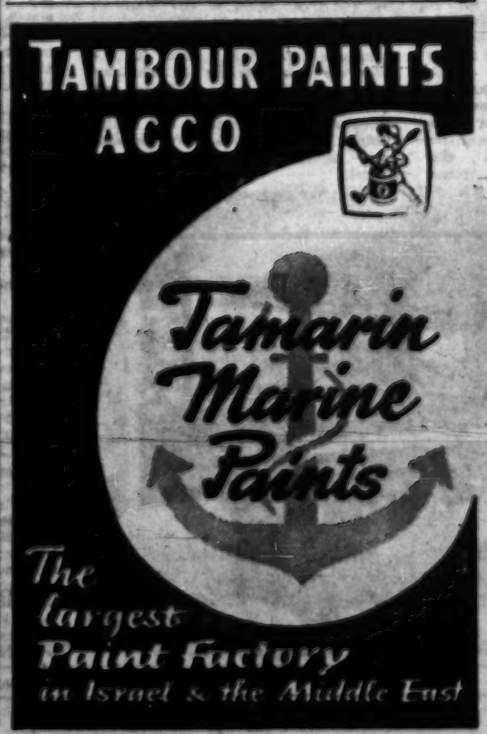
In the area temporarily earmarked for a free zone next to the Palestine Electric Corporation power station, Gador Chemical Tankers and Terminals Ltd. have installed their tanker-to-storage tanks pipeline. What they sell abroad goes untaxed. The Kishon Development Scheme makes it a point to provide a central, easily accessible outlet for local industries requiring sea transportation.

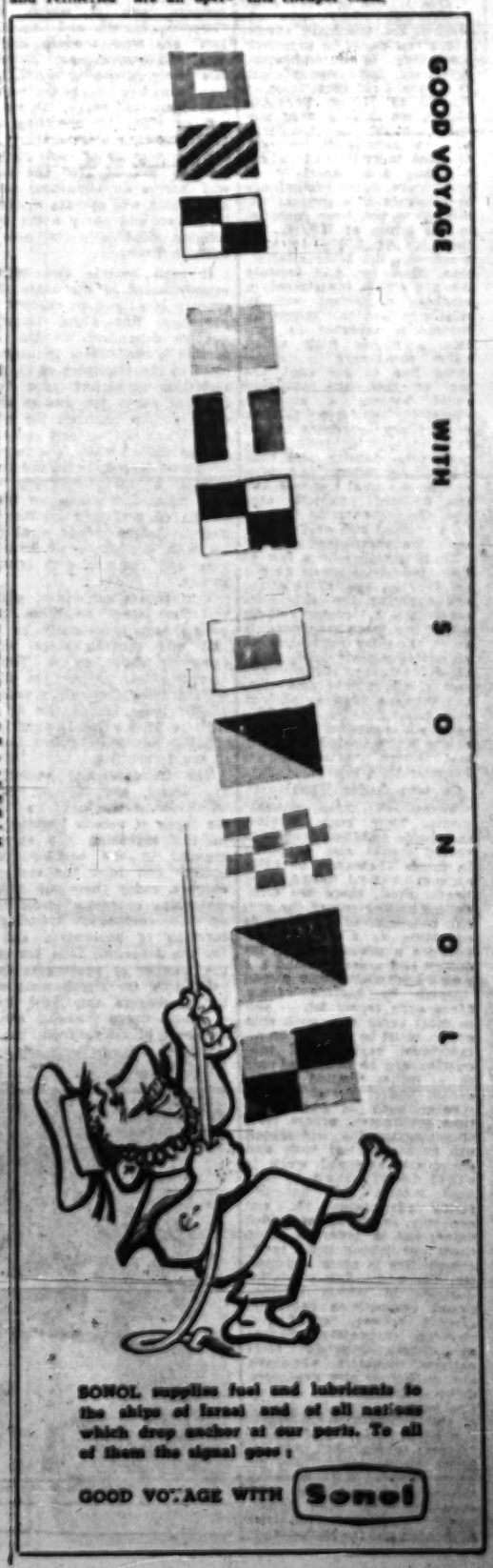
The second achievement is the commercial port. Installations along the left bank of the 650-metre long main channel are equipped for the landing and unloading of up to four medium-sized vessels at a time. A wide open-stacking area is particularly important for timber, iron, coal and phosphates. Passenger service was also introduced recently.

Our next stop was the fishing anchorage. This fascinating pool (85m. wide by 200m. long) adorned with colourful, sprightly fishing boats, represents the Israel fishermen's headquarters in an amazingly short time, such sound, substantial buildings as an ultra-modern refrigeration plant complete with deep-freeze storage, a plant for the preservation and repair of fishing nets, the brand-new Government Fishery Department offices, workshops and other services have cropped up on its sandy banks.

Many difficulties have had to be overcome in the completion of this harbour. One was the problem of the pipelines from the oil refineries to Haifa Port, which blocked the channel-to-be crosswise. Fifteen 12-inch pipes were connected to each other and lowered at one go and embedded nine metres deep in the channel-bed. The lowering, which took only four hours, was a technical feat unheard of in many more advanced countries, where until then the performance had been limited to three or four pipes at a time.

Similar problems are being faced in dredging out the 700-dunam site of the Israel Shipyards. It is expected that the yards, as well as the belt of light and heavy industry encompassing the Kishon district, will bring in their wake a host of secondary industries and workshops. Negotiations are well advanced for the establishment of a Government-subsidized dismantling plant (for scrapping ships; of a large plywood factory; and of carpentry shops to work for export.




GOOD VOYAGE WITH SONOL
BONOL supplies fuel and lubricants to the ships of Israel and of all nations which drop anchor at our ports. To all of them the signal goes:
GOOD VOYAGE WITH Sonol

Kishon Harbour Shipyard Faces Complex of Operational Problems

POST Economic Editor

IN the current Development Budget IL1.5m. is allocated for "loan to, and investment in a shipyard in the Kishon Harbour." This is the second instalment — after IL1.2m. in the past year's budget — of a programme which is expected to run into IL3m., and to create one of the nation's biggest industrial enterprises. Solel Boneh started preliminary work on the site—dredging the turn-about circle at the entrance channel of the Kishon Harbour to a depth of 8.5m. — six months ago. This is being done on a tender of the Haifa Port Authority, though two-thirds of the cost is eventually to be borne by the shipyard company. One-third of the earthwork, which is to comprise 1.5m. cu.m. of excavated material, has already been completed. Shortly tenders are to be placed for sheet piling of the yard's berths — expected to cost something like IL2.5m. — and for the erection of workshops, stores and other buildings and installations. Negotiations are also going on about ordering the heavy equipment, which is to include various kinds of cranes and other lifting and carrying facilities, as well as a wide range of metal and woodworking machinery etc. at an aggregate cost of about $3.5m.

About July 1961 the project is expected to be ready to accept orders for the simpler kinds of ship repairs. Eventually the shipyard is to be able to build vessels up to 10,000 BRT — i.e. approximately 4,000 tons deadweight — and to take care of virtually all the maintenance of the Israel merchant marine and of our naval units, in addition to repairs to foreign vessels. To that end the floating dock of 8,000-ton lifting capacity at present anchored in Haifa Harbour and operated by the Hayama company is also to be transferred to its ownership (to be paid for in instalments spread over 15 years) and another floating dock — of 4,000-ton lifting capacity — is to be built by the shipyard's own crews. Up to 1,000 people are expected to work at the shipyard next summer, and the number will rise to about 2,500 at the completion of the project's first stage, after a period of five to seven years. In another decade or so the shipyard is expected to double its production capacity and also its manpower.

High Added Value

This is the project's basic outline and long-range objective. Its economic advantages can easily be perceived. According to the planners' estimates, the shipyard will require a total investment of IL4,500 to IL7,000 per employee, which is a very modest amount as compared with the capital requirements of most manufacturing branches and especially of agriculture. Some preliminary investments of a general nature have not been included in the figure of IL7,000, but that is not likely to alter materially the basic relationship. Moreover, just because the *per capita* investment in machine equipment will be relatively low, the shipyard's income is expected to contain a rather high added value component — something like 45 per cent. On top of this, the shipyard could become a stepping stone for a large number of ancillary industries manufacturing parts, tools, gadgets, even fabrics and chemicals, converting and processing for final use raw and semi-finished products, etc., and thus eventually leading to a gradual rise of the added value component.

Even though only a few of these industries would be put up for the special objective of supplying the shipyard's requirements, many others would use these requirements as a basis for expanding or diversifying their production: steel sheets and tubes, nails and rivets, paints and plastics may be cited as obvious examples. Finally, the shipyard will enhance the status of the Haifa port, by attracting foreign vessels for a longer stay.

Custom Order Problems

When all these possible glories have been counted, the risks and handicaps involved should also be borne in mind. These can be aptly summarized under three heads. First, there are difficulties arising out of the special character of a shipyard's operation as a border case between a manufacturing industry and a service, and the predominant role played therein by custom orders. Since each repair job — and in most cases even each ship order—must be handled on an individual basis, serial production can be developed only to a rather limited extent, except under special circumstances such as huge wartime government orders. Notwithstanding the widespread use of mechanical tools and conveyors, shipyard work is still dominated by manual labour. This has definite advantages for our economy in terms of added value, but in order to enjoy them our labour must prove competitive in price and quality. There are few other industries in which international competition rages so directly between welders, riveters, carpenters, mechanics, fitters, electricians, plate cutters, moulders, plumbers, etc., including also engineers, drivers, draughtsmen and office workers, and the results of this competition are largely dependent upon the crucial factors: wages, skill, and labour management. As regards wages, differences of 100 per cent and more exist even between such industrially developed countries as Sweden and the Netherlands (not to speak of the U.S. and Japan) with Germany, France and Israel coming in between them. Difference in labour output and in the efficient use of labour, however, are also very considerable, and the fact should not be overlooked that Israel has little tradition and no experience in shipyard operations.

Indeed, the proper training of workers, foremen and managers is a basic precondition for the new shipyard's success, and it is largely in order to be sure in this respect that a know-how and training agreement has been concluded with the Dutch De Schelde shipyard company (which also participates in the venture) and a special agreement was made with the Histadrut laying down output norms based on the Dutch precedents. A number of local people are now undergoing training on the spot in the De Schelde yards, several technical courses have been opened in Haifa, skilled craftsmen have been invited to register, tenders will be announced for special positions, and on top of it all a team of about 25 Dutch personnel will coach the shipyard through its first critical years. It is to be hoped that this planned effort will indeed lead to satisfactory results, but one should never forget that in the long run an attitude of open-minded criticism, perseverance and — last but not least — good labour relations are essential for a satisfactory performance.

The second problem which the shipyard will have to face concerns the supply base for materials, parts, components etc., which must be of satisfactory quality and purchased at competitive prices in order not to inflate the production costs. In old times shipbuilding used to develop in countries that abounded in good timber, but nowadays it is as a rule located at places near enough to a diversified metal-working and engineering industry, which is, however, still in its initial stages in Israel. As a result, most supplies will have to be imported from overseas, involving additional transport and handling costs which have been provisionally estimated to amount to about 14 per cent. Also, relatively big stores of all kinds of goods will have to be kept on the spot, involving additional capital and storage costs. The shipyard will also have to rely to a greater extent on its own workshops and manufacturing teams, or on ad-hoc orders placed with local manufacturers, and there is no need to enlarge upon the obvious dangers and difficulties accompanying each of these supply methods. Moreover, lags in the development of local mechanical and engineering industries may handicap the yard when it comes to moving into serial production, which is based on the cut-cost assembly of pre-manufactured units.

Serious though all these problems are, they need not necessarily be worrying. Purchasing abroad may turn out to be a way to save money if cheap sources are found and orders cleverly timed. Local production also may prove a useful expedient for employing redundant manpower in slack periods, while cooperation with local industry can help foster the production of types and designs most suited for the shipyard's requirements. However, all this will vitally depend upon the push and prudence of the shipyard's management, its initiative and the quality of its planning both in commercial and in financial matters. Inefficient handling of any of these aspects of the shipyard's operation may fatally undermine the shipyard's competitive ability and result in heavy losses.

(Continued on Page VIII)

FIFTEEN YEARS OF ZIM-ISRAEL NAVIGATION

The NaHariya — one of ZIM's newest cargo vessels.

Fleet Enlargement New Goal

IN the middle of the year 1948 — 3 years prior to the birth of the State — the Zim Navigation Company was founded. It was initiated by the late David Remez who afterwards became Israel's first Minister of Transport and it was instituted by the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and the Israel Maritime League.

With the establishment of the State Zim was exclusively engaged in the transport of immigrants and passengers, since the Israel Merchant Fleet was actually the continuation of the shadow fleet of "illegals" whose chief role was the bringing of illegal immigrants into the country. In 1948 the Company owned only one passenger ship of 3,800 tons, with a capacity of 280 passengers and a crew of 150.

The great increase in the movement of immigrants and passengers in the Mediterranean, after the gates of the country were flung open, compelled the company to enlarge and increase its fleet for the carriage of passengers so that today, 15 years after its establishment, the company owns three passenger ships capable of carrying 1,640 passengers, two of which, the s.s. "Theodor Herzl" and s.s. "Jerusalem" are most modern and up-to-date, and one, the s.s. "Artza", is a completely renovated vessel. In addition there are two mixed vessels for passengers and cargo, the s.s. "Zion" and s.s. "Israel," operating on the American Line and together capable of carrying about 630 passengers. By the end of 1960 the company will receive an additional passenger ship which will operate in the Mediterranean and carry about 600 passengers. The ship is now being built in France.

It soon became clear after the establishment of the State that the country could not be content with a passenger line alone. Israel could not be dependent on the will of foreign owned fleets in matters related to the transport of cargoes. In 1949 Zim embarked upon the carriage of cargo but due to the lack of necessary finances, the company carried citrus fruit and operated old vessels at the start. The increase in the Israel foreign trade and the competition of other shipping companies initiated a search for ways and means of acquiring additional new and up-to-date vessels so as to catch up with the needs of Israel shipping and compete with other companies.

The reparations plan gave Zim and the Israel merchant fleet in general an opportunity to acquire fast and modern ships within a relatively short period. Today the company has a fleet of 32 ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 183,000 tons out of the 43 vessels with a 300,000 deadweight tonnage capacity which comprises the whole of the Israel fleet.

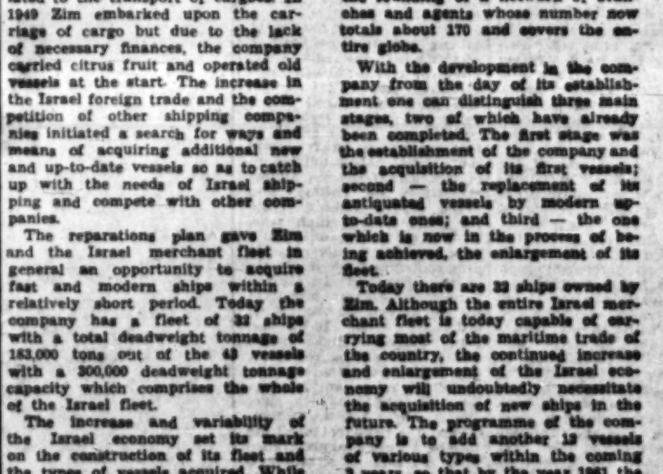
The increase and variability of the Israel economy set its mark on the construction of its fleet and the types of vessels acquired. While in the beginning the ships were engaged in the carriage of passengers and later the transport of cargoes, today there are other special ships operating under the flag of the company, including: the carriage of passengers and cargo (on the American Line, for example, the number of passengers does not yet justify the engagement of ships for passengers only), the transport of bulk cargo (wheat etc.), the transport of citrus fruit, the transport of fuel (tankers), the transport of cargo requiring refrigeration, coastal cargo vessels and cargo vessels for operation on pre-determined lines as well as one vessel for the transport of gas.

The increase in the fleet brought in its wake the establishment of subsidiary companies, including Alhoutyam, concerned with the electronic equipment of ships and shipyards, Hayama and Ogen for ship repairs, ship chandlers Layam, laundry Kishon and others. These companies are connected directly or indirectly with maritime transport and most of them belong in whole or in part to Zim. In addition to this the company has established a subsidiary company, Shoham, which serves as the general agent and manages the affairs of Zim's passenger business. Dizengoff serves as a general agent for Zim's cargo trade.

This increase and the special needs of the Israel maritime trade and of Zim resulted in the development of a well trained staff spread out over the whole world. It also necessitated international relations and agreement with foreign Governments. The scope of Zim's activities today covers the entire world and its vessels anchor regularly in hundreds of ports from the nearby Mediterranean ports such as Piraeus, Venice, Naples, Marseilles up to the furthest ports such as New York, New Orleans, Houston, Florida, Los Angeles, and including the European ports in Holland, Germany, Poland, Denmark, England, Finland. The vessels also call at the Far Eastern ports of Burma, the Philippines, Japan and the following ports of the continent of Africa: Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan, Takoradi and others. In addition to the Black Star, Gold Star, and Seven Star lines, Zim is a partner in the Atid Shipping Co. for cargo ships calling in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and England. Such a tremendous scope of activity necessitated the founding of a network of branches and agents whose number now totals about 170 and covers the entire globe.

With the development in the company from the day of its establishment one can distinguish three main stages, two of which have already been completed. The first stage was the establishment of the company and the acquisition of its first vessels; second — the replacement of its antiquated vessels by modern up-to-date ones; and third — the one which is now in the process of being achieved, the enlargement of its fleet.

Today there are 32 ships owned by Zim. Although the entire Israel merchant fleet is today capable of carrying most of the maritime trade of the country, the continued increase and enlargement of the Israel economy will undoubtedly necessitate the acquisition of new ships in the future. The programme of the company is to add another 12 vessels of various types within the coming 3 years, so that by the year 1961 the Zim fleet — together with the vessels of other Israel maritime companies — will total about 60 vessels in all and will have a total carrying capacity of 400,000 tons. Such an increase will make it possible for the company to go beyond the boundary of the maritime trade of Israel and penetrate the activities of international maritime companies and tramp shipping. This will however require new capital investment and great effort.



The "Sheer HaProshim" lounge on the S.S. Jerusalem.

Liners Confident of Future Passenger Traffic

By Z. Hermoni

THE competition of the airplane with the passenger liner has grown even more serious now that the speed of the jet plane has greatly increased the airliner's effective carrying capacity. The dramatic expansion of aviation has eclipsed the slow but steady development of passenger shipping. The airlines, which doubled their carrying capacity between 1948 and 1958, are expected to multiply it eightfold by 1961 as more jets are pressed into service. Five thousand airplanes are scheduled to be in operation next year, of which 1,300, or 26 per cent, will cruise at speeds ranging between 500 and 1,000 kph.

It is natural that this expansion in capacity should be accompanied by a rise in air passenger traffic: it is an established principle in transport that any improvement in the means of transportation promotes more travel. The year 1957 was a fateful turning point in the history of shipping: it was the first time the number of transatlantic air passengers exceeded the number of travellers by ship. Airplanes transported 50.4 per cent of the passengers, as against 49.6 who travelled by ship; in 1959 the ratio rose to 57 to 43.

This development entails difficult problems of financing, and governments find themselves investing ever greater sums in air transport, for the private companies cannot stand up to the huge capital commitments and the low profits involved. The rise in air traffic, however, has been nothing short of phenomenal; while in 1954 the increase in passenger traffic between the U.S. and Europe was roughly equally divided between airplanes and ships, in 1959 the airplanes accounted for no less than 92.5 per cent of it.

Against this dynamic expansion, will the ships hold their own or

Deck service on S.S. Jerusalem.

are they sooner or later doomed to become the relics of a glorious past, an object of study for historians and archivists? The question is not a rhetorical one, for it involves the very survival of the ship as a means of passenger transport.

It seems that in spite of everything the picture remains encouraging for the shipping companies. Ours is an age of mass travel, movement and migration. The question must be considered not only from the point of view of absolute passenger traffic figures but also from the aspect of utilized capacity. In aviation, the average proportion of the seating capacity that is utilized is now 50 per cent; a company with a rate of 70 per cent is considered very successful. At the same time, the shipping companies have attained a utilized capacity rate of 70 per cent, and there are lines on which the figure is 83 per cent and even 85 per cent. This applies not only to the transatlantic routes but also to the Mediterranean and to the lines connecting Europe with South Africa and the Far East, and the U.S. with the Far East and Australia. What is most important, this increase in utilized capacity is a worldwide phenomenon.

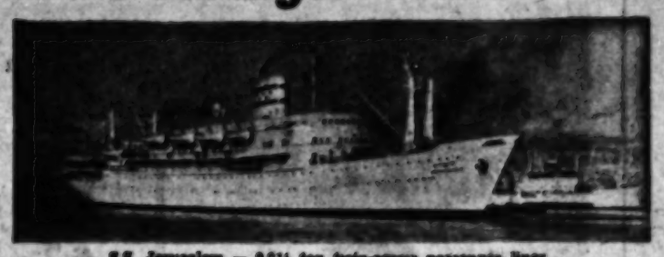
The capacity of passenger liners has not increased in the past few years. The modern vessels that have gone into service have only taken the place of those that were withdrawn. The Rotterdam has been launched, but the Ile de France is being scrapped; the Leonardo da Vinci only replaces the defunct Andrea Doria of tragic memory. But the new launchings indicate the ship owners' faith in the future of marine passenger transport as an industry whose potentialities have, if anything, been increased by the advent of relatively cheap air transport.

Speed is not the only consideration in transport, where everyone has his likes and dislikes. And it is not just that the ship is cheaper and more comfortable: it offers the passenger leisure, room, freedom of movement, entertainment, the inherent pleasure of sailing the sea and the satisfaction of romantic yearnings. It is a floating hotel, offering enjoyment, broadening the traveller's horizons and providing restful and revivifying complete relaxation, plus all the thrill of calling at exotic ports in distant lands.

However, the shipping lines have not yet learned to publicize all these advantages, and their advertising is badly lagging behind that of the airlines. We are living in an age when no product wins buyers without advertising. In 1958, the airlines increased their advertising budget by 118 per cent and the number of their passengers by 127 per cent; the shipping lines increased their advertising expenditure by 62.3 per cent and the number of their passengers by 20 per cent. These figures are more than a coincidence: they are worth pondering. A comprehensive and effective publicity campaign is in order if the public is to become aware of the advantages of the ship over the plane. The rising standard of living all over the world, particularly in the West, has boosted the desire to travel. The travel industry has become one of the most complex and dynamic, and advertising plays an eminently important role in it. Publicity for the shipping lines could easily build on man's natural curiosity, and his desire to explore new worlds, see faraway places and go through new experiences, explaining at the same time that the modern liner also affords him an unmatched opportunity for relaxation, amusement and culinary joys. A trip in a passenger ship today means more excitement, more romantic thrills, more pleasure, more enjoyment from life, and more personal attention than the airplane can possibly afford, and the companies have yet to make this clear to the public with the help of every means of communication at their command.

For Zim, nevertheless, last year was a good year. Ticket sales, which had totalled IL16.8m. in 1958, climbed above IL18.8m. in 1959, although the number of sailings was actually lower than in the preceding year. The rate of utilization of the company's capacity also increased — to 80 per cent across the Atlantic in both directions, and to 90 per cent on the Mediterranean run. While the company has a long way to go to reach 100 per cent, there has been an improvement every year in this respect.

The number of passengers on the Mediterranean line grew from 43,400 in 1956 and 51,748 in 1957 to 61,838 in 1958 and 61,620 in 1959. The slight decline last year is accounted for by the withdrawal of the s.s. Jerusalem from service in the Mediterranean during most of 1959, while in 1957 and 1958 not only the Theodor Herzl and the Jerusalem but also the Aliya and the Artza plied the Mediterranean frequently. In terms of utilized capacity, this meant a rise from 73 per cent in 1956 to 81 per cent in 1959, so that while the absolute number of passengers decreased slightly the profitability of the ships rose substantially.



S.S. Jerusalem — 9,514 ton twin-screw passenger liner.

Among the main reasons for this was the transfer of the Jerusalem to cruise service in America during the entire off-season in the Mediterranean, which incidentally increased the utilization of the Theodor Herzl. The first cruises did not pay for themselves, but the Caribbean season as a whole covered all the operating expenses and even part of the depreciation. In the winter of 1957, on the other hand, when both ships plied the Mediterranean, the company lost not only all the depreciation but part of the operating expenses as well.

The expansion of interport traffic was another important element in Zim's increased income from its ships last year. For years the company stuck to the Haifa-Naples-Marseilles line without calling at other Mediterranean ports, and it was only two years ago that its ships began to call at Limassol. In 1958 the number of passengers to and from the Cyprus port was 1,000, and in 1959 it reached 2,327, fully justifying this step and making its effect felt at the purser's offices. Last year an effort was made to promote sailings between Naples and Marseilles, for only two-thirds of the traffic to and from Haifa is with Marseilles. The company is striving to fill these empty berths between France and Italy, and it looks as though this traffic will expand beginning this year.

Another favourable influence was the introduction, somewhat belated but still relatively successful, of the inclusive tour, aimed primarily at the encouragement of winter tourism. There are a number of countries whose potentialities for winter tourism we have not yet touched. There are the northerly lands like Britain, Germany and Scandinavia, whose residents look for warmth and sunshine in the winter; nor have we exploited South America, where the regular travel and vacation season coincides with our winter. A good deal of planning and thinking and a serious investment of funds and effort should go into these possibilities this year and next if results are to be expected by 1962. This is particularly important in view of the fact that the company's profit-and-loss statements depend more on covering operating expenses in the "dead" season than on any profits that can be made during the high season.

A final element in improving the financial picture has been the experiment of three Mediterranean cruises for Israelis, all of which were successful, showing that a large potential public in this country is ready to spend its vacations aboard ship, especially if this does not prove much more expensive than a stay at a resort hotel; for the ship means better food, more amusements and more interest.

All four of these factors have now been incorporated into Zim's commercial policy. Another development has been the acquisition of an additional ship for the Mediterranean route, forced on the company by the expansion of traffic on this line and by the increasing demands of popular tourism. The new ship, to be named the Moledet, will be a single-class liner with high-standard accommodation in the tourist price range. She will have 630 berths, in two- and four-berth cabins and a few six-berth rooms, the four-berth cabins being convertible for occupancy by two persons. The whole ship will be air-conditioned and equipped with stabilisers, a swimming pool, large lounges and a closed promenade deck. She is expressly designed to meet the demands of travellers of moderate means, a field in which the company sees a great future. She is being built in France and should enter service next May. Meanwhile Zim is looking for a ship that will fill in this summer.

The American line is also developing satisfactorily, passenger traffic on it having risen from 5,000 in 1956 to 7,000 in 1957 to 11,000 in 1958 and 12,000 last year, although the Theodor Herzl missed one sailing, resulting in the loss of some 1,000 passengers. The capacity utilization rate on this run is 88 per cent, which I believe to be the highest of any transatlantic line.

ZIM Maritime Services Strengthen African Ties

By P. Lewinson

ZIM'S most recent activities in the expansion of its maritime services have been centered largely on the African Continent. Its three new lines, the Black Star, the Gold Star, and the Seven Stars, as well as its old established West African and the new Eilat-African Lines, connect Europe, Asia, North America, and even Australia, with the Dark Continent. They have also enhanced the importance of the Port of Haifa as a door to these destinations.

Zim's West African Line, which employs three vessels, has for several years transported Israel cement from Haifa to Nigeria, the French Cameroons, the Ivory Coast, Gaboon and Ghana, while to Liberia and Ghana it has also carried building equipment for construction, as well as certain quantities of filing cabinets, air conditioners, jeeps, etc. The return cargo to Israel has consisted mainly of timber logs for Israel's plywood factories, with small additional quantities of cottonseed.

The East African coast is covered by Zim's Eilat-Africa Line which starts at Eilat and calls at almost all the major East African ports, including Massawa, Djibouti, Mogadiscio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, Durban and Capetown. Its vessels also call from time to time at the Madagascar ports of Majunga and Tamatave. Five or six vessels are employed on the line, with two, and sometimes three, sailings from Eilat a month. For obvious reasons some of the trade is effected with vessels sailing under foreign flags, such as that of the Dutch company "Cornelier" whose ships are under contract to the Israel Government.

The Port of Eilat has developed beyond the dreams of its most ardent supporters into a bustling harbour. It is not uncommon these days for two vessels to arrive at the same time, so that one must be kept waiting for loading or discharging. This follows a long period during which a vessel arrived once every three months or so. This change has created a shortage of hands which has to be met by recruiting additional labour from Beersheba. It has now become necessary to extend the present port facilities in order to avoid waiting by ships, entailing heavy expense. The rapid development of the port will accelerate the expansion of our trade between Eilat and the East African countries.

Zim has for some time served the route between Eilat and the Persian Gulf, and with the opening of diplomatic relations between Israel and Iran this trade may soon be intensified.

Following the conclusion of the trade agreement with the Government of Ghana and the establishment of the Black Star Line, Zim has set up its own organization in that country and has opened two new lines connecting Africa with Asia and with America. The Gold Star Line starts from Japan and calls at Hong Kong, Singapore (sometimes also Rangoon), Ceylon, then crosses the Indian Ocean to Lourenco Marques, and calls at Durban, Capetown, rounding the Cape to call at Angola, Gaboon, Nigeria and Ghana. This line carries valuable general cargo from the Far East to Africa, and is then employed in bringing timber logs to Haifa. From Haifa the vessels of this line transport Israel industrial products to the Far East. Hitherto these exports consisted mainly of potash and cement, but the purchase of phosphates is under negotiation. As the new line becomes consolidated, however, and regular sailings are established with the five fast modern vessels in its service, it is intended to organize a regular monthly sailing on which Israel exporters can rely. Hitherto it has been impossible to provide such a service because no return cargo was available from the Far East in sufficient quantities, but the courageous decision to make the journey from the Far East around Africa and participate in the profitable trade from Asia to Africa has enabled Zim to solve the problem.

The link which Zim has built up between Africa and America by establishing the Seven Star Line service does not directly affect Israel's trade. But shipping is of course a trade in itself, and by running this service it is not only earning dollars for Israel but is employing Israel vessels in this trade which opens the way for the further extension of our merchant navy. It also represents an important step in Israel's development as a maritime nation and as a factor of growing importance in international shipping.

The Black Star Line is a common venture of Zim and the Ghana Government, and its ships ply between Ghana, the European Continent and the United Kingdom. It is a member of the West Africa European Conference, just as the Gold Star Line is a member of the Far East-Africa Conference, and the Seven Stars Line is a member of the West Africa-America Conference. Already the Black Star Line has built up a reputation in Africa for Israel as a shipping nation, and it has given rise to other African ventures by Zim which have developed out of this Line.

West Africa has become one of the main centres of Israel's shipping activities which will contribute towards the intensification of trade relations between Israel and the African Continent.

ZIM SHIPS — INCLUDING CHARTERED SHIPS — CARRIED PASSENGERS AND CARGO AS FOLLOWS:—

Year	1948	1951	1953	1955	1957	1959
Passengers	11,000	29,000	32,000	33,000	46,000	61,000
Immigrants	28,000	36,000	6,000	22,000	20,000	11,000
Cargo (Tons)	70,000	233,000	322,000	554,000	1,057,000	1,500,000
Citrus (cases)	150,000	742,000	1,200,000	1,227,000	1,444,000	1,567,000

Presented as a Public Service by the Public Relations Department of ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.

Lloyd's Registry Classifies 36,000 Merchant Vessels

MERCHANTS, more perhaps than other people, have a passionate aversion to loss of any kind and are willing to pay within reason to banish the prospect as far as possible. Insurance companies thrive on this aversion, and there is now hardly a phase of commercial life that an insurance policy will not protect against a variety of risks.

The first to appreciate the benefits of insurance not only for trade, but also for the insurers themselves and to organize it for the advantage of both, were the British. Under the stimulus of their maritime enterprise, they began in the 16th century to build up a lively seaborne trade which exposed merchants' property to the risks of the sea and piracy. And so marine insurance grew up in the wake of trade. As the value of a ship and cargo was too high for one insurer, the risk was spread among a group of "underwriters." One of the places in the London of 1690 where they regularly conducted their business was the coffee house of a shrewd Welshman, named Edward Lloyd. Over coffee (the virtue of tea drinking developed much later) and stronger drinks, auctions were held, insurance policies negotiated and underwritten and news of ships and cargoes, coming and going, read out from a pulpit.

Shipping Registry Formed

In 1696 Lloyd issued a thrice-weekly printed bulletin of ship and commercial information which, with a modern sense of publicity, he named "Lloyd's News." It was discontinued after a few months only because of a row he had with the government.

A group of Lloyd's patrons compiled for their own use a reference book on merchant ships plying to and from Britain, appointing inspectors at the principal ports to survey the ships and report on their health. The fittest ships, most likely to carry cargoes safely to their destination, earned their owners the entry "A 1" in the lists compiled at Lloyd's, and received the lowest premiums of the underwriters.

This was the beginning. The men interested in this kind of information formed in 1760 a committee to prepare a "Registry of Shipping," and their decision marks the beginning of "Lloyd's Register of Shipping", which has since become as indispensable to the international shipping community as the stock market lists to a broker.

The growth of Lloyd's Register was dogged by various troubles. The shipowners who disliked the way their vessels were classified by the underwriters and brokers, complained in vain and proceeded to form a rival register. The contest lasted in various phases for nearly 35 years, though both enterprises were mostly broke. Then the men in the provincial ports challenged the pre-eminence of London and set about to reduce it. The Government gave Lloyd's Register its pious blessing, but no subsidy. Enquiry committees sat, recommended and were ignored. In 1834 the worst disputes were composed and the two registered registers united; but in 1838 the shipping men of Liverpool broke away and for ten years published a register of their own.

Reputation Grows

Meanwhile the British merchant fleet kept growing. The Register's surveyors, mostly former shipwrights and skippers (in 1833 an engineer was rejected as an applicant), classified ships mainly by the quality of their hulls (still wooden) and tackle. These men and the brains trust at London headquarters were startled by the intrusion of the steam engine and of iron and later steel. But whatever the speed with which the Register adjusted to these changes, it remained dedicated to the purpose of guarding the safety of ships at sea, and of the life and property they carried. The walls of Lloyd's Committee Room in London carry the quotation from Psalms: "They that go down to the sea in ships, That do business in great waters." Despite the false starts, crises and rifts, Lloyd's gradually built up a reputation of impregnable integrity.

The Society's rules for the construction of steel ships and their machinery, for trawlers, yachts and refrigerators and of other machinery have weight of laws for ship builders round the world.

From 1890 onwards, the classification society extended its influence to other continents and set surveyors to so many ports that in 1934 a top officer could say that "I venture to say that wherever a British ship goes bearing the classification of Lloyd's Register, in whatever part of the world, she is accepted as being fit to carry any cargo offered."

Before World War Two Lloyd's also began to survey non-marine equipment, mainly in the oil and chemical industries and power generation. Since 1950 nuclear energy installations were included and in 1956 the society set up a special land division.

Today 36,000 ships of practically every maritime nation are registered with Lloyd's and watched by its over 1,000 surveyors at all major ports. Lloyd's came to Israel in 1953, and today about 45 per cent of the Israel merchant navy vessels are classified by the Society.

Y.A.

Floating Sales Promotion

TWO-THIRDS of the world's ships, which have an aggregate tonnage of 125,000,000 tons, are vessels with a displacement of less than 10,000 tons. The others, except for three per cent, are in the 10,000-25,000-ton range. Two-fifths of the world's ships have been built in the past ten years, and 31 per cent of all the ships are tankers. An interesting sidelight is that while American yards in total tonnage — 22,800,000 tons — only eight per cent of her ships are less than ten years old, while Britain, which is next in line with 20,600,000 tons, built 47 per cent of all her ships in the past decade.

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THE news that a storm broke a few portholes panes aboard the Queen Elizabeth recently will speed the work now being done in Britain to improve the strength and structure of portholes. A commission composed of representatives of the shipping lines, the Transport Ministry and Lloyd's is now at work on this. At present there are regulations in force regarding the thickness of their panes, but not regarding materials or design. Damage to portholes, however, is extremely rare and only the strongest storms have been known to inflict it.

THE foreign currency profits of Norway's merchant fleet look like they add up to $450m. for 1960, according to the Chairman of the Norwegian Shipowners Association. In view of the present depression this is a relatively small decrease, but several factors saved the day: part of the ships are on long-term charters, the total tonnage increased, and many of the vessels are modern and efficient. In 1959, Norway's ships employed 56,000 native seamen — 4,000 more than the year before — and 7,500 foreigners, or 1,500 fewer than in 1958.

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AS a promotion stunt for her products, Japan plans to build a ship in which 500 sales stands will be arranged in department stores on the two main decks. Public relations and sales experts will set up the stands in the most attractive manner possible before the ship is sent around the world. The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now looking for $7.5m. to build the ship itself, which is to be a floating pavilion of Japanese art. It is hoped to complete it by the beginning of next year.

A. S.

Ha'p'orth of Tar for the Ships

By Ya'acov Friedler

SHIP chandling in Israel sports has already reached a standard where no ship need suffer for the lack of the proverbial ha'p'orth of tar, or anything else. There is now hardly an item of ship-supplies or stores that is not available in Israel, at prices competitive to those in ports around the globe.

During 1959 local ship chandlers supplied some $2.5 m. worth of goods to Israel and foreign vessels, an increase of about 23 per cent over the sales of 1958. During the year, Eilat harbour gradually came into its own for ship-supplies, despite the lack of cold storage plants there, which made supplying somewhat hazardous. About $178,000 worth of stores and supplies were delivered to ships calling there.

The country's largest ship chandlers, the Layam Company of Haifa, accounted for the lion's share of the market, supplying about 80 per cent of the goods. It is owned by Tnuva, Hamashbir Hamercazi, Zim and the Nakhshon (now Yona) Fishing Company. The firm keeps very large bonded stores and serves as importer, purchaser and distributor of every kind of article ships may need. Its bulk purchases and direct supplies to the ships enable it to be competitive, an important advantage in an extremely tough market. Layam has also been able to distribute abroad a large variety of Israel products and articles by selling them for foreign currency to the ships in Israel's ports.

Growing Sales

During the past year, the firm sold goods to the value of $1,764,400 to Zim ships, including $77,400 worth to the ships aboard the passenger vessels. The latter, which included about 40 per cent of Israel-made goods, were sold during a three-month period. Of the total supplied, $775,000 represented imported goods; $396,000, made-in-Israel goods bought in Israel under export conditions for foreign currency and sold to the ships for dollars; and $513,000, local goods bought under local market conditions for Israel pounds. In addition, the firm supplied $58,000 worth of goods, about half of which were Israel products, to other Israel ships. Finally, Layam also sold $650,000 worth of goods to foreign ships calling here, about 25 per cent of them were Israel products. The firm also supplies foreign legations and firms and their foreign employees, as well as some licensed tourist hotels, against hard currency payments to the tune of $475,000 during 1959. Of these sales, about 30 p.c. were Israel goods.

During the year, Layam spent some $500,000 in the country for the purchase of locally made supplies and provisions. These included edible oils and fats, paints, ropes, chocolates, eggs, and chickens, juices and jams, canvas and drinks.

Monetary Complexities

What does the country gain from these transactions, which for Layam totalled about $3m. last year? When the firm buys vegetables and pays for them in Israel pounds, to be sold to ships for dollars, the currency profit is evident. But there is also a dollar gain on the imported goods, which Layam buys for foreign currency; it is made up of the profit, handling and transport charges. There is also the saving involved in Israel ships making bulk purchases from a first-hand source, in their home ports, as against buying smaller quantities piece-meal abroad. This saving is considerable.

In fact, the business is much more complicated than the figures suggest. Purchases and sales are made in a large variety of currencies, from pesos to pfennigs, various types of sterling, dollars and Israel pounds; each must be converted into a single currency in the company's books. The paperwork involved, including the endless official forms, could probably span the seven seas. But the business is a fascinating operation and highly competitive. It also represents a solid larder for Israel's growing fleet, which can rely on an ironration in its home ports.

Layam is not the only company in the field. There are a number of smaller concerns, some of whom also import their own goods, with the rest relying on Layam for their bulk purchases.

In a business that has traditionally conservative customers for customers, it is a point of special satisfaction to the chandlers here to be able to introduce a large volume of Israel products, from food and drinks to technical supplies, with so much success. It is well known that a ship's purser or a sailor won't spend money in Haifa (or anywhere else) on something he can get cheaper at the next port. This is a tribute to a ship in a test of the competitive quality of a local product.

Tariff Debate on Citrus Shipping

By a Special Correspondent

THE shipping problems of the 1960/61 citrus season add to the uncertain outlook for the coming 11,500,000 case harvest. Traffic managers of foreign freight lines, who made over 200 "citrus calls" at Israel's ports last year, were reported to be bluntly outspoken in declaring that they are losing interest in transporting the local crop, risking a blacklisting by the Arab boycotters in exchange for what amounts at best to low-margin profits and often even losses.

Local shipping circles, moreover, are critical of the insistence by the Citrus Marketing Board on a reduction of the present freight rates, ranging from 4/8d per crate to Amsterdam or 5/6d to the United Kingdom and 6/6d to Denmark. These rates are roughly equivalent to one-seventh to one-eighth of the f.o.b. prices fetched per crate on the continental markets.

Mr. Paul Lewinson, traffic Manager of Zim, told *The Jerusalem Post* last week that his company had lost tens of thousands of dollars this season, and that it anticipated similar losses for the '60/'61 citrus crop. Zim carried some 23 per cent of the total of 16,500,000 cases exported this season.

"We are a national line and will continue to carry citrus, even at a deficit if we have no other alternative," Mr. Lewinson said. But he pointed out that foreign companies were increasingly tempted by the fact that there were now plenty of westbound cargoes available at most Eastern Mediterranean Ports. Exports from the area in general, including Israel, have increased substantially during the past 18 months. This, he said, was a reversal of the situation of a number of years ago when ships often had to take on ballast on their westbound trips.

Mr. Lewinson believes that the situation will continue to deteriorate in view of the fact that the total shipping tonnage serving this part of the world is not expected to increase substantially in the foreseeable future. The trend of increased exports is, however, continuing and may eventually lead to ousting citrus in favour of various bulk freights, particularly fertilizer.

The Zim official suggested that the future relationship of the CMB and the shipping companies could be improved if the CMB made major efforts to cut down the waiting time spent by fruit carriers in Israel ports. He stressed that the shipping lines are largely dependent on rapid turnovers and that any delays en route seriously reduced profits. Last season some carriers remained idle in Israel ports for periods of up to 12 days, as compared to one-to-two-day waits in Spanish ports. A ten-day wait was equivalent to a $10,000 loss. The waiting period also compared unfavourably with the total duration of the average fruit-run:

"Fifteen days per trip — including two days of loading, eleven days at sea and two days for discharging — is all that is utilized for the average trip to Europe. Instead, trips often take up to 25 days..."

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IN reply, Mr. Yehuda Chorin, General Director of Yakhin Hakal and also a member of the Citrus Marketing Board voiced his personal opinion that the profits or losses of the shipping company were not the concern of the CMB, even if they impaired the goodwill of the shippers. Since shipping and citrus were two completely separate entities, each dependent on its own markets, he would reject any attempt to introduce cost-plus freighting, just as shippers would reject drastic reductions in tariffs in the event of a citrus market failure. He said that fruit carriers plying to Israel were being paid according to accepted international tariffs, subject to minor annual fluctuations.

He conceded that the shippers may have some legitimate claims against the CMB as far as last year's port delays were concerned, but stressed that on the whole local loading arrangements and the flow of citrus to the ports was considered more satisfactory in Israel than in other countries.

He explains that last year's delays were caused mainly by unexpected legislation by the German Bundestag, which prohibited the import of fruit wrapped in a certain type of chemically treated paper. As a result, German-bound cargoes had to be packaged separately and this resulted in a disruption of an otherwise smooth-flowing organization. There had been no other complaints, he said.

Though he acknowledged the support to which Zim was entitled to as a national line, Mr. Chorin did not believe that it entitled the company to preferential treatment within a framework which would automatically extend to foreign companies, since Zim is linked by agreement to a number of foreign conferences.

The first stage in the present tariff debate concerns last year's three-pence per crate increase for U.K.-bound citrus. This has opened the door to new demands by companies freighting to other European destinations and is in direct opposition to the CMB's all-out efforts to achieve tariff reductions during negotiations to be conducted during the coming months, concluded the citrus executive.

Kishon Harbour Shipyard

(Continued from Page VI)

The third difficulty which the new venture will have to face is simply the fact, that shipyards the world over are now in a state of distress, with work far below capacity, orders still diminishing and no prospect for speedy recovery. Four years ago, when the shipyard project was first conceived, world shipping rode on the crest of a boom, and the merchant marine was considered due for further expansion; at present a contrary outlook of gloom and contraction prevails in marine and shipbuilding circles. Experts opine that it will take at least until 1965 for ship orders to start rising to a substantial extent for the replacement of outdated vessels, which means that in the near future shipyard quotations will be cut to the bone, and in many cases possibly under actual costs. However, this in itself need not be considered an argument against the basic soundness of the project, since the next few years are in any case to be considered a running-in period during which initial losses are to be taken into account. Assuming that things run well, one may thus hope that the shipyard will come of age just in time to take the coming full employment period in its stride and pile up some reserves for the next slump, when shipyards may again have to operate at no more than 15-20 per cent of their capacity. However, this means that the shipyard will have to operate on a fairly fixed time-table, for it must be fit to make the most of the next economic opportunity, in full awareness that should it miss it, the trough period will find it without adequate reserves.

At this junction the matter of the shipyard's financing and profitability should be discussed, but too little data is available in this respect to present a clear picture. While there are more or less reliable estimates concerning the fixed investments, the amounts that will be needed to cover the running-in expenditure are much more difficult to assess. Also, the income and profit estimates have undergone many changes. Enough may be said on this point by pointing out that while in the original exposé (of 1957) the shipyard's annual income was expected to exceed the total invested capital by almost 50 per cent, one recent calculation has put the probable annual income at no more than 60 per cent of the total investment, bringing in its wake, of course, a reversal in the profit prospects as well. Nevertheless several foreign investor groups (apart from the De Scheide Ltd.) have considered the project an interesting enough proposition to take an active part in it, although nothing has come of these talks in the end and the Israel Shipyards Company is going to be mainly financed and owned by the government.

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Economic News from Abroad

Japan's Highways

● A start has been made in Japan on a modern highway system linking all the country's four major islands at an estimated cost of $2,160m. The system is to include 2,800 km. of trunk roads running from north to south, and 2,600 miles of branch roads linking the main roads with important centres. Today Japan has 1,150 km. of "first-class highways," of which, however, only 300 are paved. As a matter of fact, nearly all long-distance traffic in Japan, both passenger and freight, is carried by the highly efficient railways, but the neglect of motor roads, most of which are no more than primitive tracks, has become a serious handicap to the country's industrial development, and has been estimated to raise transport costs 30 to 50 per cent higher than is economically justified. The matter has become intolerable due to the rapid expansion of Japan's motor vehicle fleet, which has risen from less than 1,000,000 in 1953 to almost 2,000,000.

The first 200-km. section of the new road system is to be built between Kobe and Nagoya with the help of a $40m. loan from the World Bank. However, negotiations with numerous farmers for the acquisition of the necessary land have so far dragged on for almost five years without being completed. In order to speed up the project, the Transport Ministry has put forward a plan for building the trunk highways right down the mountainous areas of Japan's Alps, where land is easily available and where road construction would open up new regions for agricultural settlement, and make possible exploitation of mineral and forest resources. This ambitious plan, however, is still opposed by many vested interests.

Winding up a Union

● With the approaching political independence of the British East African territories, economic relations between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have become increasingly strained, and recently a study commission was appointed which is expected to suggest far-reaching changes. Today the three territories form a customs union with a general tariff of 23.5 per cent, to which a protective tariff of 30 per cent was added two years ago. While the customs revenue is split according to the final destination of imports, Tanganyika and Uganda claim that Kenya is the main beneficiary because most of the new industries have been established there, and as a result revenue-paying imported goods have increasingly been replaced by home-produced goods, which are sold at higher prices, with the local consumers footing the bill. Tanganyika in particular would like to get a free hand in tariff matters, in order to be able to give a push to her own industries. The future of other common services — like civil aviation, tourist promotion, statistics and scientific research is also hanging fire, although the posts and railways of the three territories are expected to continue to be operated on a joint basis.

White Capital Leaving Africa

● Australia is said to be attracting most of the substantial funds now accumulated in European financial centres after the liquidation of African investments. Part of this capital stems from Belgian Congo, from which over $100m. are known to have fled since the beginning of 1960 before stringent currency restrictions were imposed by the Belgian authorities. However, substantial amounts were taken out already in 1958, and more capital is being smuggled out despite the restrictions. The extent of private capital flight from South Africa is shown by the drop of £26m. in the country's foreign currency reserves during the three months after the Sharpeville incident, notwithstanding rising revenue from exports. Smaller amounts have come from Kenya and Rhodesia.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1959

THE REPORT AND THE ADVICE

THE time is no more when the Bank of Israel's annual report was welcomed first and foremost as a mine of economic information and an authoritative picture of basic development trends. Statistical information about our economy has improved considerably and been brought up to date, and although it is still inadequate in several respects it already provides a general view of our economic course; this year's budget speech contained a succinct outline of the country's 1959 economic performance, and even a forecast for the near future (prepared, incidentally, by the Bank of Israel's research team). Nevertheless, the Bank's comprehensive annual review remains as valuable as ever, both for its detailed presentation and analysis and for its thoroughly checked figures.

Thus a comparison with the preliminary estimates for 1959, drawn up three months ago, reveals that Israel's actual economic development last year was even more satisfactory than had originally been assumed: output — agricultural, industrial, building — expanded slightly more than expected, and the rise in the GNP was a full 12 per cent as compared with an average 10 per cent in the three preceding years; the expansion of export (by 25 per cent) turned out to be even more sensational than first assumed and gross investments increased by another five per cent over the high level of 1958.

Moreover, an encouraging development seems to have taken place in the field of savings, in which hitherto progress was considered most unlikely despite the steadily rising level of income and consumption. Although the report expressly warns that data in this respect are unreliable and partly contradictory, it states that national production seems to be advancing at a more rapid pace than private and public consumption, and that this process gathered force in 1959:

"Data directly relating to savings, such as development of non-liquid deposits, acquisition of securities by the public, etc. also indicate a rise of savings in relation to personal income, and undistributed corporate profits seem to have increased as well. Thus, the personal savings seem to have risen... while the dissavings of local authorities and of the national institutions remained at the level of 1958, and the government sector savings increased."

As a matter of fact, progress in this vital field seems to have been so pronounced that with all due distrust of statistics some significant figures should be quoted: If the import of foreign capital (i.e. the foreign currency gap) is compared with the volume of gross investment, we find that 1955 was the last year in which part of the foreign funds — IL78m. — was still used for consumption purposes. In 1956 foreign capital import exactly matched total investments. In the following three years the excess of investments over foreign capital import — i.e. the amount covered from local sources — increased steadily from IL292m. to IL415m. at current prices, and from 29 per cent of the aggregate amount of investments in 1957 to 43 per cent in 1958. If these savings are compared with the Gross National Product, their share appears to have risen from eight per cent to ten per cent over the same period. To be sure, even in 1958 local savings only just covered the amount required for straight-line depreciation of the nation's assets, but in 1959 they already left IL82m. for new investments, i.e. one seventh of the respective total.

One must, of course, bear in mind that these results were achieved during a combination of particularly favourable external circumstances, and that much more will be needed in order to make the Israel economy viable when foreign aid resources decline a few years hence, but the extent of the present performance should be fully recognized as a basis for future action.

Nevertheless, the Bank of Israel's Governor apparently considers this development definitely inadequate. He was equally dissatisfied with the advance of export, which indeed accounted for 10 per cent of the nation's aggregate resources in 1959, about the same as in 1958. According to Mr. Horowitz, these are the two crucial fields in which the pace must be speeded by increased anti-inflationary pressure, by removing the current "price discords, which obstruct putting the country's economic resources to their most efficient use" and by eliminating the "awkward system of surcharges, subsidies and administrative interventions which cannot efficiently replace a proper price system as a mechanism directing the economy towards long-range development targets."

In plain language this, of course, amounts to advice to devaluate the Israel currency. It is the first time that an official publication of the Bank of Israel has so openly taken sides in this crucial issue, although — rather inconsistently — the report fails to provide new evidence to support it, and in any case since the matter has been raised at such a level, a broad investigation and public discussion of the subject can no longer be avoided.

Turnover Down, Profits Up As Supersol Completes First Year

POST Economic Editor

WHEN Israel's first supermarket was opened by Supersol Ltd. less than two years ago, it was greeted by banner headlines and a shopkeepers' protest strike, and the rapid establishment of a chain of supermarkets throughout the country was expected to follow. As a matter of fact, Supersol's ambitious programme has not yet been carried out, but a number of self-service shops have been opened by the co-operative movement, and several more are planned. The near future will doubtless see these supermarkets and superettes capturing a sizeable portion of the country's retail food trade, and even today the stiffer competition they have brought about has been credited with exerting a downward pressure on retail prices, although actually little is as yet known about the economic results of the new style retail outlets.

Doubts Ill-Founded

As a result, the information contained in Supersol's financial report for 1959 is doubly welcome. It clearly shows that the doubts voiced concerning the supermarket's suitability to Israel conditions — in view of the relative scarcity of private cars, or large freezers — were ill-founded. Indeed, Supersol's turnover has been much more satisfactory than that of many similar enterprises abroad. Total sales in the report year amounted to IL4.45m., i.e. almost IL86,000 a week or IL11 per square foot of the sales area, which is 75 per cent more than the satisfactory average for supermarkets in Canada and the U.S., and twice as much as a comparative figure in London.

On the other hand, the supermarket's limitations are also becoming visible — due presumably to the increasing competition. Supersol's monthly turnover amounted to IL-415,000 in the first four months of its operation, and in the prospectus issued in March the hope was expressed that "the annual business turnover will exceed $3m., which would have spelled at least IL450,000 a month. However, in the following eight months the average sales total dropped to IL385,000, and though it picked up in the last four months of 1959, it did not exceed IL381,000. Nevertheless the supermarket's net operating profit (before tax) has increased from 1.6 per cent of the turnover in the initial four-month period to 2.6 per cent in 1959. This must have been due to higher efficiency achieved as starting troubles were overcome and more experience gained.

Significantly, this has not been achieved through reduced costs. In fact, occupancy costs remained almost stationary at about three per cent of the turnover, selling expenses increased from 8.4 to 9.4 per cent, and administrative expenses soared from 1.4 to 3.2 per cent of the turnover. Less has, however, been allocated to depreciation, and the mark-up has increased from 20 to over 23 per cent, although in the prospectus issued a year ago a mark-up of "approximately 18 per cent" was envisaged.

These statistics seem to give renewed support to the well-known thesis that the supermarket's special advantage over smaller shops lies not in the economies of selling, but in its more favourable position as a bulk purchaser.

As regards cost, wages, salaries and social benefits accounted for eight per cent of the turnover, packing material for under 1 per cent, advertising for 0.76 per cent, and rent for 1.44 per cent in 1959. The aggregate profits in 1959 amounted to IL-270,000, of which however IL188,000 represented capital gain and interest. Provisions for taxation and writing off of starting expenses afforded IL82,000. The surplus of IL184,000 is to be compared with the company's original capital of $227,000.

Seven More Planned

Supersol's balance sheet for the end of 1959 is, of course, dominated by the company's expansion programme, which is to take in seven more supermarkets (two more in Tel Aviv, two in Haifa, two in Jerusalem and one in Ashdod) plus a central warehouse (also in Tel Aviv), with a total area of 142,000 sq. ft. (as compared with the 11,000 sq. ft. of the existing supermarket) at an estimated aggregate cost of $2.57m. To that end the company's share capital has been increased to $2.83m. (IL8.1m.), of which one half was still invested in Israel Government bonds or due from the company's share-selling agent in Canada, while IL354,000 was paid over to Rassco on account of construction to be carried out of the new supermarkets, and IL542,000 was held in secured and unsecured loans. Fixed assets after depreciation amounted to IL313,000 (against IL885,-000 at the end of 1958), and inventories, at selling prices less profit to IL888,000, (against IL830,000).

Food Gets Priority in India Plan

Special to The POST

INDIA'S third five-year plan (1961-1966) is less ambitious than the second one (which hit a snag in 1957) and aims at an annual rise of slightly over five per cent in the national income — as compared with the current rate of four per cent — while India's population is growing approximately two per cent annually (instead of the 1.25 per cent assumed only a few years ago).

The plan's first objective is, therefore, the provision of food. Grain production is to be increased to 100,000,000 or 110,000,000 tons — compared with last year's good crop of 73,000,000 — which would leave a margin for reserve stocks in years of drought. Investments in agriculture and irrigation are accordingly to rise 60 per cent over the level of the current Five-Year Plan, and those in housing and social services — most of which are also directed to development of rural communities — by a similar percentage.

The main increase is expected, however, in the expansion of mining and heavy industry, which are to get at least twice as much capital as in the second five-year plan so as to reduce India's dependence on imported goods and equipment (shortage of foreign currency has proved to be the weakest point in the country's economic planning) and also so as to provide the basis for the rapid development of local manufacturing which alone can absorb India's teeming manpower. Steel output is to be increased from the present 2,500,000 tons to about 10,000,000 (by completing the mills already under construction and by constructing new ones), and major industries envisaged under the plan include heavy plates and vessels, heavy electric equipment, structural steel, machine tools, etc.

More attention is also to be given to assisting small private industries and to expanding technical education. Labour efficiency at the factories constructed in the cities is rising rapidly, and due to the low level of Indian wages, production costs are in many cases considerably below those of imported goods, so that light engineering products are expected to be exported shortly on a growing scale.

The plan's greatest problem is, of course, the provision of foreign currency: of the $7,500m. five-year investment programme, $1,900m. are expected to be spent abroad on top of the annual $500m. ordinary imports. However, the raising of domestic capital is also encountering great difficulties, in particular in the public sector which is expected to provide about 60 per cent of the total (though this is less than was originally envisaged). To a large extent this difficulty is due to the Government's weariness of taxing the peasantry who account for most of India's population but contribute only $75m. a year in revenue from the land, i.e. less than half of the current cost of the present "development projects."

Milk Production Graph Levels

POST Economic Correspondent

THE country's milk output increased by only about two per cent over the past year, but is now 23 per cent above the 1958 volume, recent statistics show. In April — which marks the seasonal high of milk production — almost 21,000,000 litres were delivered to dairies by Jewish farmers, as compared with 17,000,000 in the same month two years ago. Settlements established since Independence now account for 50 per cent of the milk deliveries, veteran settlements for 38 per cent and other farms for 11 per cent. As Tnuva accounts for 83 per cent of the aggregate deliveries — which figure includes some small quantities of milk produced by non-cooperative farms — about one-tenth of the milk produced by "labour settlements" must be marketed outside Tnuva channels.

The advance of young settlements to their present dominant position in milk production was mainly due to the rapid expansion of the dairy branch in smallholder settlements. As a result, moshavim now account for 59 per cent of the aggregate milk output, as compared with 41 per cent in 1954, while the share of collective settlements dropped from 34 to 30 per cent, and that of non-cooperative farmers (including agricultural schools) from 25 to 11 per cent. While rural producers have been eagerly expanding their cattle herds despite declining dairy incomes, the more commercially operated "private" farmers — situated mostly near the urban markets — have slashed their milk output by one-third since 1956.

Only 35 per cent of the delivered milk could be sold in liquid form in April; the rest had to be converted into dairy products. However, this relation is bound to change in the coming months. In October-November, when milk production declines to about half its April volume, a shortage of milk for industrial purposes has been predicted. Bottled milk now accounts for 92 per cent of all liquid milk sold (the remainder is mainly marketed in the poor quarters in Jerusalem).

Diamond Output Continues to Rise

THE Israel diamond industry, which increased its output by almost 40 per cent in 1958, is still expanding at a rapid pace, figures for the first third of 1960 indicate. Exports in the January-April period of this year amounted to 191,000 carats, worth $18.7 m., i.e. rose over the corresponding period of 1959 by 31 per cent as regards quantity and by 26 per cent as regards value. Rough diamond imports exceeded last year's volume by a quarter in the first three months of 1960, but the added value won on those imports was higher by a full third. Imports declined somewhat in April, but rose again in May, following an increase of 60 per cent in the Diamond Syndicate's quota for Israel polishers. Moreover, certain qualities of raw diamonds which were hitherto reserved for the American market have now been included in the lots destined for Israel.

The high quality of Israel diamonds has brought in its wake rising orders from highly selective customers in Britain, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. Due to this development the U.S. share in diamond exports declined to only 30 per cent in the first third of 1960, as compared with 42 per cent in 1959 — and as much as 95 per cent in 1948).

Although the percentage of rejected parcels rose markedly this year, this is not considered of much importance, being mainly due to the expanding output of new Israel workshops which have not yet attained a satisfactory level of efficiency and quality control. As further progress is made and workers get more skilled and experienced, the percentage of rejects is expected to decline again.

The Israel production of gem diamonds is now approximately one third of the Belgian output and may rise to about half the Belgian volume in the not so distant future.

Reader's Letter

COMPUTER PRODUCTION FEASIBLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his article on the Electronics Industry in your issue of April 8, your Economic Editor writes, "Obviously, Israel cannot contemplate producing her own computers....." May I be permitted to suggest that this viewpoint, by no means "obvious," is in fact erroneous.

There are three stages in the marketing of a digital computing system. The first comprises the conception and development of the system specification, the logical design of the computer, of its order code and of the peripheral equipment, the development and design of the electronic circuits and the mechanical design of the various units which together comprise the machine. During the second stage the machine with its component parts must be built, assembled, wired and commissioned, the design being completed as teething troubles appear and are eliminated.

At least one computer is currently being designed and under construction in Israel. It is to be hoped that its completion during the next year will convince the severest critic that the design and construction of electronic computers in the country is perfectly feasible.

The third stage consists in selling the machine. The usual problems connected with the cost and reliability of the finished product need not be analysed in detail here, though it may be worth stressing that the order of reliability demanded from a computer system is some orders of magnitude higher than from most other electronic equipment. The real problem arises in convincing the prospective customer that he has the problems that require a machine for their solution, that he needs to buy (or hire) a machine rather than just to buy machine time, and in persuading him that the particular machine under consideration is the machine that he requires. This "selling" process is costly and it is generally accepted in the industry that 30 to 50 per cent of the cost of an industrially produced machine arises in this way. The provision of after-sales services which includes the provision of a programme library, programming and maintenance courses and general assistance in keeping the installed system operative, must also be included in this third phase.

Whilst the problems involved in the selling and operation of a locally designed and produced machine can be overcome on the home market, they constitute the real difficulty in building up an export trade. Indeed I would agree that in the immediate future they will almost certainly preclude export to the computer-producing countries of Europe and America. It should, however, prove possible to sell machines in non-producing countries provided the necessary sales efforts are made and the appropriate backing and after-sales service provided. We may well be better located to provide these services in the Eastern Mediterranean countries, in Asia and in Africa than are, say, the computer manufacturers of England or the U.S.A.

The design of machines developed here may also be sold to some foreign manufacturer. Thus an alternative to the actual export of locally manufactured machines would be the receipt of royalties for machines manufactured abroad under licence or manufactured locally but sold under the name of some other organization.

The added value of a digital computer designed and manufactured here should be 60 to 90 per cent, even allowing for foreign currency expenditure during the selling of the machine. Manpower costs for designing and building a machine should account for 20 to 40 per cent of the final cost, the actual value depending not only on the type of computer but also on the quantities that are ultimately built.

There seems therefore to be every economic justification, as well as other sound reasons, for encouraging the emergence of a computer industry in Israel. I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to the various authorities concerned to give their unstinted aid to those attempting to pioneer in this important field.

Yours, etc.
M. LEHMAN

Tel Aviv, April 20.

Higher Monetary Reserves

FIGURES made available by the Bank of Israel show that aggregate means of payment increased by 13.5 per cent from the end of December to May 18, while a year ago the increase in the comparable period was only 10.7 per cent. Significantly, the increase has been most pronounced in the amount of currency in circulation and not in bank deposits. The trend which prevailed in previous years — a relative decline in the use of cash — has been reversed this year: cash circulation rose 13.8 per cent against 12.3 per cent for bank deposits, while last year the respective increases were 10 and 11.1 per cent.

The main causes of the monetary expansion have been the accumulation of foreign currency reserves — which topped $300m. by the end of April last — and credit expansion in the wake of the high level of investment activity. No statistics are as yet available to show the extent of the increase that has taken place in production. While agriculture has been hit by the drought and by marketing difficulties in some branches, industry and services seem to be operating at a high level.

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Stocks and Commodities

Firm Tone in All Sections on the T.A. Market

A FIRM tone prevailed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange throughout the week. For the first time in many weeks the demand for dollar-linked bonds was conspicuous and prices advanced slowly. Most dollar-linked bonds closed higher on Wednesday than a week ago. This demand may be connected with the comments in the press after the publication of the Bank of Israel Report, and the implication of the statement made by the Governor of the Bank of Israel on that occasion. The arrival of the International Monetary Fund Commission for negotiations and investigation may also have added some elements of speculation. Later in the week various authoritative sources published denials of any intent to devalue Israel's currency, which made for some fluctuations, particularly in Tavei Dollar, but the undertone remained firm. Bonds linked to the cost-of-living index were also sought after and their prices advanced. This demand was probably spurred by the various predictions of an impending rise in the index. It was not surprising that at the present level, where index-linked bonds sell at five or seven points under their adjusted par value, no offers were forthcoming and various issues were marked "buyers only" until prices advanced.

The Equities section was raised during the week, Bank Leumi shares and with them the shares of the mother company of Bank Leumi, Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim, rose very considerably, probably in connection with the impending issue of new Bank Leumi stock which gives present shareholders special rights to acquire these shares at attractive terms. It appears that some investors consider the peak levels of these shares still justified in view of the expected rights issue.

Among other shares which gained ground during the week one should mention Rassco's 6% Preferred Ordinary shares, as well as Ata, Kurdaneh, Assia, Palestine Cold Storage, Delek Bank Leumi Investment, PIA participations, etc. On the other hand, the shares of Palestine Potash, Yam Hamelach B founders, Housing Mortgage Preference, General Mortgage Ordinary, Teva, Africa Palestine, I.L.D.C. and a few others were a few points lower on Wednesday than a week ago.

The news of a new gas find in the Zohar area did not influence Naphta shares substantially. After undergoing some fluctuations, they practically returned to last week's level. Lapidoth shares were also practically unchanged.

New York Firm

WALL Street was very strong, with prices advancing considerably during the week under report. The better tone of business news proved a supporting factor and helped the upward move. On June 8th Dow Jones average for 20 industrials was 650.0 as against 624.99 a week earlier.

Industrial equities advanced from 277.7 on June 1 to 287.5 on June 8 on the Reuters daily index, while Kaffirs lost ground to 69.1 as against 71 a week earlier.

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MUSIC-MAKER OF EXODUS

By GILBERTE ALTBAUER

THE young movie fans clustering outside the hotels of Haifa and Jerusalem last month for a glimpse of the stars of "Exodus" have not, in all likelihood, heard of Ernest Gold, the man who is composing and scoring the music for the film. But he knows about them. He knows the songs they are singing — and he tells Israel the "singingest country... they're always singing, at home, in the streets, on trucks..."

His biggest job in Israel was to absorb the atmosphere of the country in order to acquaint himself with "Israel" music and its sources of inspiration and to be on hand when "Otto" (Mr. Preminger) needs to consult him about some immediate musical problem. But the final work of composing, orchestrating and recording will be done in London shortly, after filming is completed in Cyprus.

Creative Agonies

The question of where to introduce music is naturally dictated by the story, says Mr. Gold. However, it is introduced "only where it counts and if there's any question, leave it out." All of the music will be specially composed, except for the inclusion of some Hebrew songs, unmodified. The source music, which emerges from the picture itself — for example, the voices of children singing, a Palmach song heard on the kibbutz loudspeaker, and underscoring to emotional scenes — will take up half of the film's three-and-a-half-hours.

Indeed novel with respect to previous film precedent will be the frequent merging of source music and underscoring. Though it is an effective device, it is generally avoided, except that Mr. Preminger favours it in this instance. Part of the explanation may be ascribed to the orthodoxy and unorthodoxy of the film. It must be realistic, but it is a novel with a historical background and not to be mistaken for a documentary. Thus Mr. Gold has not hesitated to compose a "Palmach Song" that has some affinity to the actual Palmach song but is original thematic material.

The theme which plagued the composer most was Ari's. It runs for less than half a minute but took him 25 hours to work out. "They were the simplest two bars," but he wrote out no less than 18 versions before deciding on the one that satisfied him. Ari's theme is later rhythmically transposed into a lively hora. The theme of Kitty is a rich and lyrical tune in the tradition of American show music.

Hummus in Hollywood

Asked about the musical high point of "Exodus", Mr. Gold thought it occurred towards the very end of the story, at a pathos-filled moment when the Arab boy, Taher, and the 15-year-old Jewish girl, Karen, are senselessly killed. There is a moving speech by Ari over the children's graves. The lines are:

"The dead always share the earth in peace.

But that is not enough.

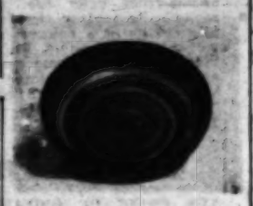
It's time for the living to have a turn."

With that, the orchestra and choir rise to a climax, after which the war between Jews and Arabs actually begins.

While engaged in his "research" work — for guidance in which he feels most indebted to Mr. Zvi Rosen of Habimah — the composer fell under the spell of Arab music. In addition, he has become addicted to hummus and advocates the opening of a plush Israel restaurant in Hollywood.

Mr. Gold, Viennese-born and easy-going, began his composing career by writing hit tunes at 13, then went on to compose a piano concerto, two symphonies and chamber music. He was launched on his career as a film composer 15 years ago, partly as a result of a critic's remarks about his concerto. The critic had qualified it as "film music"; he did not resent the epithet. Instead he took off for Hollywood.

His first picture was "The Girl of Limberlost," which he scored and orchestrated in nine days. When he wrote the music to "On the Beach", the film based on the book by Nevil Shute, he had to devote a month to the 75 minutes of music. He handles two or three films a year. In between, he conducts the Santa Barbara Orchestra.



HANNAH ZUNTS-HARAG: BABYLONWARE BOWL

Ceramic Simplicity

HANNAH Zunts-Harag is exhibiting her ceramics at the Haifa Municipal Museum and again one can only admire the exquisite purity of her lines, the delicate texture, the fact that her production, while not being utilitarian, is made to be handled with the ease which one expects from domestic pottery, and the balanced form which, where necessary, marks the relationship of mouth, handle and body. Her glazes, generally mat, give off a satisfactory reflection of light. Leaving aside the bowls, her favourite form seems to be an approximate pear shape, sometimes formalised, at other times more elongated but always intrinsically present. She presents a good deal of red Samian and black Etruscan ware; both the red and black are often to be found in the same object.

One type of pottery I cannot remember having seen at h[illegible]zrozea exhibition last fall is the stoneware which, like the other exhibits, ranges from minute cups to outsize bowls and vases. It is very light brown in colour and both hard and extremely thin. Again one notices the complete simplicity of her lines, forms that, like sculpture, occupy space, and the sense of balance in the plastic whole. Her equilibrium permits, in one vase, a base apparently disproportionately small to the bulk of the body. In another instance, the body, while being varied in shape, manages to preserve a single elongation. Exceptionally large as some of the stoneware is, it never appears immoderate; the relative fineness of the texture obviates that danger.

An excellent display. *H.*

PIERRE HERSAN: STILL LIFE (oil)
From the exhibition at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.

in the groove

Mixed bag of new Hed Artzi Records.

RONI Ron (Aharon Tzadok) sings four entertaining and popular songs on a 45 EP disc (MN-19, IL4.90), which stands out for well-done arrangements and clean band work under Alexander Tarski.

The Russian Gipsy Songs interpreted by Arkady Cruchitzy (MN-20-EP 45-7") have an authentic atmosphere and are all of the kind beloved around the globe.

Two favourites, "Etn Gedi" and "The Girl with the Braids," are recorded on a 78 disc (Hed Artzi 1242-IL2.25) by Tova Ben-Zvi and Sh. Bar-Zakai. Unfortunately, they have neither voices nor personality, which makes one wonder why a firm like Hed Artzi puts on the market such bad presentations of songs whose appeal deserves a professional presentation of a high order.

REPRINTS from reputed firms abroad bring many records within the reach of disc-collectors, and here are some tips from last week's batch in Hed Artzi's catalogue.

"Broken-hearted Melody" and "Smooth Operator" are sung by Sarah Vaughan (Mercury-Hed Artzi, 78-10" IL2.90). As the vocalist in the Earl Hines band, she helped popularize the beginnings of bop during the Second World War. Her singing today is as good as it was at the time, and its inclusion in your record library is recommended.

Marino Marini and his Quartet play four more of their popular tunes, "Marina," "Sei Bella," "Lisbona Mia" and "Un Telegramma" on Durim 45 EP-Hed Artzi, IL-4.90, in their typical melodious and slightly over-echoed style.

Straightforward dance numbers — a tango and a paso doble are presented by Roland Paletta and his Multi-Moods Orchestra (Paletta-Hed Artzi, 45-7" IL2.90), attractively played and most suitable for parties.

Another already historical figure in jazz comes out on a 10" LP (Vogue-Hed Artzi IL6.90): Sidney Bechet, the famous clarinettist and soprano-saxophonist, in eight numbers stamped with his individual style. Though it does not contain any of his greater hits of times past, this release will be welcomed by jazz fans and collectors.

•

Israel Military Marches (Hed Artzi, 12"—AN 65-10, IL.11.90).

THE Israel Defence Forces' Band and the Jerusalem Choir under the direction of Rav-Seren Shalom Ronli-Riklis present a collection of marches and marching songs, mostly from the beginning of our statehood. Unfortunately they all have a uniform texture, are all either written by the same composer or have been arranged by same so that his characteristic language pervades every note on this disc. This makes for monotony even beyond the expected uniformity of the sound of an army band. Pathetically glorifying climaxes (Nos. 6, 8 and 9) add disturbing elements to the general impression. The collection is boosted by the inclusion of three songs (Nos. 3, 5, 9) in which Yaffa Yarkoni croons "Yots'im Bahurim," "Eretz Zavat Halav Udvash" and "David Melech Yisrael" quite unmilitarily under the guidance of Marc Lavry. "Hatikva" in two versions — with and without choir — rounds off this welcome but not quite satisfying release.

•

Children's Songs. — Yaffa Yarkoni in "Songs from Kinneret" (MN-17, 45 EP — IL4.90) by Naomi Shemer.

THESE songs are more for the entertainment of youngsters than for their own use but include some well-contrived melodies reflecting the atmosphere of the children's world and also of interest to grown-ups.

•

Children's Songs by Moshe Gaber (MN-16, 45 EP — IL4.90).

THESE songs, also interpreted by Yaffa Yarkoni, show more traditionally European characteristics, but are easier for young children to grasp and to sing by themselves, the subjects being taken from the world of fairy tales, aptly set to music by Gaber. This time the singer is assisted by a children's choir.

Y.B.

Yaffa Yarkoni and Mitch Miller shown at Columbia Studios

Columbia Issues 'Sabra'

MITCH Miller, whose "Sing with Mitch" long-play is among America's most popular recordings of hit tunes, and Nat Shapiro, in charge of the Folk Music Department of Columbia, have just completed the company's first recordings of Israel folk music, which will be out in May. The disc, a long-play entitled "Sabra," will feature 12 Israel songs by Yaffa Yarkoni. These were selected by Messrs. Miller and Shapiro from some 40 that Miss Yarkoni sang to them in New York recently.

Miss Yarkoni, who has 28 long-play and 400 short records to her credit in 11 years of singing, will be featured on the cover of the new record wearing a kova temoot. She sings to the accompaniment of accordion, drum, bass, banjo and guitar in Israel folk songs popular here over the past decade and arranged by Gil Aldema. Miss Yarkoni is now under a five-year contract with Columbia; her next recording for the company will be Yiddish numbers.

Messrs. Miller and Shapiro may visit this country soon.

D.L.

Acre Views Hatzor Yield

THE Hatzor Exhibition which has already been seen at Jerusalem and Tel Aviv has now arrived at the Acre Municipal Museum where the material is well arranged. Examining the exhibits with something more than the casual interest aroused by objects from long ago, the layman will not find it always easy to interpret them in the light of his own experience.

Take, for example, their artistic evaluation. The first point to be considered is that a given stratum may extend over several hundred years and, even in a more or less static society, fashions and styles are liable to change, let alone the presence of imported goods which play an important a role at Hatzor with its evidences of Assyrian, Egyptian, Cypriot and Mycenean connections, as elsewhere. But look at this question from the angle of the contemporary argument of realist v. abstract.

The cylinder seals which I found fascinating make a good starting point: a king seated below a sun, flanked by cherubim and attended by subservient figures; a sun and a gazelle; men driving donkeys (?), etc. Then on to the statuary, a Canaanite aristocrat in flat metal, a Tanagra-like bull, an articulated foot, two seated personages, a very natural ritual mask. That is the realism.

Everyday Life Scenes

Now back to the cylinder seals. Side by side with the scenes from daily life, you have others showing a beautiful symmetry, e.g. a sort of scroll design above and below wheat ears; again, apparent wheat ears above and a "herring bone" design below; a series of bosses joined by diagonals, or the same wheat ears and chevrons. This is the abstract of the "scrolls," brown stripes, diamond forms split by a vertical line, that you discover on the pottery whatever its origin, whether from the Islands or Israelite; and it also turns up in the proto-Ionian capitals of the 9th cent. B.C.E.

Without entering into archaeological aspects, it appears to be a fairly safe hypothesis that realism in the civilisations of Hatzor, in common with the most ancient art, had its origin in sympathetic magic or at least in ritual, whereas, when the patron desired pure aesthetic pleasure in the decorative, he preferred the abstract.

And that is one way of looking at this wealth of potter's wheels, libation bowls, lamps, spear and arrow heads, mortars and pestles, jars, lion-headed posts, religious stelea, votive objects of many kinds, drain pipes and game boards, relics of men who once passed this way. *H.*

Alternative Routes to Reality In Prints by Old Masters

THE exhibition of prints by Old Masters which is now being held at the Bezalel Museum is an occasion, rare and highly appreciated in this country, to see some real masterpieces. No one should be deceived by the fact that they are masterpieces on a small scale and — even more discouraging to some — that they are engravings. To those who will approach them with an open mind and a little patience, these prints will prove more rewarding than many a display of paintings. Men like Dürer and Rembrandt have put some of their best efforts into print production, apparently without ever stopping to think that their time might be better employed elsewhere. They knew, of course, that only their prints could reach many men and women who would never see their work in oil or even their drawings. To a certain degree, this is still true today, in the age of large travelling exhibitions and invisibly illustrated art books. Dürer's paintings, for instance, can hardly be seen outside Germany and Vienna, and even the finest mechanical reproduction cannot be compared to an original print (which is, strictly speaking, also a reproduction, but of a different kind: it is produced individually, by a master's hand). We therefore owe much gratitude to the generous collector who has brought us these prints from Pittsburgh. The Rosenbloom Collection, which contains a number of rare items and some particularly fine impressions of well-known works, will be on view here until June 20.

REMBRANDT: "ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE" (Drypoint).
From the Rosenbloom Collection at Bezalel Museum.

Gothic Gracefulness

The exhibition opens with some of the early German masters of print making: Martin Schongauer (c. 1445-1491), who lived and worked in the Rhineland, and Israhel von Meckenem (c. 1440-1503) whose home was in Westphalia. Schongauer's "Foolish Virgin" is a fine example of gothic gracefulness, his "Flight into Egypt," where a bunch of angels helps Joseph to bend the branch of a date palm and to pick its fruit, delightful for its naiveté. It is also from a drawing by Schongauer that Meckenem's "Death of the Virgin" was engraved; the Apostles who crowd around the bed show all the strength of feeling of which this artist was sometimes capable. "The Organ Player," on the other hand, most likely made from Meckenem's own design, gives a charming impression of late medieval home life, with a lady sitting most informally behind the organ and handling the bellows, and a glimpse of a bedroom in the background.

The most exciting part of this show, however, are the prints from Dürer's hand. The Master of Nüremberg was a most complex and fascinating artist: his work can be approached on many levels. He was a realist who delighted in the faithful rendering of the surrounding world, and a wealth of factual information can be gleaned from the study of his pictures. But at the same time he was a dreamer and a mystic whose creations lead into the field of speculation and hint at eternal mysteries. With one foot still in the Middle Ages, he had naturally been brought up with the ancient traditions of German folklore. He knew exactly what the Devil looked like. Death, always present in an age which thought of life on earth as a preparation for Eternity, lurks behind a tree and watches the lovers in his "Promenade"; accompanies the Knight on horseback; appears on one of the coats-of-arms.

The catalogue of this exhibition contains so much information about every item on view that it will be sufficient here to draw attention to some of the most interesting features. Perhaps the finest of all the prints shown is Dürer's famous "Adam and Eve" which is of incomparable freshness. No less celebrated is his "St. Jerome in his Study," so often seen and yet always full of new surprises: one must let one's eye wander from object to object, from the symbolic hour-glass to the skull, then along the walls on which the cardinal's hat hangs next to the rosary, the scissors and the paper shelf, over the window with its reflected bull's-eye glass, and up to the ceiling with the fine grain of its wood panelling. The "Melancholia," as gloomy a work as the "St. Jerome" is cosy, has remained unexplained despite many scholarly attempts to interpret the meaning of this magnificent print. Little more is known about the so-called "Hercules," a fact which should not prevent anybody from enjoying such details as the masterly modelling of the nudes, the expressive looks on the faces of the surprised couple on the ground, the crowing cock on the helmet.

Dürer's landscape backgrounds are so true to life that they draw the beholder into the picture, as it were: how real, near and yet dreamlike is the farmyard in "The Prodigal Son," the swan lake in the backround of "Saint Eustace," the forest everywhere. Most wonderful of all is the Alpine valley below the figure of "Nemesis," its river, its medieval town and its castle on the hill. Even though this landscape has been identified as a certain valley in Tyrol, it represents much more than a specific view: this is a picture of the whole world in which Dürer lived, a symbol of all its rivers and castles and towns. In the same way, every tree he draws is an individual tree, and at the same time it is an embodiment of the artist's idea of a tree or, better still, his feeling for a tree. We can share this feeling because he has the supreme gift to fill every line with life — be it even the pure ornament of a coat-of-arms or a feather on a hat. Depth and plasticity are achieved through innumerable parallel lines, through lines which cross, and even through lines which go in circles around a face. The labour spent on these works is infinite. The pleasure to be had from them is immeasurable.

Rembrandt's prints are in some ways the very opposite of Dürer's. Here all the emphasis on detail has been renounced: it is the immediate expression that counts. A school teacher could take his class to the Dürer prints in order to show his children authentic pictures of the medieval scene, of knights' armours, ladies' costumes, houses, fortresses, the fauna and flora of Central Europe, the faces of the heroes of the Reformation and many other things. Nobody could learn such facts from Rembrandt. He dressed up his men and women as his imagination demanded, and his scenery is spun of light. His figures live mainly through their gestures. Yet there is much realism in his work, though of a different kind: it is concentrated on such essential details as the dish which is prepared to receive Isaac's blood, and above all, on the human face. Countless types of faces are assembled in the "Hundred Guilder Print," marvellously truthful are the gestures in "The Triumph of Mordecai." But it is "The Return of the Prodigal Son," with less than half a dozen figures, which contains all the strength of expression possible in one print.

Edith Yapou-Hoffmann

Subjects Expendable in Stress on

Colour and Construction

Arnold Daghani

ARNOLD Daghani who exhibits a mixed batch of drawings, pastels and watercolours at Uri and Rami House, Ashdot Ya'akov, is a very talented artist, whatever his subject or medium. Such versatility, however, is apt to arouse suspicion; one wonders how an "Inbal" poster drawing fit for a "glossy," a Chinese style landscape, the Expressionism of "Cemetery" and the combination of admirable composition and colour of "Aquarium" join up.

Daghani takes little interest in the subject for its own sake, although even that cannot be considered exclusively true. The colours of "Jacob's Dream" (pastel) represent the essential elements; in the "Bnei Brak" drawings the rear view of three Hassidim, judged from their shoulders and shoes, tells you a good deal; and a picture of a figure in red, again from the rear, under a red umbrella, expresses one's feelings at being caught in the rain. Yet his Biblical subjects are chiefly an excuse for colour ("Let There Be Light" and "For a Fire is Kindled in Mine Anger"), in which form is determined by colour alone, and for line, as in a drawing, "Ham Saw the Nakedness of His Father," a competent foreshortening of a male nude.

Cloisonné Note

Where the artist comes to rest is in colour and the heavier the better, e.g. the contoured "Pharaoh's Defeat," in which the recognizable chariot wheels, helped by deep red and yellow, set the *cloisonné* note. Then come the flower studies where yellow stands out from reddish brown, poppies mix with blue flowers on a green background or, with an emphasis on composition, red appears alongside a softer blue and green.

Daghani sees the subject in the light of an aesthetic theme but, so varied are the styles used that it is extremely difficult to get at the artistic psychology behind it all.

Lior Roth

ALSO exhibiting at Uri and Rami House is a Jordan Valley painter, Lior Roth of Afikim, who presents oils. He is an artist who handles the interplay of varied forms, the relations of straight lines to curves and the bisection of diagonals, employing a low toned palette. His oils are of a formal classicism, almost mural, which is never stiff. His approach to life, like his technique, is realist; he accepts things but not completely; equilibrium is maintained by a quiet humour alternating with an undertone of protest which may at times derive from Picasso's Blue Period.

Examples will best describe his manner. ("All of Roth's pictures contain human figures.) "Two Women," Egyptian-like in a profile delineation, one in red, the other in green, face each other in complete verticality. "Young Couple" contrasts moods, the male quiet, immersed in his thoughts, the female intent on her dressing. "Nude," almost in red monochrome, exploits all the possible forms that can be extracted from the parts of the human body. "In the Room" might come from a Greek vase; a man is helping a woman to wind wool; the originality lies in the circle, triangle and perpendicular obtained from the wool which connects the two figures.

For the highly complex "Model, Mirror and Artist," you have two separate groupings, one of the three figures (the third is the mirror reflection), another of two rectangles, the mirror and the canvas; the compositional link is the foreground cat. "Knife Grinder," like "The Street," is a piece where one senses the mild protest. Lastly, another complex work, "The Cafe," again two groups, two males and compositional play in the crossing of the musical instruments, and two females, in both instances contrasted blonde and brunette and here the carefully drawn chair binds them.

As will be understood, Roth does not mind whence he takes his styles; signs of Chagall and Jankel Adler are also evident. The final criterion in evaluating his work is independence in attaining formal construction and ability to inject his own personality. A very interesting show. *H.*

LIOR ROTH: "THE KNIFE GRINDER" (oil)
From Exhibition at Uri and Rami House, Ashdot Ya'akov.

Japanese Art Exhibition Stresses Historical Trends

THE Japanese Art Museum, Haifa, has put on exhibition a first selection from its collection and has very sensibly given it a historical slant.

First come what may be described as a few points in the development of Japanese painting. The single piece of sculpture, a much restored wooden statue of a Bodhisattva from the 11th century, introduces us to the 18th and 19th-century portraits of saints and priests. With Sesson's "Evening Bell of a Distant Temple" and landscape paintings (ink on paper) of the Kano School, the layman begins to feel himself on safer ground, for not only are these paintings derived from the Chinese style but 18th century chinoiserie has acquainted him with their manner and subjects.

Familiarity increases as we move from the 17th century into the 18th, for then appears the new Ukiyo-e approach, the depiction of transitory life fixed for ever, which is our attitude to art and which, a hundred years or more later, spread the popularity of Japanese art throughout the world. These paintings include a "Courtesan Standing" of Kaigetsudo, notable for the fine division of the kimono into flowing areas despite the heavy outlines, and a magnificent "Beauty Standing by a Screen," colour on silk, by Hokusai. The colours are bright and show none of the signs of fading that one finds in the prints. Already the canons of one theme of the woodblock prints, female beauty, have been determined.

The other themes are actors, scenes from literature and landscape; and, in the Museum's display, they run side by side with the development of the print from plain monochrome, next two colours and lastly the multi-colour system. This leads to Harunobu, the first of the great print artists, and his pupil Koryusai whose "Fishing in the Sea" brings in the element of humour as the appreciation of a situation.

Image of Bodhisattva standing (wood, 11th century)

Now we are in the midst of the well-known names — Kiyonaga whose "Ushiwaka Serenading Princess Jourihime" is a literary theme, Utamaro, Sharaku, Hiroshige, Hokusai etc. Clearly, in what is only a very fine introduction, personal taste must be a criterion of judgment because there will not be sufficient work from any one artist to form a critical opinion of him. The range of these men was wider than the subject matter with which their names are usually associated. For example, Utamaro, the painter par excellence of beauty (psychologically in this respect he is related to the young Renoir), also figures, in the Haifa show, as a painter of birds and of action which requires close handling of groups ("Parody of the Chushingura"). Hokusai is not only represented by the well-known "Mountain Village in Winter" and "Ushibori" which, if not so familiar in itself, can easily be identified as one of the Fuji series, but he also appears, as already mentioned, as a painter of women, and as a designer of New Year cards; and, as we saw from a previous selection from the Tikotin Collection at the Municipal Museum, he is also the artist of delicate themes from Nature, reminiscent of "modernism." And Hiroshige appears both as the depicter of rainy days and as a book illustrator of landscapes.

After the painting and the prints, one arrives at the pottery used in the tea ceremony, the lacquer work with its japanned boxes, the netsuke and the sword guards, all of them helping to surround life with the aesthetic created intentionally, unforced, self-contained, without superfluity. *H.*

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and THE MIDDLE EAST

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GOD AS A BEST-SELLER

By MOSHE KOHN

THIS IS MY GOD. Herman Wouk. Doubleday, New York. $3.95, and Jonathan Cape, London. 18s. 304pp.

WHAT THE JEWS BELIEVE. By Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein. W. H. Allen, London. 15/6. 192pp.

JEWISH tradition has it that on the day on which the Torah was first translated into a foreign tongue (Greek, in the time of Ptolemy), the world was plunged into darkness for three days, for the Torah was thereby put into the hands of the Gentiles.

But we are apparently in the Messianic Era, when Prophets are called fools, and fools and charlatans become God's spokesmen. Accordingly, "This Is My God," which translates the Torah into halfthink and doubletalk and puts it into the hands of the Philistines, is hailed by the official organs of the Rabbinical Council of America (the association of American, university-trained Orthodox rabbis) as a masterly exposition of Orthodox Judaism by a great "manipulator of words." For, apparently, nothing sells like a best-seller.

And Herman Wouk is a best-seller. "The Caine Mutiny" — his little joke at the expense of those who thought that more was at stake in World War II than just the right of a psychopathic martinet to endanger the lives of men under his command — was a best-seller. And Wouk's ugly caricature of Jewish life in America — "Marjorie Morningstar," which he pleads offered true portraits of things which he considers good — was also a best-seller.

Now one need not hold best-sellerism against a man. It is perfectly all right for a man to write books that sell, even in his own lifetime. What is to be regretted is the emptiness of what he is selling and what its sale tells us about those who shout "Hail!"

Sales Talk

In his latest best-seller, Wouk tells us in his homey fashion that God — or rather hyphenated g-d of 1960 American-Orthodox Jewry — "works." God works. American "Modern Orthodoxy" tastes good, like a religion should. God is 99.44% pure, floats, and cleanses you snow-white. God comes in high-porosity paper and provides a pause that refreshes. God works.

What a pity Moses was not a great "manipulator of words" but rather, by his own plea, a tongue-tied stammerer! And what a pity Moses and his "ghost," smooth-talking Aaron, didn't think of that wonderful pitch: God works. Instead of being offered and rejecting a harsh, impractical God so full of "Don'ts," the nations of the world would have sent the cash registers ringing without cease as they dashed down to the nearest drugstore to buy a capsule of this god that "works." Ah, but then we should not have become the Chosen People, and all the women of the world would be purifying themselves in pretty, "new ritual pools... handsomely tiled, with something like beauty parlours in their anterooms" (p. 156), and all the men in the world would be wearing pretty skullcaps (Israel-made, preferably), and American "Modern Orthodox" Jews would not be able to shiver ecstatically at having a skullcap-wearing Pulitzer Prize winner.

The Bridge Game

RABBI Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev, the Hassidic leader renowned for his running argument with God about His misbehaviour towards His creatures, is reported once to have told Him: "God, you've chosen us (the Jews) long enough; now choose them (the Gentiles) for a while." But Herman Wouk, being, by his own confession, a humble man, has no such quibbles with God. He is not troubled by the questions that have tormented generations of Jews since Moses (see, for example, Exodus, Chapters 3-4). It is, simply, a "mystery" to him. Or rather, it is (p. 38) "the mystery of the Jews. Their tradition teaches... that they are the remnant of an old great House..." How nice! We're a house, with some noblesse oblige of our own, just like the Lowells, and the Cabots, and the Windsors! Or being a Jew is as different as being a member of the U.S. Navy (p. 82).

WOUK

Perhaps you don't get the point? Let's try this. It is as though we were all members of a bridge club, and life and Judaism are much like a bridge game (p. 41):

> "To pass an evening in a trial of wits, four people agree to pretend that cards have value. They set rewards and punishments of money on the outcome... Even in such fleeting symbolism some authority is needed to keep the symbols stably in force. There are rule books, bridge associations, and unwritten laws of etiquette."

But Herman Wouk doesn't want to be dealt off the bottom of the deck by the Big Dealer, for "the belief in God may turn out at the last trump (!) to be a mistake" (p. 19). So he doesn't commit himself. According to the Torah, God spoke to Moses, telling him what to say and do. According to Herman Wouk, who seems to be incapable of believing or denying, "The faithful believe (that Moses) talked with God; the record is that he changed history exactly as if he had" (p. 181). According to the Torah, God gave Moses a staff with which to signal on the plagues, the splitting of the Red Sea, the "signs and wonders." According to Herman Wouk,

> "The forces of nature seemed to work for (Moses)... We call such strange power luck, or destiny, or a star" (p. 181).

The Torah is explicit about what happened at Sinai, but Herman Wouk bids one no trump and then passes:

> "What happened at Sinai was in its nature indescribable ...The Bible speaks of prodigies of nature that recall a volcano in eruption."

The Torah, some of the Prophets, and later the Talmud and Maimonides, are rather explicit, too, about the roles of God and Moses in the event of revelation. But Herman Wouk is merely "passing an evening in a trial of wits... pretending that cards have value"; and all bridge games are equal; and Wouk wants to get in the bridge game downtown, too — so he hedges (p. 182):

> "If one asks who legislated this law, the answer is Moses. If one asks what his authority was, the answer is that we believe he was inspired by Providence and we know he was elected by Israel to write founding statutes..."

Computing Machine

HOLLOW, hollow, hollow is the "Modern Orthodox" g-d of Herman Wouk. It is a hollow, clean-shaven, gray-flannelled mannequin incapable of flicking a fly off its nose, let alone of working "prodigies of nature." It is the god of the new America which approves of a little differentness. Once America was a "melting pot" in which Jews, and many others groups, struggled bitterly to maintain their identity. The struggle was largely successful, and as a result America has become a "cultural plurality" in which the same, if not more, equality is guaranteed, but in which each unit of the plurality is expected to be a little different and to belong to some little melting pot. America being a "religious civilization," though not a theocratic one, this pluralistic melting-pottery consists in church membership — Sunday church or Saturday church, the church of your choice. "Modern Orthodoxy," with its tiled mikvaot, its pretty mechitzot, its bacon-style kosher beef strips, is an acceptable church affiliation. It is not only acceptable, it's great: a Jew may now assimilate morally, ethically, spiritually, intellectually, without assimilating physically. He may empty his life of all content, so long as he occasionally withdraws into his particular shell.

That is all that Herman Wouk's g-d asks: draw back into your shell at the prescribed times, and just hoist the old great House pennant now and then. For Herman Wouk's g-d has no mind, no soul. It is a computing machine counting the dumb revolutions of the prayer wheel; the mechanical telling of the beads; the growing list of foods bearing the stamp of kashrut of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America whose prophet Herman Wouk is. Herman Wouk's g-d has almost nothing to say about social justice, righteousness, loving-kindness, compassion—about man's relations with his fellow man.

There is, then, Herman Wouk's mannequin g-d, and there is the Living God of Judaism. Having read through Wouk's supercilious 358-page exposition of his dead, hollow g-d, one may weep a little over this best-selling degradation of Judaism that is known in America as "Modern Orthodoxy" and proceed to learn about the Living God.

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A WORTHY introduction to this "God of our fathers" is Rabbi Bernstein's book. Rabbi Bernstein does not appear to be humble or a great manipulator of words. He seems merely to be an honest, thinking man. In 98 pages, therefore, without insulting our intelligence, he manages to give an honest, poetic exposition of normative Judaism and its modern ramifications.

M.E. Industrial Changes

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, by K. Grunwald and J.O. Ronall. Council for Middle Eastern Affairs Press, New York. 370 pp. $7.

THIS book encompasses a wide scope of social and economic processes, divergent but interrelated, rooted in multifarious national and cultural traditions, influenced by world politics and by dynastic squabbles. They are, in the main, parochial and yet of imminent interest to businessmen, social reformers, politicians and the general public all the world over, and in this country in particular.

Though there is a rich partisan literature in this field, the lack of thorough scientific analysis is sorely felt, particularly since objective guidance is urgently needed in order to direct national and international development. That the authors indeed aimed at providing such a practical guide is obvious from the preface contributed by Mr. B. Shwadran, the Editor of "Middle Eastern Affairs" and of the Council for Middle Eastern Affairs Press. It is, however, equally obvious that Messrs Grunwald and Ronall have failed in this attempt, due to their inability to proceed from facts to essentials, and from generalizations and historical comparisons to actual problems and living forces.

Moreover, the narration is often patchy and ill-coordinated. On page 101 one reads that "the restrictive terms of the Companies' Law of 1947 (in Egypt) were gradually modified," but the reader's curiosity about "the xenophobic atmosphere that had brought about passage of that law" is only satisfied on the next page. In the chapter on communications, the history of the Hejaz and Baghdad Railways is enlarged upon, but the no less romantic pre-history of Ethiopia's railway has been skipped.

Throughout the book special attention is given to Israel, without ever explaining this country's special role in the current renaissance of the Middle East. Sometimes the reader is left wondering at the strange ways in which development proceeds in the Orient, e.g. when he reads (p. 35) that "the 1926 constitution of Lebanon guaranteed freedom of association," and yet "organized labour did not appear until 1941," which is followed by the statement, "Since then however, the movement in Lebanon has matured more than it has in any other country of the region" (including Israel?).

Journalistic Description

As a rule the book gives a journalistic description of the developments of the current century, but from time to time it takes a glance at the Middle Ages, or discusses a thesis concerning the combination of capital and labour in a growing industrial community (p. 114) or presents a map of the ancient trade routes (p. 75). In the introduction and in the epilogue several distinguished writers are cited — including Kipling, Goethe, Toynbee and T.E. Lawrence — but this does not add up to any reasonable proposition, except perhaps the sensible advice (p. 93) to take care that agricultural production and income also develop, in order to provide a home market for manufactured products.

Yet the book has many merits. It contains a wealth of data concerning the present condition of industrial development in our part of the world. It gives a number of illuminating tables and statistics. Some of its comments are thought-provoking, and show that the authors have a wide compass of interests and an eye for social phenomena. More than this is, however, required in order to provide a vade mecum in the economic maze of the present-day Middle East. A.M.

A Lost Tribe Discovered

LA CIVILISATION DU VAL CAMONICA by Dr. Emmanuel Anati. Arthaud, Paris. 230 pp.

IN 16 B.C.E. a Roman legion led by Publius Silus entered a narrow, isolated valley in what is today the Italian province of Brescia, and were amazed to discover the Camunians, a primitive mountain tribe. Although subjected to the civilization of the Roman conquerors, the tribe maintained its entity for almost two generations. The last Latin inscription attributed to the Camunians dates to the middle of the first century C.E., but by that time they were probably assimilated. Only their valley retained their name, and still carries it today: Val Camonica.

Although reference to the conquest of the Camunians is frequently found in Caesar, Strabo, Pliny and others, little was known of the history of this people.

Rock drawings discovered in the Valley of Camonica, Italy, by Israel archaeologist, Dr. Emmanuel Anati. Above: Camunian dwelling on piles with human figure in upper left corner. Below: A hunting scene.

25,000 Drawings

An Israel archaeologist, Dr. Emmanuel Anati, has for the past five years been working to throw light on the past of this people, and in April he published his findings in "La Civilisation du Val Camonica." In his preface, Dr. Anati states that this account of his field work in the valley is only a very preliminary report of the discoveries. However, the book tells us more about Central Europe during the last two millenia B.C.E. than all the existing documents.

Dr. Anati's expedition, consisting of French and Italian archaeologists and backed by the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the Italian Soprintendenza alle anticihità and the American Philosophical Society, discovered 25,000 prehistoric rock drawings — the richest ethnological documentary evidence of early Central European life to be found.

The rock drawings depict scenes from daily life and realistically portray the infinite details of a culture forgotten for 2,000 years. Entire villages of huts, some small and simple, others more elaborate, detailed plans of crops and irrigation canals are vividly portrayed.

The archaeologists reconstructed the economic basis of this early society from scenes of farming, hunting and fishing. Their technical prowess is shown in hutbuilding, metal-work and wheel-making. At a certain period the theme of war inspired the artist and many drawings depict long rows of armed warriors — apparently in hierarchical order — and scenes of battle. The tools and garments used by these early warriors are clearly drawn.

Cult Worship

But possibly the most intriguing part of this pictorial history are the scenes of cult worship. The two leading divinities of the Camunian tribe were the deer-god and the sun-god. Their supernatural world was populated by other beings — both good and bad "spirits" — each with its precise attributes and tasks in life and death.

Previous knowledge of the religion of early Central Europe was limited to the accounts of Roman writers and to the folk traditions handed down through Teutonic mythology. The Camunian rock drawings reveal just how early Central European culture influenced Roman and medieval legends. They also open up an entirely new chapter in the history of religion.

IN THE LIBRARIES:

Roman Frolics

THE CRIME OF GIOVANNI VENTURI by Howard Shaw. Davies, London. 1960. 242 pp. 18s.

THIS first novel is by a young American, in the American Foreign Service, now stationed in Rome. It is one of the grotesque satires that some English writers have recently indulged in, making fun of the gullibility of tourists and Romans alike, but neither the target nor the story are important. Surely when you take the trouble to spoof something in a full-length novel, it should be a nobler object.

There is some fun in the beginning of the story, when a *ristoratore* owner of the Transtevere in Rome, an honest man and excellent cook, is in danger of being driven out of business by a huge chain enterprise which opens next door to him. His friend, a bookseller, has an ingenious if dishonest scheme and they carry it through: They drive a tunnel to the cellars below the new restaurant's kitchen, bribe the lift attendant, and provide the meals for Venturi's select little place from the huge kitchen of the upstart venture, undetected for years.

To pad this improbable and not very world-shaking story, Mr. Shaw makes Venturi discover an Etruscan tomb, in fact that of Lors Porsena, the legendary Etruscan king himself, and introduces a few grotesque characters.

The cast is impossible to visualize in real life, and the style is exceedingly odd; evidently Mr. Shaw tries to make his English sound as if it were translated from the Italian. The one redeeming feature of this rather tiresome book is that the author knows his Rome.

PAULA ARNOLD

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Weizmann's Tragic Years

"HOLLOW GLORY" by Samuel Shihor (translated from the Hebrew by Julian L. Meltzer.) Thomas Yoseloff.

By Philip Gillon

"TRIAL and Error," Dr Chaim Weizmann's magnificent autobiography, ends with triumphs almost Roman in their grandeur. The State of Israel has been proclaimed; President Truman has recognized the new State immediately, due almost entirely to Weizmann's personal intervention, and the American example has been followed post-haste by the Russians; Dr. Weizmann has been elected first President of the State. Ben-Gurion, Kaplan, Myerson, Remez and Shertok have sent a message: "On the occasion of the establishment of the Jewish State we send our greetings to you, who have done more than any other living man towards its creation..." Ben-Gurion has commented in the Knesset, "I doubt whether the Presidency is necessary to Dr. Weizmann, but the Presidency of Dr. Weizmann is a moral necessity for the State of Israel."

"Hollow Glory," written by Samuel Shihor of "Ha'aretz" and translated by Julian Meltzer of the Weizmann Institute, takes the history of Weizmann from that point to the President's funeral. After a most lucid and satisfying Introduction by Mr. Meltzer, the rest of the book is composed in a series of semi-factual, semi-imaginative flashbacks, a style which is at first most irritating: one wishes that Mr. Shihor had written a straight biographical record. But by the end of the book it becomes apparent that there is some point to the use of this technique to record the tragedy of Weizmann's last years.

Tragic they certainly were, full of frustration, defeat, decay and despair, the mighty triumphs shrunk to very small measure, the laurel wreath withered. What went wrong?

Deep Grievance

Weizmann seems to have been obsessed with a grievance because no space was reserved for his signature on the Declaration of Independence. This omission is explained by Litvinoff in his "Ben-Gurion of Israel" in the following curious manner: "Plead as he rightfully could that his omission was necessitated by tasks that still required him elsewhere, it was taken by the man at the helm, and those moved by his impulse, to signify absence from duty at the moment of supreme test." This is, to say the least of it, either misinformed or disingenuous: Weizmann was at his post in Washington at the express request of Ben-Gurion and the other Agency leaders, because he alone could influence Truman to oppose the State Department's anti-Israel stand. Litvinoff says "the unpredictable Truman" changed this because he "cared more for the interests of the Democratic Party than those of Anglo-American strategists and the oil-men." If this is correct, the President only saw his Party's interests after his old partner, Eddie Jacobson, had literally begged him to see the half-blind, ailing Weizmann waiting so patiently at his door.

Weizmann was no more missing from his post than men fighting in Jerusalem and elsewhere for whom places on the Declaration were reserved. "Hollow Glory" corrects a distortion in this regard.

A more likely explanation of why Weizmann's name does not appear on the Declaration was given to me by a political commentator who pointed out that the signatories were the men of the *Yishuv* chosen by their parties to serve on the Constituent Assembly. "It was a *Yishuv show*. Weizmann was always a World Jewry man. Just like Nahum Goldmann and Abba Hillel Silver — nobody thought they should sign." This indeed seems to be the reason suggested by "Hollow Glory", and Weizmann is depicted as brooding bitterly over the injustice of condemning him for having so little time to live in his Homeland, because of his dedication to Zionism's world politics.

"Rubber-stamp" Post

His other grievance was that he had conceived of the Presidency as a position of power, as it had been in the World Zionist Organization, and Ben-Gurion soon made it clear that it was a "rubber-stamp" post.

But could Weizmann have met any of the demands of those embattled years? There is a most poignant description in the book of Weizmann's first appearance at the Knesset. Almost blind, racked with sickness and pain, he half-whispers, half-sighs, "In his typically expressive Yiddish," into a profound silence, "How long the journey has been!" This is spine-tingling stuff indeed, but about the same time Ben-Gurion was saying in Hebrew: "Each day that passes without a maximum effort, not of our soldiers alone — they are doing their share — but by the *Yishuv*, and first and foremost by its leaders, is a loss whose dread consequences are beyond imagination.... manpower, communications, finance, fuel, military and civil supplies....." The one man was finishing his journey, the other racing headlong on his, with time pressing remorselessly on both. Weizmann was physically incapable of the leadership he wanted to exercise.

This is the true tragedy of "Hollow Glory," not the lack of gratitude or the refusal of power — it is the record of old age, of decline, of blindness, pain, ill-health, preoccupation with the past rather than the present. It is awesomely sad and moving. It is for this reason that we come to forgive the author the "flashback" style, since we assume that would be how an old, dying man would think and live and pass away.

Thus the tragedy was purely subjective: objectively considered, there was none. Weizmann did not need to sign any declaration, any more than Nelson needed to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Publications Received

MA'ASEH HANS UBYAN (The Travels of Hans Ulyan) by Lina Tanner. Translated by Yitzhak Ben Hava. Newman, Tel Aviv. 244pp.

ZICHRONOT MENAHEM IVRI (Memoirs of a Jewish Educator) by Louis Hurwich. Bureau of Jewish Education, Boston, Mass. and Newman, Tel Aviv. 2 vols.

SHIVTEI SHANA BIRURALA-YIM (Survey 250 years (Survey by years in Jerusalem) by Ya'acov Gellis. The Life of the Gaon Rabbi Shmuel Salant. Jerusalem. 96pp.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

IF you want some light reading during your trip overseas, I would suggest that you buy S. Michael's guide book to Europe (Zak, Jerusalem, 317 pp.). Mr. Michael has obviously been to most of the 22 countries he chats about, and made copious notes. His personal impressions do not seem to have done very much to change the common Israeli prejudices with which he obviously started out on his journeys. His book, taken in suitable doses, is quite amusing, although here and there his superficial treatment lapses into inaccuracy.

All the same this is recommended reading especially for students on their first trip to Europe; it contains a wealth of helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in preparing for the journey and all along the way. It has good suggestions on how to make your money go further and lists the places the average Israeli would find of interest. However, don't forget to take along a professional guide book as well.

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IN my boyhood, spent many miles away from here, one of our most fascinating hobbies was fretwork, and I have often wondered why Israeli boys have not taken it up. Perhaps it was the high cost of plywood, saw and blades, etc., or perhaps it was the lack of diagrams and instructions to copy from. If it was the latter, their worries are over, for the Yehuda publishers in Jerusalem have now put out Hafets (IL2.25), a folder containing a booklet of instructions and diagrams. The beginner can start with the simple pencil-case and progress through the toy wheelbarrow, bookshelf, trinket box to the most intricate of the ten handy objects — a spice box. The explanations are lucidly written by S. Yeivin, plans by G. Edelstein and the graphic work by M. Laufer.

This is the first in a series and it is to be hoped that the high standard will be maintained. S.K.

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A LOVE affair between an Arab and a married Jewess in Mandatory Palestine is the background against which Hagga Cahana unfolds her novel Hakfitzer Mimeshu Ve-hein (The Arrows are Beyond Them, Masada, Tel Aviv, 1960.) But, unfortunately, Miss Cahana is not convincing in her portrayal of a Jewish mother who yields to an Arab lover — especially during this period of tension between the two communities — with no inner struggle and with no qualms of remorse.

Even more incredible is the reaction of the son born of this illicit affair, upon learning the truth of his birth from his mother's diary accidentally discovered after her death during the War of Independence. He shows no emotion whatsoever — all the more strange after his earlier tirade against mixed marriages and his expression of intense hatred for "the gentiles in our midst." S.K.

...and English

THREE volumes in the Penguin Play series now in the shops are uniformly excellent. The selections are praiseworthy and the introductions by E. Martin Browne are clear and succinct summaries of the general background, the contribution of the author and the significance of the chosen plays.

The Three Irish Plays (238 pp. IL1.23) forcibly demonstrate that — despite the considerable decline in the Irish theatre since the advent of Irish Independence — there is still an encouraging reserve of vitality. Denis Johnston wrote some wonderful plays in the 1930's (his muse was subsequently quiescent but I am told that he has recently emerged with another masterpiece). Of the early plays "The Old Lady Says No" was the most exciting to me but "The Moon in the Yellow River" the best to read — and it has rightfully been included in this volume. It is full of wonderful sayings ("we believe in fairies but we trade in pigs"; "progress is the fruit of evil men, with sinister motives") and is well worth reading.

The other two examples are more recent. One is a moving tragedy by Joseph O'Conor called "The Iron Harp", somewhat theatrical in plot, but it gets away with it. The other is a robust verse comedy by Donagh MacDonagh called "Step-in-the-Hollow" (which is the nickname for a lame judge). This is a rollicking story of a judge trying a man who has been accused of visiting a young girl's bedroom whereas the real culprit is the judge. This, together with MacDonagh's "Happy as Larry" (which appeared in the Penguin Verse-Plays), establish their author as one of the most original and delightful of modern Irish playwrights.

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PIRANDELLO, Luigi Pirandello (191 pp. 35 ag.), represents a completely different world. His plays are cerebral and his characters do not represent flesh-and-blood people so much as they epitomize philosophical theories or viewpoints. Yet Pirandello's plays have a strong impact by virtue of his strong sense of drama and brilliant craftsmanship. The three plays chosen in this volume are less familiar than "Six Characters in Search of an Author" or "Henry IV." The sardonic "Rules of the Game" illustrates the conflict between reason and emotion; "The Life I Gave You" discusses the nature of death — starting from the viewpoint that death is in the hearts of others but concluding that the dead are the ones left behind; while the modern resurrection miracle enacted in "Lazarus" leads the sceptic ex-priest to resume his cassock and comment, "our soul is God within us."

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THE Three European Plays (219 pp. IL1.23), are contemporary masterpieces — Sartre's powerful "In Camera", one of the most compelling plays of our time, Anouilh's gossamer-like "Ring Round the Moon" and Betti's dramatic "Queen and the Rebels" which finds the true nobility of human nature in reaction to a given situation. G.W.

Stamp of the Week

Tunisia's National Fete was marked last week by the issue of five stamps, two gaily advertising the Sousse Fair and the others portraying President Bourguiba.

The recent Day of the Stamp has also been marked by an amusing issue featuring a desert postman complete with telephone, mail-bag and a camel which combines angularity with elegance. All these designs are the work of the Tunisian artist Hakim el Makki. C. W. HILL

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By S. Yeivin
This book comprises a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of the land and people of Israel, from the beginning of the second millennium B.C.E. i.e. from the time of the tribes to the middle of the first millennium B.C.E., i.e. the Destruction of the First Temple.
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